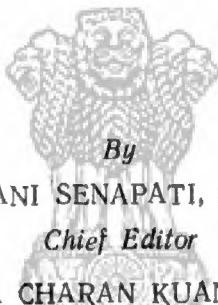


ORISSA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



KALAHANDI



By

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PREFACE

This is the first district gazeteer of Kalahandi. The present district of Kalahandi comprises the ex-State of Kalahandi minus Kashipur police station, and the ex-Zamindari of Khariar now forming the Nawapara subdivision of the district. With the merger of the princely States with the province of Orissa in 1948, the ex-State of Kalahandi together with the ex-State of Patna and Sonepur formed the district of Kalahandi with headquarters at Balangir. On 1st November, 1949, Patna and Sonepur ex-State areas were separated to form the district of Balangir Patna (later Balangir) and the ex-State of Kalahandi, together with the Nawapara subdivision which formed a part of the Sambalpur district since 1st April, 1936, was reconstituted a separate district (Kalahandi) with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. As the area comprising Kashipur police station posed administrative difficulties due to lack of direct communication with the district headquarters, it was separated from Kalahandi on the 1st August, 1962 and tagged to the Rayagada subdivision of the Koraput district.

The ex-States of Orissa had no gazetteers worth the name. Only a brief account of the Kalahandi ex-State appears in the 'Feudatory States of Orissa' written by L. E. B. Cobden-Ransay of the Indian Civil Service, in 1908. In compiling this volume, all available references which include various settlement reports, Raipur District Gazetteer (1900) by F. C. King, Nawapara Gazetteer (typed copy) by D. P. Tripathy, Elliot's Report on Kalahandi State, 1856 (printed at the end of this volume as supplement), the Imperial Gazetteer and other old-time records have, however, been profitably used. All possible care have been taken to keep abreast of the developments and rapid changes that have taken place in the district since its formation in 1948. Useful appendices, a comprehensive index, glossary of Oriya words and terms used in the text, and a map of the district have been provided. The spelling of place names in the map and the text has followed the map published by the Survey of India which, at times, differs from the local spelling, and when such differences occur both the spellings have been given in the index alongwith their Oriya equivalent. To avoid repetition in the text and to simplify printing diacritical marks have been used in the glossary.

The gazetteer was compiled in the Gazetteers section of the Revenue Department and was circulated to the members of the Gazetteers Advisory Committee which is constituted as follows :—

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We take this opportunity to thank Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers, and the staff of the Central Gazetteers Unit, Department of Culture, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for their painstaking scrutiny of the draft and the helpful suggestions given by them with a view to improving the standard and quality of the publication. It may be mentioned here that the Government of India bears a part of the expenditure incurred on the compilation and printing of the gazetteers.

We thank the local officers of the Ministries of Finance, Communications and Railways, Government of India ; the Geological Survey of India, all the Departments of the Orissa Government, all Heads of Departments, various branches of Kalahandi district administration, a host of non-official persons and organisations for rendering ungrudging assistance in the compilation of this volume. We are indebted to the officers of the Orissa State Museum, officers of the Home (Public Relations) Department, and the Deputy Director, Map Publications, Government of Orissa, for rendering valuable assistance in bringing out this volume.

We are thankful to Shri Pratap Keshari Deo, the ex-Ruler of Kalahandi ex-State, for his kind help and co-operation in the compilation of this volume. Our thanks are also due to Dr. Nabin Kumar Sahu who has drafted Chapter II (History) of this gazetteer.

The following staff of the Revenue (Gazetteers) Department have worked wholeheartedly in the preparation and publication of this volume : Shri Arulya Kumar Satpathy, Joint State Editor; Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Research Officer ; Shri Gout Prasad Patnaik, Research Officer ; Shri Prafulla Behera, Oriya Translator ; Compilers—Shri Pranakrushna Satpathy, Shri Susanta Kumar Naik, Shri Ramakanta Mishra, Smt. Bijayalaxmi Praharaj, Smt. Umamani Senapati, Shri Chittaranjan Das and Shri Bidyadhar Palai; Shri Sarat Chandra Mohapatra, Head Assistant; Shri Durga Charan Mohapatra, Gr. I Assistant; Shri Braja Kishore Parida, Gr. II Assistant; Personal Assistant to the Chief Editor Shri Pratap Kumar Ray; Stenographer, Isad Ali Khan; Shri Satyananda Mohapatra, Head Typist; Shri Akshya Kumar Barik and Shri Subodh Chandra Mohapatra, Senior Grade Typists.

Our thanks are due to the Director and the Deputy Directors, Printing, Stationery, and Publication, Orissa, and the staff of the Orissa Government Press, Cuttack, for their hard work and co-operation in bringing out this volume.

Bhubaneswar

The 15th August, 1980

NILAMANI SENAPATI
DURGA CHARAN KUANR

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CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Whatever doubt there may have been about the name of the district according to the records of old Central Provinces, it has always been known in Orissa as Kalahandi (black pot). There never was any controversy about the name in Orissa. What the name may have to do with black cotton soil which brings out black pots from the potters' wheel that are predominant in the markets of the district and neighbourhood can only be speculative.

Till a few years ago Kalahandi had the reputation of being the home of man-eating tigers which attracted hunters from many parts of India. The well known Indian hunter Kumudnath Choudhury lost his life in Kalahandi under the paws of a man-eater. Not only man-eaters, but the tiger population generally is nearing extinction in Kalahandi as in most parts of India.

In recent years Kalahandi has added to its area the Zamindari of Khariar which has become the Nawapara subdivision and has lost to Koraput its Zamindari of Kashipur. Nawapara has been the home of teak, but on account of depredation of contractors the teak forest had nearly been lost. In recent years, however, the Forest Department of Orissa have tried re-afforestation of teak in many parts of the district.

The district has magnificent scenic spots with towering hills and deep valleys. Standing on the hill top one can see very thick valleys with wild banana catching the eye. The Kandha living in the wild tract enjoy the babbling brook by the side of which they have built their huts. They also make their home brewed liquor without which they cannot live.

Motoring through the district one cannot miss the ravages of Podu or shifting cultivation. It looks as if somebody has shaved the hill sides of tree growth.

Kalahandi also boasts of pre-historic paintings on the walls of caves showing that man many thousands of years ago had an artistic mind which was striving to find expression while living in forests. The pre-historic drawing at Gudahandi, and Jogimath near Khariar, are worth visiting.

Origin of the name of the District

No record is available to show how the name Kalahandi originated. It was previously known by the name Karond. According to Lieutenant Elliot, Deputy Commissioner, Raipur (1856), "This dependency is known only on the Nagpur side as Kharonde (Karond), the Oriya name being Kalahandi, and as there is no place or village corresponding to the former name it would appear to be a corruption of the latter, though it has been originally entered in the accounts.* In Koraput and Bastar border areas one comes across such names, with identical phonetic variations, which corroborate the above presumption. The village Bakawond in Bastar is called by the Oriyas as Bakahandi, Bajawand as Bajahandi, Nalpwond as Nal-phandi and Kumarwond as Kumarhandi. Similarly the village Sasahandi near Kotpad and Papadahandi are respectively called by the Bastar people as Sasawond and Papadawond. In the Maratha records the word Karond occurs invariably, but since 1905 when this territory formed a part of the Bengal Presidency the name Kalahandi is commonly used.

According to a popular belief, a powerful man of Rajputana named Kalahambir, came to this part and ruled it for many years. After his name this country was called Kalahambir which, in course of time, corrupted into Kalahandi. The name Kalahandi, as stated earlier, may literally mean 'black pot', or it may also mean 'pot of arts'. According to the latter interpretation, the name has possibly been derived from 'Gudahandi', a hill located close to Koksara police-station of the district, in the caves of which are painted pre-historic paintings in red and black colours. These interpretations concerning the origin of the name of Kalahandi are, however, conjectural.

Junagarh was the headquarters of Kalahandi until 1849. The name Kalahandi occurs for the first time in the Dadhibaman Temple Inscription, Junagarh, (unpublished), which was issued by Maharaja Juga Shahi Deo from Kalahandi Nagar, his capital, in the Yuga era, 4819, i.e., 1718. The modern Junagarh was known as Kalahandi Nagar in those days (vide Chapter II History). The ex-State of Kalahandi was perhaps named after its headquarters town Kalahandi (modern Junagarh). In a later period though the headquarters of the ex-State was shifted to Bhawanipatna the name of the ex-State remained unaltered.

The district of Kalahandi occupies the south-western portion of Orissa and is situated between 19° 3' N. and 21° 5' N. latitudes and 82° 20' E. and 83° 47' E. longitudes. It is bounded on the north

Location, general boundaries, total area and population

*1. Eliot's Report on Kalahandi State, the 28th July, 1856, O. H. R. J., Vol. XIV, No. 2, p. 11.

by the districts of Balangir, Sambalpur, and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh); on the south by the district of Koraput, on the west by the districts of Koraput and Raipur (Madhya Pradesh) and on the east by the districts of Koraput and Boudh-Khondmals. It extends over an area¹ of 11,835 sq. km. and ranks 4th among the districts of Orissa with regard to size. Its extreme length from north to south is about 220 km. and its extreme breadth from east to west about 140 km. Its shape is fairly compact except for the projection caused by the Nawapara subdivision on the west in a north-south direction. The headquarters town, Bhawanipatna, stands almost to the eastern border and is, thus, far removed from the northern and south-western parts of the district. It had a population of 1,163, 869 persons (578, 929 males and 584, 940 females) in 1971. In regard to population it occupies tenth position among the districts.

The district consists of three subdivisions, viz., Kalahandi, Dharmagarh and Nawapara. The first two subdivisions comprised part of the ex-State area of Kalahandi which merged with Orissa on the 1st January, 1948. The ex-State after integration together with the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur formed the district of Kalahandi with headquarters at Balangir. On 1st November, 1949, Patna and Sonepur ex-State areas were separated to form the district of Balangirpatna (later Balangir) and the ex-State of Kalahandi, together with the Nawapara subdivision which formed a part of Sambalpur district since 1st April, 1936, was reconstituted a separate district (Kalahandi) with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

History of
the District
as an
admini-
strative unit
and changes
in its parts

The entire area comprising Kashipur police-station had no direct communication with the district headquarters which posed administrative problems. To overcome such difficulties the above police-station was transferred from Kalahandi and tagged to Rayagada subdivision of Koraput district on 1st August, 1962.

The district is divided into three subdivisions, five Tahsils and sixteen police-stations. The names of subdivisions, Tahsils with their

Subdivisions
Tahsils and
Thanas

1. These represent "Geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General, India. Figures of urban areas have been supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban areas from the total area of the district. The total of the area figures of the subdivisions or Tahsils given hereafter will not tally with the district figures, because the former represent land use area and are derived from the figures supplied by the local revenue authorities.

KALAHANDI

area and population (1971) and the component police-stations are furnished in the following table.

Subdivisions with area in sq. km. and population (1971)	Tahsils with area in sq. km. and population (1971)	Police-stations
Kalahandi A. 5,282.3 P. 407,753	Kalahandi A. 2,593.7 P. 236,223	Kalahandi, Kesinga (portion), Thuamul- Rampur, Lanjigarh (portion), Kegaon (portion)
	Lanjigarh A. 2,688.6 P. 171,530	Kesinga (portion), Madanpur- Rampur, Lanjigarh (portion), Naria
Dharamgarh A. 2,915.1 P. 417,222	Dharamgarh A. 1361.1 P. 201,428	Dharamgarh, Junagarh (portion), Kegaon (portion)
	Jayapatna A. 1,554.00 P. 215,794	Jayapatna, Koksara, Junagarh (portion)
Nawapara A. 3,398.1 P. 338,894	Nawapara A. 2193.7 P. 168,577	Nawapara, Jonk, Komna
	Khariar A. 1,204.4 P. 170,317	Khariar, Sinapalli

Until 31st December, 1973 Nawapara subdivision had only one Tahsil, Nawapara. The subdivision was divided into two Tahsils, namely, Nawapara and Khariar with effect from 1st January, 1974 under Revenue Department notification No. 59185—IIJ-55/73-R., dated the 11th September, 1973 partially modified in No. 74819-R., dated the 19th November, 1973.

Town

According to the norms of 1971 Census there existed five towns in the district. The area, population and classification of these towns are furnished in the table below :

Name of Town	Area in sq. km.	Population	Classification
Bhawanipatna (Including irrigation colony, college and I. T. I. area)	14.37	23,264	Municipality
Kesinga	14.50	8,536	N. A. C.
Junagarh	15.54	7,876	N. A. C.
Khariar Road	11.4	9,226	N. A. C.
Khariar	23.83	7,651	N. A. C.

Bhawanipatna, the headquarters town of the district, is named after the presiding deity Bhawanisankar Mahadev. In the topographical map of 1843 Bhawanipatna was known as Bhandeswar and the presiding deity was Bhandeswar Mahadev, besides Manikeswari. In 1849 Maharaja Fatenarayan Deo shifted his headquarters from Junagarh (old fort) to Bhawanipatna and enshrined Bhawanisankar Mahadev and changed the name from Bhandeswar to Bhawanipatna.

The district may be broadly divided into two distinct natural divisions, the hill tracts and the plain country. The former chiefly comprises the ranges of hills which run from the north-east to the south-west of the district and the western portion of the Nawapara subdivision, and the latter constitutes the river valleys of the Tel and its tributaries, and the Jonk.

TOPOGRAPHY

About eight kilometres south-east of Bhawanipatna, commences the mountain tracts called the Dongarla which cover a vast area of about 3,665 sq. km. on the eastern side of the district and extends southwards to the Koraput border. These tracts rise in a series of precipitous hill ranges from the plains. The path by which the ascent on Karlapat side is made is quite impracticable even for *sagars* (solid wheeled carts) and in many parts are inaccessible except by foot. The hill sides are covered with dense Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests, and it is not until the open valleys at the higher elevation are reached that cultivation is met with. These valleys are mostly fertile and are splendidly watered being intersected by perennial streams. Here and there patches of regular rice cultivation are met with and crops of wheat; but for the most part, the country is given over to *dahi* cultivation or Jhuming. The hill tracts form a conspicuous landmark in the scenery and the wild precipitous ranges which mark their border, stand up from the plains like a vast wall and are visible for many miles. There are fine open valleys from about 850 to 975 metres above the sea level; rising from these valleys are great hill ranges running due north and south, the tops of which are plateau lands covered with long grass; the larger of these ranges are above 15 km. long with a breadth varying from about half to three kilometres and water is available close to their summits. The principal plateau lands are the Karlapat, Thuamul-Rampur ranges and the Baphlimali hill, a fine plateau on the district border near Mahulpatna; these in parts reach an elevation above sea level of 1,220 metres and over. In these hills of the Dongarla area the splendid stream of the Indravati takes its rise near Thuamul. It makes its way through the hill range which forms the southern boundary of Kalahandi. Not far from the place where the Indravati flows south through this barrier the Hatti river rises on the northern

slopes and flows due north in exactly the opposite direction. The report of Lieutenant C. Elliot, Deputy Commissioner of Raipur, contains the following description of the country (quoted with corrections):

"The country is high, lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds, both of the Mahanadi and the Indravati, which last, with several tributaries and sub-tributaries of the first, rise within its limits; it is well supplied with water, and in some parts (as Thuamul, Kashipur, Karlapat and Lanjigarh, etc.) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice within the year. The hills are chiefly plutonic and independently of two or three considerable ranges, detached hills of greater or less size are interspersed throughout the State".

The mountainous tract extending almost to the entire western part of Nawapara subdivision from north to south contains a broad plateau varying from 610 to 915 metres in height cut off from the plains below by a range of precipitous hills. "This plateau contains remains of fortifications and was probably the last stronghold of the Bhunjias. The sites of old and forsaken villages, where herds of bison now roam undisturbed, show that here at one time there was considerable cultivation, but only two villages now remain."*

The river Tel which runs through the district in a north-east direction intervenes the two natural mountainous divisions. It receives a number of tributaries, both large and small, whose valleys constitute the plain fertile regions. The valley of the Utei comprising a large portion of the Madanpur-Rampur and Narla police-station areas commences south of the river Tel and stretches away from about 65 km. interspersed by stray hills and isolated peaks. The country is mostly undulating, the general elevation of the tract being over 180 metres above the sea level. This plain country extends south-west and then westwards, south-west into the Sadar police-station area and westwards into the Titilagarh subdivision of the Balangir district. The general feature of the country greatly resembles the plain tracts of Madanpur and Narla police-station areas. From the Titilagarh subdivision, it stretches further west and then northwards into Nawapara subdivision, here sandwiched between a massive hill range to the west and the Komna range to the east. The fertile tract is the contribution of the two tributaries of the Tel, Sundar and Udanti. The Tel in its upper reaches creates the extensive fertile

* Central Provinces District Gazatteer, Raipur District, P. 298

tracts of the Dharamgarh subdivision which stretches south beyond Jayapatna police-station and running northwards meets the plains of Nawapara subdivision across the Deobhog police-station area of Madhya Pradesh. In between the plain countries in the Dharamgarh subdivision and that in the Sadar and Nawapara subdivisions there occurs larger mountain blocks, some continuous and others scattered and broken intermittently by narrow valleys. The valley in Dharamgarh having an elevation of above 240 metres is less undulating in character and except for a very few isolated hillocks, the country is an extensive plain. It is flanked on the west by a continuous hill range marking the district boundary which separates it from the Nowrangpur plateau. From this plateau, situated at an average elevation of 610 metres, one has to descend down more than 305 metres through Ampani Ghat to reach the Dharamgarh valley.

The Sunder-Udanti valley of Nawapara subdivision is separated from the Jonk valley lying higher north at Kurampuri by a narrow hill range. The latter valley is less fertile and is of poorer soil.

The Nawapara plain—The Nawapara plains are drained by the rivers Jonk and Masankuda, mainly by the former river. This tract has been considerably deforested excepting the portions lying between Saipalla and Lakhna stretching up to the Nawapara Road Railway Station. But the villagers have, according to their convenience, cut down the forests here and there for their cultivation. The only forest worthy of mention within this region is between the villages Gidhnipani and Maraguda, where extends the forest called Kalamidadar, a very wild and almost inaccessible tract.

The Sonabeda plateau—The Sonabeda or Gauragarh plateau extends over a considerable portion of the Nawapara subdivision measuring about, 780 to 1,035 sq. km. This plateau varies in height between 610 m. and 915 m. and both the rivers Udanti and Sundar have their source on it. About half a dozen of villages lie scattered over it. To the east the sides of the plateau are very precipitous, but to the west the slopes are easier. At places it rises to a height about 915 m. The plateau, according to Mr. Hewitt, offers an ideal site for a sanatorium. The scenery is very fine and the climate much cooler than it is in the plains below. But it is mostly covered with jungles. One may have access to it from the Komna side through two risky passes, viz., Gaighati and Maharchuan, of which the latter is easier. Within this range of hills is situated the famous hill-fortress of Manikgarh which is accessible from the village Maraguda in the Nawapara police-station area. It is about 80 km. long from north to south and about 25 km. broad on the average. The country to the west

Plateaus and
plains

of the plateau extending beyond Nawapara right up to Fingeswar in Madhya Pradesh consists of massive granites, often forming elevated ground. To the west of the plateau occur the peaks, Deo-Dangri (929m.) and Darpani (887 m.). The name Gauragarh is not improbably derived from Gauras or cowherds meaning the fort of cowherds.

The Udanti Sunder Valley—The most fertile area of the Nawapara subdivision is the Udanti-Sunder valley which forms really its granary. Particularly the land intervening the rivers Sunder and Udanti from the village Nehena, is a black-cotton tract. The most precious teak wood forests lie within this area though at present it is in a very impoverished condition due to ruthless exploitation.

Valleys of the Tel and Utei—The plain country of Sadar and Dharamgarh subdivision is undulating and for the most part closely cultivated. The general elevation of this tract is 275 metres above the sea level. It is intersected here and there by hill ranges and isolated peaks, but contains a large area of cultivated lands. It is occupied largely by the Kultas who are clever and capable agriculturists. A few embankments and tanks are no uncommon features. A certain number of Kandhas are also to be met with; these people have left their hill fastnesses and settled down to plough cultivation. The plain area stretches away from the river Tel to the south for about 65 km. and in the east it includes large portion of the Rampur-Madanpur police-station. From Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of the district, the plain country sweeps round on the west through Junagarh and runs southward to the Jeypore border, forming a regular valley between the uplands of the dongarla and the high hills of Koraput and Nawapara subdivision.

Hills

The principal hill ranges belong to the Eastern Ghats. It covers almost the entire eastern and southern parts of the district. Continuous in the north with the hill ranges in the Baliguda subdivision, it stretches but for interception by the valleys of the Nagavali and the Vansadhara, into the mountainous tracts of Rayagada subdivision of the Koraput district. These ranges are named at different points differently after the village near their base. The main peaks in these ranges are Tangri dongar (1,229 m.), Kattighara (953 m.) and Karlapat (1,213 m.). The hill ranges of the Nawapara subdivision belong partly to Chhota Nagpur mountain system and partly to Eastern Ghats. The largest of these ranges is the Katpar-Puruvadi range. The Gaurgarh or the Sonabeda plateau only forms a part of this hill system. The elevation of this range is 986 m. in the south and

931 m. at the central point called Birbusi. To the west of the plateau the peak of Deo-Dongri is 929 m. high and at Darpani it attains 887 m. Near the village Maraguda lies the hill fortress of Manikgarh over this range of hills. A place of considerable scenic beauty by the side of this range of hills is the Godhans waterfall near the village Lodara, about 24 km. south-west of Nawapara.

The highest peak Tangri Dongar (1,229 m.) is situated in Thuamul-Rampur police station. Among other notable peaks mention may be made of Kunkot Parbat (852 m.) in Kegaon police station; Jamharpat Dongri (537 m.), Burharas Parbat (741 m.), Ghochki Dongar (555 m.) and Ara Dongar (376 m.) all in Nawapara police station; Supkon Dongar (882 m.), Chaura Dongar (933 m.), Godma (784 m.), Guru Dongar (734 m.) and Gaijhar Pahar (494 m.) all in Komna police station; Barepat Dongar (1,006 m.) and Kachki Dongri (506 m.), both in Khariar police station. The Guru Dongar also extends to the Khariar police station. Besides the above hills, there occur numerous unnamed peaks of considerable height. The western part of the Nawapara subdivision abounds in fine natural scenery and the wild precipitous ranges standing with their majestic grandeur and magnificence are visible for many miles. The plateau lands lend to cultivation at places.

A fascinating account of the hills around Khariar from the pen of a Christian missionary Rev. Emil Menzel, during the early part of this century is reproduced below :—

"Khariar nestles in the warm and kindly lap of a perfect circular mountains of that deep blue colour that speaks of friendliness and sincerity : They are not mountains like the Himalayas which overawe you with their tremendous mass, nor are they hungry looking mountains like the Ozarka, nor business-like mountains with even tops like the Appalachians, nor symbols of barrenness like the Palestinian hills. They are romantic mountains just high enough to make you feel cozy in their lap, with just forest enough to soften them and rocks enough to give them character and save them from being merely sentimental. The outline curves of the hills, without breaking the cozy circle, are so graceful and varied that they remind you of the Greek's contribution to art.

The forest-clad hills lend an inward touch to the romance of the scene in the reminder that the beautiful spotted deer has chosen them to be its home, and a dozen tigers roam free¹".

1. Melick E. M.—"The Evangelical Synod in India", P. 130

RIVER
SYSTEM AND
WATER
RESOURCES

Main rivers
and dist-
ributaries

The Tel, Indravati and Jonk, which form tributaries of large rivers like the Mahanadi and Godavari may be mentioned among the principal rivers of Kalahandi. Besides, the Tel receives a large number of affluents in the district. The scenery along the banks of these streams during their course through the hills specially on the Indravati and the Raul, a feeder of the Tel, is exceedingly fine and varies from wild raging torrents sweeping over bare rocks, to placid stretches of deep pools with the stream swirling in the eddies between rich meadow land, verdant with grass and banks overhung with willows.

Most of the hill streams of the district are perennial. The rivers in the open country seldom carry a large flow of water in the hot weather. The Tel, Sagada, Hatti, Ret and Utei are almost reduced to tiny streams in their lower reaches from February to June. On the other hand, the Raul throughout its whole length, most of which lies inside the forests, holds a fair flow of water even in the month of May. The Sagada, Ret, Indravati, Bada Nala and many others carry a strong stream of perennial water in the upper and middle reaches and only lose it in their sandy beds when they descend to the plains. The villagers in the open tracts scoop water holes in the sand during the summer months and manage to provide themselves with exiguous supply of drinking water.

These rivers are scarcely subjected to high floods. The Hatti occasionally overtops its low banks and spreads out into the surrounding plains. The floods during their short duration generally cause formation of sand deposits. No other loss or damage is normally recorded by the floods. The Tel also sometimes deposits sand on the fertile agricultural land along its course.

These rivers are scarcely navigable as they dry up in the plain country during the summer.

Tel

The Tel is by far the longest and most important river in the district. Rising in the north of Nowrangpur subdivision of Koraput, it enters the district a few kilometres west of Dharamgarh and flows through an alluvial tract. Pursuing almost an easterly course through the Dharamgarh subdivision, it instantly takes a more northerly direction after its junction with Sagada until it meets the Udanti on its left bank. About eight kilometres from this point of confluence, it runs almost north-east and forms the boundary between Balangir and this district for a fairly long distance and enters Balangir north of Risida-Kumbharpada. The bed of this river is generally sandy, it is more observable from breadth than depth and its water, though decreases very much during the hot season, does not entirely dry up.

The important feeders on its right bank are the Moter, Hati, Sagada, Bulat, Ret, Utei and the Raul. The Raul rising in the hills of Baudh-Khondmals district flows through the mountainous tract in the north-eastern part of the district, and enters Balangir near Siker-kupa and joins the Tel a few kilometers from the borders of Kalahandi district. It receives most of the drainage of Madanpur-Rampur police station area. The Utei rises on the same hills and receives a few feeders in the fertile tract of Madanpur-Rampur area and joins the Tel on the border of Balangir-Kalahandi district near Belkhandi. It drains the wide plain between Rampur and Narla. The Hati, a large tributary of the Tel, rises in the high hill ranges of the Jayapatna Tahsil almost on the south-western border of the district and flows due north draining the open country of the Dharamgarh subdivision till it joins the Tel about 12 km. to the north of Junagarh. Its bed is deep rather than broad and the volume of water it carries is not constant throughout the year. The Moter drains the western part of the Koksara-Ampani plains as well as the hills of Shajkhola reserved forest which forms the western boundary of the plains. It joins the Tel near Dharamgarh on the borders of Madhya Pradesh. The Ret rises in the mountains of Lanjigarh and the Khalsa Dongarla to the east of Bhawanipatna and falls into the Tel just above Kesinga. The Bulat rises at the southern end of the Gundi Donger about 15 km. south of Bhawanipatna and flows past the town in a north-western direction under the name of Pipal Nala before it turns northwards to join the Tel near Karlapara. In the hills above Karlapat the Sagada takes its origin and flows a steep course to the plains into which it debouches near the village Sagada and thence flows north across the Junagarh road to join the Tel.

Unlike other tributaries of the Tel on its right, all flowing north, the Indravati rising about two kilometers above the village Thuamul in Thuamul-Rampur range at an altitude of 915 m. quickly gathers volume and even in February roars and rushes with its copious flow down its hilly southerly course in seething cataracts in its wild rush to the plains. Its catchment area is fairly well wooded. Running for a short distance on the south-western border of the district, it receives the Golagad Nala and then flows in a very winding course across the Koraput district. Passing about three kilometers south of Nowrangpur town, it enters Bastar of Madhya Pradesh where becoming a considerable river it joins the Godavari. It drains the south-eastern corner of the district.

Indravati

The Jonk has its origin in the Sonabeda plateau near Bad-dongar. After a very tortuous course for a few miles, the river enters the Nawapara plain and is very deep in between the villages Lodra and Patora.

Jonk

Near about Lodra crocodiles are seen in the river. The Katingpani Nala joins it near about the village Lodara. Before joining the Jonk, this Nala creates the Godhans waterfall of about 60 m. that presents a natural scene of exquisite beauty . At the waterfall every year a festival is held. It is attended by people even of the adjoining villages of Madhya Pradesh. An image of Lord Siva is worshipped here and the deity is said to have been consecrated by Raja Vikram of legendary fame of whom the people of this area still sing songs. A tributary known as the Masankuda river joins the Jonk near the village Dharambandha. The Jonk then forms for a certain distance the boundary of the district on its north-western side with Madhya Pradesh. It falls into the Mahanadi at Seorinarayan in Madhya Pradesh a little distance below the confluence of the Seonath. During the summer its flow almost dries up except in its upper reaches where it continues to receive perennial but slender flow from its tributaries. The rapidity with which it flows and the volume of water depending with the quantity of rainfall render it unfit for navigation. Prospects of canal irrigation from the river is equally bleak owing to the undulating plains through which it passes.

There is a deep *darha* in the river locally named, Trishul *darha* within the village limit of Maraguda.

Sunder

The Sunder owes its origin on the eastern side of the Sonabeda plateau near about Tarbod ; obliquely traversing the Nawapara subdivision for about 96 km. it enters the Balangir district near the village Tukula in the Khariar police station area. During the rainy season Teak woods were said to be floated through this river from the interior. It dries up completely during summer and is thus not navigable.

Udanti

The Udanti or Udet takes its origin in the hills of Madhya Pradesh and enters the district three kilometres to the west of the village Chitrama in the Sinapali police station and flowing in an almost easterly direction ultimately joins the Tel about ten kilometres from the village Borda. Its bed is rocky up to the village Kathibadi whereafter it gradually turns sandy. On either side of this river are met excellent teak wood forests which are in the process of disintegration. The river served as a highway for exporting forest products prior to the opening of Arang-Khariar Road and Vizagapatnam-Rampur railway line.

Periodical change in its course has been reported. In fact, in recent years, it denuded its bank near the villages of Kapsi and Jogenpadar.

Tanks

Tanks occur in almost every village. Apart from the private tanks a large number of tanks are in Government possession. These tanks vary from less than a hectare to about 40 hectares in area. They are

generally classified as Kata, Sagar, Bandh and Sara. The tanks are chiefly used for bathing, drinking, pisciculture and irrigation purposes depending on the popular needs of the locality. Dharamgarh Tahsil seems to have largest number of tanks compared to other Tahsils. Purusottam, Suratarangini and Ram Sagar are the important tanks located in the headquarters town of Bhawanipatna.

Throughout the hill tracts of Kalahandi are met numerous perennial hill streams. The conspicuous among them which is popularly known as Patalganga occurs in the village Kutagaon under the Nawapara Tahsil. Every year especially on Baishakh (April-May) Purnima large number of pilgrims gather there to take a dip in it.

Springs and spring head

The different lithostratigraphic units met within this district are Basement gneisses, Charnockite and Khondalite suits of rocks, leptynite, anorthosite, granitoid gneiss; vein quartz, pegmatite, metadolerite, nepheline and hornblende syenite, sub-arkosic quartzite, shale, quartzite, laterite soil and alluvium. Of these rock types the position of charnockite, suite of rocks and also that of leptynite in time stratigraphic sequence is not very certain. However, from the evidences available till recently the following stratigraphic sequence has been worked out which, in future, may undergo modification.

GEOLOGY
Antiquity

Recent to sub-recent	Soil, alluvium, and laterite with segregation of bauxite				
....unconformity....					
'Gondwana Sequence	Pebbly and gritty sandstone				
Purana group— Cuddapah	Cuddapah or Vindhyas	{ Upper quartzite sub-arkosic quartzite			
....unconformity....					
Intrusives	{ Nepheline and Hornblende Syenite				
Archean	{ Anorthosite, Metadolerite (Amphibolite), Vein, Quartz, and pegmatite				
	Granitic and granitoid gneiss				
Eastern Ghats Super Group	Charnockite suite Khondalite suite	Leptynite Charnockite gneiss Crystalline limestone cale granulite and Calciphyre,			
	Quartz—garnet—Sillimanite graphite				
	schists-Sillimanite quartzite—Quartzite.				
....unconformity....					
	Basement gneiss				

Distribution and description of individual rock units are as follows:

Basement gneiss—This rock type is exposed in the western part of the district between the plateau 250 m. and 1,000 m. It is pink and grey in colour and gneissose in texture and composed of mineral like feldspar, biotite, hornblende and pyroxene. Bands of amphibolite, mica schist and quartzite occur in this rock. Andalusite and cordierite developed at the contact of this rock with the cuddapah slates indicating contact metamorphism of shales and thus the gneiss may be of post cuddapah in age although it has been correlated with the peninsular gneisses by the earlier workers. Nest of Khariar, shale and conglomerate rest with overlaps on to the gneiss which is the basement of cuddapah garnet developed along its contact with Khondalite.

Khondalite Group—The khondalite group of rocks consists of graphite-sillimanite schist and gneiss, calciphyres, calc granulite, quartzites and sillimanite quartzite. They are interbanded with charnockite and gneiss. The khondalite group of rocks widely exposed from the 910 m. hill towards south-east and form the western margin of the Eastern Ghats. They occur as bands within the gneisses and charnockites. They are usually foliated and consist of minerals, quartz, garnet, sillimanite and graphite. The trend of the foliation in these rocks is NNE-SSW.

Charnockite Group—The charnockite group of rocks is well exposed near Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Mahulpatna ($19^{\circ}25'$: $82^{\circ}35'$) and at Ranimal ($19^{\circ}35'$). The members of this group are hypersthene bearing rocks of acid and basic composition. They vary in colour from brownish black to grey, usually coarse grained showing frequent occurrence of porphyric feldspars and garnet. Lenses and bands of pyroxene granulite occur in the charnockite suite of rocks.

Leptynite—The garnetiferous granite (leptynite) occurs as lenses and bands within the charnockite and khondalite suites of rocks in the hilly tracts of the country. Leptynite contains porphyroblasts of feldspars, biotite, quartz and garnet.

Intrusives—Anorthosite—The khondalite and charnockite groups of rocks described earlier have been intruded by anorthosite near Jugsaipatna, Bandpani, Dharamgarh, Ghatikunduru and east of Kundru. It occurs as discontinuous lenses within the host rock. In composition it ranges between norite and gabbro. It consists of plagioclase feldspar having 65 per cent of anorthosite, garnet and pyroxene.

Nepheline syenite—Along the western margin of the rocks of the Eastern Ghats Group hornblende and nepheline syenites and nephelites occur as discontinuous bodies being confined to the shearzones within the granite gneiss.

Granite and granitoid Gneiss—These rocks are intrusive into khondalite and charnockite suites of rocks. In the vicinity of Bhawanipatna, they are coarse grained, gneissose and contain large grains of pink feldspar and broken fragments of red garnet distributed within a dark coloured groundmass. At places these rocks have been crushed, pulverised due to intense pressure, resulting into mylonite. These gneisses vary from coarse grained banded gneisses and typical injection gneisses to extremely massive granites and are characterised by abundance of red garnet.

Vein quartz, pegmatite and amphibolite occur concordantly within the charnockite, anorthosite and granite gneiss.

Cuddapah or Vindhya—Unconformably overlying the rocks of the Eastern Ghats Group there is a less deformed and metamorphosed rock sequence with characteristic argillaceous, arenaceous and calcareous members of the platform facies. Here they are considered to represent the cuddapahs although there are possibilities of their being correlated to the Kurnools and Vindhyanas. The boundaries of these rocks with the other rock units of the area are usually marked by highly felspathic arkose and chert. The cuddapahs here comprise sub-arkosic quartzite, purple shale, and upper quartzite. These occur as detached and discontinuous outcrops. They are exposed between Ampani ($19^{\circ}35'$: $83^{\circ}40'$) and the Khariar plateau almost following Orissa and Madhya Pradesh boundary.

Gondwana Group—Along the Kalahandi-Bolangir boundary, confined to the southern bank of the Tel river, occur small and detached outcrops of gritty and pebbly sandstone lithologically similar to the rocks of Talchir group of the Gondwana sequence. The sandstone is unfossiliferous, coarse grained and contains pebbles of gneiss.

Laterite—Thick profile of laterite cap the hill ranges which consists of khondalite suite of rocks. They occur at elevations between 600 m. and 900 m. thickness of this high level laterite profile vary from 24 to 60 m. Besides this laterite low level laterite occurrences are also reported in the valley. The laterite cappings on khondalite as well as on Purana shales contain deposits of bauxite.

Bauxite of good quality occurs as blankets and lenses within the above 1000 m. M. S. L. laterite on Purana shales of Khariar highlands, on khondalite groups of rocks on Karlapat, Khalguda 2 km. ENE of Gudamalabali, east of Gudamalabali peak, 2 km. East of Polingpedar near 1105 m. hill, Kathekhal, Pasangmali, Lakharsi and further northwest, at Kashipur Chandgiri and Manjimali, etc "Kalahandi bauxite is usually ferruginous in character, although SiO_2 and TiO_2 contents are low. It may be used for extraction of metal"¹.

Mineral resources
Bauxite

1. Introduction to India's Economic Minerals by N. L. Sharma and K. S. V. Ram, 1964. p. 21.

Khariar Highland—Bauxite occurs in the Khondmal hills, overlying the cuddapah shales at 333 m. elevation, Barapet Dongar, Sandbahal and Sainipara hills of the Khariar plateau. The minimum probable reserves of this area is roughly estimated at 0·3 million tonnes of bauxite having 55 per cent Al_2O_3 per cent. The ores are localised along a narrow east-west trending fault zone in the purana quartzites and are apparently derived from the topmost shales overlying the quartzites. This is difficult for approach and as such for exploration.

Kalapat Occurrence—The Kalapat plateau has extensive laterite capping varying in thickness from 20 to 40 m. and runs for a strike length of about 25 km. The segregation of bauxite is confined to the area between Khalguda in the north and Polingpadar in the south through Gudamalabala peak. The segregation of bauxite occur as pockets, lenses, and bands and thin blankets within the laterite cappings over the khondalite. This has an estimated possible reserve of the order of 0·4 million tonnes.

Graphite—The graphite deposits of this district occur in the rocks of the Eastern Ghats group being confined to the contact zones of khondalite with the granite gneiss. The host rock of the ore is usually pegmatite the controles of mineralisation are the foliation, fracture planes and fault zones. They occur as veins and lenses distributed over strike length varying from a few metres to 200 m. and the thickness varying from a few centimetres to three metres. These lenticular bodies swell and pinch with distance and down the dip of the enclosing rock. The carbon content of these ores varies from 30 per cent to 80 per cent. The individual occurrences of graphite have been noticed at Komna ($20^{\circ}30' : 82^{\circ}40'$), Billanjore ($20^{\circ}28' : 82^{\circ}42'$), Baghmunda ($20^{\circ}31' : 82^{\circ}42'$), Babupali ($20^{\circ}39' : 82^{\circ}44'$), Gandamer ($20^{\circ}38' : 82^{\circ}46'$), Rang ($20^{\circ}38' : 82^{\circ}40'$)), Tapan hill 1622, at a place 0.8 km. and north-east of Bengura, Kundughat, Kus mal, Loitara, Gantasala, Singhjharan, Ketupada, Dengsugi, Salehpali, Ranikot, Dayabhati, Barabali abandoned quarries and prospecting pits of graphite were seen at Kineikula Tunda, Tapan, Salibota Rindabati, Surda, Benagura, Kerlakuta and at many other places.

Manganese—Deposits of manganese ore in Kalahandi district stretches over a belt of 27 km. from near Boriputtu in Koraput district to Minakhunti in Kalahandi district. These manganiferous horizons are confined to granatiferous quartz-sillimanite-graphite schists and khondalite at or near the junctions of the rocks with calc silicate rocks and quartzite. In these deposits, manganese occurs as nodules, stringers, pockets and tabular bodies varying in thickness from a few metres

to 12 metres and more. The lentoid bodies attain thickness up to 30 m. after which they pass on to lithomarge. The ores are associated with free quartz. Phosphorus content of these ores varies from 0·1 per cent to 0·36 per cent and are highly ferruginous. The manganese content of these ores varies from 25 per cent to 40 per cent and are reported at Taldoshi, Podakana, Nishikhal, Kinekhhal, Koka Liligumma, Karanjiguda and Balakpai. The probable reserve of manganese in these deposits has been estimated at one million ton up to a depth of 15·2 metres out of which 60,000 tonnes contain 40 percent manganese oxide and 67,500 tonnes of low grade ores containing 26 to 31 per cent of Mn. oxide ores. These manganese ores are cobalt bearing.

Galena occurs sporadically in the area to the north-west of Bamini-munda village in weathered pegmatite veins in quartzite as pisolithic nodules.

Galena

Khondalites, granulite gneiss, massive quartzites, and pyroxene granulites are quarried extensively for use as road metal and building materials.

Road and
Building
materials

But for a few collection works undertaken by the Botanical survey of India, the district remains botanically under-explored. H. H. Haines had sent his collectors who are reported to have visited the northern parts of the district. H. F. Mooney, the then Forest Adviser to the State Government, had once visited the whole of Kashipur, Thuamul Rampur, Mahulpatna and Karlapat areas. Dr. S. K. Mukherjee of the Indian Botanic Garden had visited Bhawanipatna and its neighbourhood.

FLORA
Botanical
Divisions
and rare
types of
flora

The geology, topography, climate and the soil all have a close bearing on the nature of vegetation. Above all, man's influence on the flora is no less important. The one time densely wooded tracts on the high hills of Kalahandi is reduced to mere bamboo and dry mixed scrub in no time through denudation brought about by shifting cultivation.

The flora of ravines and valleys is evergreen and where the few small patches of reserve forests occur, the crop inside, is that of pure Sal (*Shorea robusta*) or plateau sal, whereas the adjacent hill sides are covered with grass and mixed forest with no trace of sal (*Shorea robusta*).

Sal (*Shorea robusta*) tends to occur in isolated patches due to the influence of man and as such it is only a relic in the areas wherever it is found. It extends a short distance towards south and ceases at about 18°30' north. The flora was described under the following five regional types on the basis of altitude which plays an important part.

- (1) The outer slopes of plateau (330 to 650 m.)
- (2) Open valleys of main plateau (680 to 1000 m.)
- (3) The ravines between 800 to 1100 m.
- (4) Upper slopes of higher hills (800 to 1100 m.) and
- (5) High plateau (1100 to 1300 m.)

1. The forest found on the outer slopes of the plateaus of 300 to 700 m. is essentially a dry mixed deciduous forest with characteristic species of *Acacia lenticularis*, *Anogeissus latifolia*, *Cleistanthus collinus*, *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Flacourtie ramontchi*, *Stereospermum sauveolens*, *Spondias mangifera* and *Dendrocalamus strictus* (common bamboo) with *Nyctanthes arbortristis* and *Petalidium barlerioides* as typical shrubs. *Eranthemum lurpurascens* is a conspicuous herb. On the drier and rocky sites are found trees like *Bursera serrata*, *Butea superba*, *cochlospermum gossypium*, *Euphorbia nivulla* and *Sterculia urens*. While on lower slopes, on slightly moist sites, are found *Adina cordifolia*, *Alangium salviifolium*, *Antidesma diandrum*, *Garuga pinnata*, *Helinus lanceolateus*, *Ixora parviflora*, *Justicia betonica*, *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, *Fluggea obovata*, and *Ventilago madaraspatana*. Common grasses are *Amphilophis glabra*, *Apluda varia*, *Eragrostis interrupta*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra* and *T. laxa*, last named plant being abundant and gregarious species. *Cheilanthes tenuifolia* is the common fern at these altitudes. This type of mixed forest changes to Sal on the red soil when one reaches the plateau on the crest of Karlapat and Thuamul where Sal is accompanied by *Xylia xylocarpa*.

2. The more open valleys above 800 m. are cultivated but in almost all areas a stream fringed with trees flows down the centre of each valley. *Albizzia stipulata*, *Cedrela toona*, *Cipadessa fruticosa*, *Ficus glomerata*, *Mangifera indica*, *Salix Tetrasperma* and *Trema politoria* are abundant along the course of the streams. These are often accompanied by *Albizzia procera*, *Brevnia rhamnoides*, *Bursera serrata*, *Callicarpa arborea*, *Clematis gouriana*, *Clerodendrum infortunatum*, *Combretum decandrum*, *Derris scandens*, *Elaeocarpus robustus*, *Ficus cunia*, *Moghania semialata*, *Floscopa scandens*, *Jasminum arborescens*, *Linoceora intermedia*, *Mallotus philippinensis*, *Milia composite*, *Michelia champaca*, *Plectranthus coetsa*, *Reinwardtia*

trigyna, *Smilax macrophylla*, *Sterculia colorata*, *Vitex leucoxylon*, *V. heterophylla*, *Vangueria pubescens* and *Zizyphus rugosa* forming the shrubby elements of the flora. On the lower slopes in the valleys are scattered trees like *Ailanthus excelsa*, *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *Bauhinia retusa*, *Bombax malabaricum*, *Bridelia retusa*, *Butea frondosa*, *Careya arborea*, *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, *Schleichera oleosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *S. Operculatum*, *Terminalia belerica* and *T. tomentosa*. *Trewia nudiflora* was seen along the Indravati in some abundance below Mahulpatna where *Glycosmis cochinchinensis* was common on the banks. *Bischofia javanica* was also met with here. *Aristida setacea* and *pennisetum hohenackeri* are the two grasses growing in abundance throughout the area, latter being more common in clayey bottoms. Along the Nalas are found *Apluda varia*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Themeda triandra*, *Polytoca barbata*, *Sorghum halepense* while *Saccharum spontaneum* and *Phragmites karka* are found in the beds of Nalas along with *Imperata cylindrica* in water logging areas. Several ferns like *Blechnum orientale*, *Anisogonium esculentum*, *Nephrodium molle*, *N. moulmeinensis*, and *N. proliferum* are frequent along the streams. *Solanum torvum* is remarkably common on the highlands of Mahulpatna. The 'Mahua' tree *Madhuca indica* is absent on the southern plateau in Thuamul Rampur. It is common in Mandibisi and on the northern slopes of the plateau of Karlapat but absent elsewhere. *Xylia xylocarpa* is most abundant in north and west in Karlapat, Thuamul and Mahulpatna, and on the summit of Jherka hill 1200 metres. *Cosmos caudatus* and *Bidens pilosa* are two introduced weeds in the fallow fields after shifting cultivation. *Tridax procumbens*, *Ageratum conyzoides*, *Celosia argentea*, and *Scoparia dulcis* are other weeds met with in this area.

3. The ravines between 800—1100 metres comprise the upper courses of numerous perennial streams. For most part they are narrow glens of steep gradient. The moist evergreen type of vegetation they bear, does not extend far on either side of the stream. The flora has more affinity to Madras flora and comprise characteristic species, viz., *Actinodaphne angustifolia*, *Amoora spectabilis*, *Anodendron paniculatum*, *Ardisia depressa*, *A. solenacea*, *Artocarpus lakoocha*, *Barleria strigosa*, *Boehmeria platyphylla*, *Caryota urens* and *Calamus* sp., *Citrus medica* (frequent in thickets along the streams), *Cleistanthus patulus*, *Clematis smilacifolia*, *Colebrookea oppositifolia*, *Dicliptera bupleuroides*, *Disporum pulum*, *Entada scandens*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Heynea trijuga*, *Hoya pendula*, *Gnetum scandens*, *Impatiens chinensis*, *Licuala peltata*, *Linoceira intermedia*, *Murraya exotica*, *Musa rosacea*, *Oldenlandia auricularia*, *Osbeckia rostrata*, *Phaylopsis parviflora*, *Phrynum capitatum*, *Phyllocladus*

spinosa, *Pilea scripta*, *Pittosperum floribundum*, *Plecospemum spinosum*, *Pouzolixia bennettiana*, *Pygeum acuminatum*, *Rhaphidophora hookeri*, *Rubia cordifolia*, *Rubus ellipticus*, *R. lasiocarpus*, *Schleffera roxburghii*, *Seleria cochinchinensis*, *Senecio corymbosa*, *Sideroxylon tomentosum*, *Strobilanthes circarensis*, *S. consanquineus*, *S. jeyaporensis*, *S. Neilgherrensis*, *Symplocos spicata*, *Tragia involucrata*, *Villenbrunea frutescens*, *Xylosma longifolium* and *Zizyphus funiculosa*, etc. Typical grasses are *Capillipedium assimile*, *Centotheca lappacea*, *Cyrtococcum pallens*, *Isachne elegans*, *Microstegium ciliatum*, *Oplismenus compositus*, *Panicum montanum* and *Thysanolaena maxima*. There are many ferns like *Alosophilia clabra*, *C. spinulosa*, *Angiopteris eyecta*, *Asplenium lunulatum*, *A. unilaterale*, *Leptochilus sculpuratus*, *L. Virens*, *Nephrodium cochleatum*, *N. Molle*, *N. tenericaule*, *Pteris blaurita* and *Odontosoria chinensis* etc. Tree ferns are met with in several areas.

4. The higher slopes between 1000—1150 m. were formerly covered with a moister type of vegetation than at present. Constant felling and burning for shifting cultivation leaves the areas denuded of evergreen species and the vegetation assumes a xerophilous aspect. A typical Hill Sal is seen in Goyal-Khoj where *Syzygium cumini*, *Bauhinia retusa* are common and *Albizzia stipulata*, *Cedrela toona* and *Xylia* in the overwood. The undergrowth are *Alstonia venatus*, *Boehmeria Platiphylla*, *Indigofera pulchella* with few grasses like *Capillipedium*, *Setaria plicate* and *Theysanolaena*. Sal reproduction is profuse. The more characteristic species of the upper slopes are *Acacia canescens*, *A. torta*, *Anisochilus carnosus*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *B. vahlii*, *Cissampelis pareora*, *Dalbergia volubilis*, *Dysophylla quadrifolia*, *Emblica officinalis*, *Heliociters isora*, *Hemigraphis latebrosa*, *Kydia calycina*, *Lepidagathis cuspidata*, *Millettia auriculata*, *Morinda tinctoria*, *Petalidium barlerioides*, *Thalictrum loliosum* (over 1000 m.), *Trema politoria*, *Vernonia divergens*, *Vicoa cernua*, *Wedelia Wallichii*, *Woodfordia fruticosa*, *Zizyphus xylopyrus*, etc. *Arundinella hilocoides*, *A. pumila*, *A. setosa*, *Bothriochloa intermedia*, *Ischaemum aristatum* are the grasses met with there. *Pteridium aculeatum* was common above 800 m. under shade. *Lepidagathis cuspidata* is abundant on dry slopes above 1000 m.

5. Hill tops which range 1200—1300 m. are for the most part flat laterite plateaus; some are extensive as in Sijimali (1330 m.) and Baphlimali (1200 m.), and others like Sasobohumali hill (1200 m.) and Jherka hill are *pats*. These are dry except during rains when they are grassy expanses and much resorted to pasturage. A few stunted tree species are found along water courses. Karlapat and Jherka hills

are wooded with Sal at 1300 m. More typical species of these hill tops are *Callicarpa arborea*, *Crepis acaulis*, *Dillenia pentagyna*, *Ehretia laevis*, *Elaeodendron glaucum*, *Gardenia gummifera*, *G. latifolia*, *Grewia tiliaefolia*, *Hemalium nepalense*, *Memecylon edule*, *Neolitsea foliosa*, *Pterocarpus marsupium*, *Shorea robusta*, *Moghania congesta*, *Thunbulgia fragrans*, along with *Terminalia chebula*, *T. tomentosa*, *Tricholepis stictocarpum*, *Wendlandia glabrata* etc. The sedge, *Carex buccans*, was collected on Karlapat hill and Pustiguda valley. Grasses *Cymbopogon martinii*, *Themeda triandra* and *Arundinella setosa* are abundant at these altitudes on the plateau. *Narenga porphyrolana*, *Ischaemum aristatum* at 1300 m. in Sijimali hill, *Eriocaulon seiboldianum* and *Drosera burmanni* were collected at this elevation.

The following account of the village flora has been summarised from the Nawapara Gazetteer by Shri D. P. Tripathy (unpublished).

The village site has its characteristic flora in the groves, gardens, tanks and house-enclosures where during rains small crops of vegetation and grain are reared. The vegetation differs on the river beds and along the stretches of sandy banks.

The *bhatta* waste at present is mostly void of all tree and shrub growth and it looks as though it never bore any forest. *Diospyros melanoxylon* (Kendu) with short stunted growth standing on some of the recently cleared wastes bear testimony to the fact that more dense vegetation once existed here.

Amaranthus spinosus (Kharda) grows luxuriantly on rubbish heaps round the road corners or in the backyards. *Martynia diandra* (Baghnakha) and *Datura stramonium* (Dhatura) are also common. *Moringa pterygospermum* (horse raddish) the pods of which are taken in preparing curry or fry and *Zizyphus Zuzuba* (Bara plum) are other common trees. The latter trees along the embankment of a tank found within the forest area are indications of a deserted village site. *Acacia arabica* (Babul) and *Anona Squamosa* (Custard apple), the latter yielding a delicious fruit, are found near village sites. The fruit of *Melia azadirachia* (Neem) yield an acrid bitter oil which is used both medicinally and for lighting, *Opuntia dillexii* (Nagpheni) and the common *aloe* are planted along the fence.

Among the aquatic species, the most common are *Nelumbium speciosum* and *Trapa bispixosa*.

There are many excellent groves close to villages, predominated by mango trees (*Mangifera indica*) and occasionally by tamarind trees. Of trees recently grown beside the avenues are Gold Mohur, Sisoo and Chandana.

Forests

Nearly half of the total geographical area of Kalahandi (5,859·57 sq. km.) is covered with forests. For administrative purposes these forests are divided into two divisions, Kalahandi Forest Division, with headquarters at Bhawanipatna and Khariar Forest Division with headquarters at Khariar.

The following table shows categorical break-up of the total forest area in sq. km. separately for both the Forest Division in the year 1977-78.

Category	Kalahandi Division*	Khariar Division	Total
Reserve Forest	.. 1,734	Nil	1,734
Demarcated Protected Forest	.. 758	1,724	2,482
Undemarcated Protected Forest	.. 418	141	559
TOTAL	2,910	1,865	4,775

Besides, Khariar division possesses an area of 1,673 sq. km. of unclassed forests.

The forests broadly fall into the following three categories :

Sal Forests—The Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forest is of a moderately moist type. It corresponds, more or less, with Champions Moist Peninsular Sal. The quality is for the most part IV/III and passes into III quality over considerable areas in Lanjigarh and Madanpur-Rampur and very occasionally attains quality II in the latter forests. The percentage of Sal is generally over 80 in these forests and at places reaches 90 per cent. The common associates of Sal (*Shorea robusta*) are chiefly Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*), Bahara (*Terminalia belerica*), Harida (*Terminalia Chebula*), Kusum (*Schleichera trijuga*), Mohul (*Madhuca latifolia*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Kurum (*Adina cordifolia*). It should be pointed out that Tangan (*Xylia xylocarpa*) is of widespread occurrence, and is often locally abundant in parts of Karlapat, Lanjigarh, and more especially in Madanpur-Rampur. Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) is also noticeably common in parts of Madanpur-Rampur.

*Figures for Kalahandi Division include the forest area of Kashipur tahsil of Koraput district.

Dry mixed Forest—The number of species which go to make up this community is too unwieldy to be mentioned in details. The principal among them are Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Mohul (*Madhuca latifolia*), Harida (*Terminalia chebula*), Bahara (*Terminalia belerica*), Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*), Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*), Bija (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), (there were formerly some fine trees in Chura block), Bandhan (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*) and Sisu (*Dalbergia latifolia*) on the upper slopes, Kusuma (*schleicheria trijuga*), Mundi, Mai (*lannea*), Aonla (*Phyllanthus umblica*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*), Simul, Haldū, Kotkol, Ambada, Ankule, on alluvium and lower slopes, and Khari and Bheru (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) on the calcareous soils and eroded ravines where Rohini is also found. Besides, *Grewia*, *Albizzia*, and many other species also occur. The *Albizzia stipulata* (now *A. Chinese*) is extremely common along the hilly streams above 60 metres Tangan also occurs in the dry mixed forests, but does not attain a large size. Climbers are not generally abundant. *Butea parviflora* is perhaps the most conspicuous as *Millettia auriculata* and *Bauhinia vahlii* are in the Sal forests.

The protected forests of Khariar Division comprising 73 forest blocks fall into this category of dry deciduous mixed forests wherein the common miscellaneous species found are teak (*Tectona grandis*), Asan (*Terminalia tomentosa*), Dhaura (*Anogeissus latifolia*), Saloi, Piasal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), Bandhan (*Ougenia dalbergioides*), Sisu (*Dalbergia latifolia*), Karla (*Cleistanthus collinus*), Sidha (*Lagerstroemia parviflora*), Mai, Kasi (*Bridelia retusa*) and Kendu (*Diospyros melanoxylon*). Salia bamboo (*Dendrocalamus strictus*) is found at places and teak (*Tectona grandis*) is met across the forest blocks to the south of Khariar.

Just as Sal shows a preference for the more acid rocks, the dry mixed forest follows the basic rocks, especially on their hotter and drier aspects. Hence, the vegetation on the escarpment generally partakes of the nature of dry mixed forests (often shrubby), with or without bamboos, where hornblende-schist is the common rock type, and Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is almost invariably absent.

Bamboo Forest—The only bamboo of any importance is the Salia bans (*Dendrocalamus strictus*). Here and there it forms virtually pure patches, as on some of the gudia areas in the hills, but even there, it commonly constitutes small consociations surrounded by mixed forest and sometimes by Sal (*Shorea robusta*) where the underlying rock is khondalite, or where the more basic parent rock (charnockite

or horneblende-schist) has not been expressively exposed. The most extensive areas under this type are to be found in Madanpur Rampur and Lanjigarh, where the areas are appreciable. Elsewhere, as already stated, it occurs in small patches or in admixture with other classes of forest, generally the dry mixed type.

Teak—There was a time when it could have been said that there was considerable quantity of teak, most of it short-boled and yielding little clean timber, situated in the village lands and the adjacent jungle in the valley of the Tel in the north and north-west of Kalahandi. Unfortunately, such a statement can now no longer be made since the bulk of the teak disappeared in an orgy of destruction which followed the granting to villagers of the right to trees standing on their own holdings in June, 1948. In consequence there is now almost little teak left in Kalahandi, for what still exists in the reserved forests, is of no great importance as regards quantity and is of poor quality. Some few patches of good teak do still exist in the far north-west in the valley of the Udanti.

Special mention may be made of a few individual species of interest which occur outside the reserved forests. *Anogeissus acuminata*, locally known as Phasi or *kin* occurs scattered along the bank of the Tel and several of its feeders, notably the Sagoda Nala, as far as the base of the escarpment. Some individuals attain large dimensions. Champa (*Michelia champaca*) occurs sparingly throughout the southern hill tracts, generally at the heads of the valleys over 762 metres and more usually about 915 metres. *Vitex quinata* and *Picrasma Javanensis* are two very rare trees which are found in the southern highlands. The former is fairly widely dispersed and occurs near streams above 915 metres, while the latter is only found at Sagbari near Sunger.

Broad effects of Government Forest Policy

Till 1905, Kalahandi ex-State was within the jurisdiction of the Political Agent at, Raipur, and the first effort towards forest conservancy was initiated by the Commissioner of Chattisgarh States towards eighties of the last century after the *melee* of 1883. But no tangible progress could be made in the matter of reserving forests and waste lands till 1905 when Kalahandi was included in the Orissa States. It was in 1902 when the State was under Government management that small scattered blocks of forests were demarcated which until 1949 constituted the only reserves in the hill Zamindaries; with the creation of the post of Agency Forest Adviser for Orissa Feudatory States, the real forest conservancy and management started.

Till 1949-50, when the first provisional working plan for scientific management of reserved forests of Kalahandi division was drawn up, the forests were being worked under the advice of the Agency Forest Adviser mostly on royalty basis to large firms like B. T. T. Co. and D. N. Dutta & Co. In the plains, some areas were being worked under coppice system to meet the needs of tenants. Bamboos were not leased out on a long term basis although this was advised by the Agency Forest Adviser. With the introduction, after merger, of the new plan, the forests are being worked under scientific system of management on a sustained yield basis. The old system of royalty sale was discontinued and coupes were sold in open auction. Long term leases for bamboos were given for a period of 9 years to the Orissa paper mills from the year 1954-55. The minor forest produces like broom sticks, sabai grass and kendu leaves fetched a good amount of revenue on auction sale.

The Zamindary forests of this division with an area of 175 sq. miles (453 sq. km.) vested with the State Government on the 27th November 1952, with the abolition of the Estates. These rich forests, which were almost intact and were under the Durbar management until the date of merger, along with more *Khalsa* areas are managed according to the new plan.

In the plains, the village forests which have been rendered desolate due to indiscriminate felling by the local tenants both for fuel and agriculture, need immediate rehabilitation.

All the forests of Nawapara subdivision were in the possession of Khariar Zamindari, who having proprietary rights, was solely responsible for their conservancy, maintenance and destruction. Under Section 202 of C. P. L. R. Act, 1917, the Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur had certain statutory powers to control the Zamindari forests but, in any case, the indirect control exercised by him was far too inadequate to check the reckless deforestation being perpetrated in these forests. Nelson, in Raipore District Gazetteer (1909), mentions that an area of 700 sq. miles (1812 sq. km.) had been so much over-worked that big timbers were seldom left in the forests. At present the entire forest area inclusive of many small patches left here and there have poor forest growth. The area under the forests had been steadily receding due to reckless felling resorted to by the estate's contractors coupled with the Grow More Food Campaign started by the Government in the post-Second World War Period when permission was accorded to reclaim lands containing forest growth. Deforestation was so rampant that even hill tops had not been spared.

It is after vesting of Khariar estate and particularly since 1957 when the Zamindari forests came under the management of the Forest Department of the State Government that a working scheme has been drawn up and the prescription of the scheme is being followed rigidly. The forests of the ex-State have been brought under one Division with a Divisional Forest Officer and the forest area has been divided into Protected Forests which are further sub-divided into 73 forest blocks and Khesra forests.

With the object of consolidation and scientific management afforestation of barren land, enrichment of the existing forests of low value by replacement, where necessary; intensification of management and development of communication in the forests, conservation of nature and wild life for scientific study of flora and fauna, and various other measures had been undertaken. Progress achieved until 31st March, 1976 under some specific projects/ programmes/schemes in the forest divisions are described below:

Economic Plantations—In Kalahandi division 2,497 hectares have been covered under this scheme. Above one hectare have been put under teak nursery and nearly 70 hectares under fruit bearing trees in the Khariar division.

Forest Development Consolidation—In both the forest divisions, although the progress is slow, work seems to have been started to demarcate and survey the forest areas to bring them under scientific management.

Communication—About 261 km. of road have been constructed in the Khariar division.

Nature Conservation—Under the Kalahandi division there exists four game sanctuaries at Taparang, Urlandan in Madanpur-Rampur range, Niyamgiri in Lanjigarh range and Karlapat in Bhawanipatna.

Working Plan—All the forests of Kalahandi division are managed under the working plan in force from 1962—63 to 1982—83. The period of working scheme of Khariar ex-Zamindari having been exhausted since 1st July 1973, a fresh scheme is under preparation by W. P. O., Jeypore.

Forest Protection—No special measures have been taken for rigid protection of forests except booking of offences for prosecution under the provisions of Orissa Forest Act, 1972. In fact, forests are damaged by *podu* cultivation and illicit felling.

Podu Prevention—Though the *podu* areas are being covered by plantation, no special machinery has been set up to prevent *podu* cultivation in the forest areas.

No information is available relating to the measures undertaken for preservation of wild life in the ex-State of Kalahandi. The shooting and hunting of wild animals and birds, after its merger, were used to be regulated under the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 and the Orissa Government Reserved Forests Shooting Rules, 1938. The Orissa Forest Shooting Rules, 1973 framed under the Orissa Forest Act, 1972 apply to all the reserved and protected forests of Orissa. The various provisions embodied in the above statutes are strictly enforced for the protection of the wild life in the district.

The forests were reputed for the abundance of wild fauna—both herbivora and carnivora. Extension of cultivation, laxity in the enforcement of game laws and liberal use of fire arms by villagers and Shikaris have all contributed towards fast disappearance of herbivora population. This has precariously upset the equilibrium in nature compelling the carnivora like tigers to take to man-eating on a menacing scale.

Writing in 1907, Cobden-Ramsay in his Gazetteer of the Orissa Feudatory States points out that the elephant (*Elephas maximus indicus*), however, does not generally range south of the Mahanadi although fairly numerous in the central and north-eastern portion of the tract. A few stray ones occasionally cross the Mahanadi into the State of Boud, but practically never further south. In 1907, a few stray elephants appeared in the State of Kalahandi for a few days and the occurrence was reported most unusual and novel. At present, however, the elephants are not uncommon in the north-east portion of the Kalahandi division adjoining the hill tracts of Baliguda in Phulbani (*Boudh-Khondmals*) district where herds are reported to migrate to Kalahandi during the harvest season.

The Indian bison (*Bos gaurus*) usually called *gayal* occurs in the denser and remoter forests and was said to be numerous in the high hills of Kalahandi. It is also met with in other places in the Ghatmal forests. It is prone to retire in the rains in the hills during the day to avoid the flies and comes down at night to feed on the young grass. A very retiring animal, it lives in small herds with generally a fine bull in charge.

The Sambhar (*Cervus unicolor*) a forest loving animal generally frequents the high and thick inaccessible hills. The largest among the Indian deer, it is nocturnal in habit and grazes chiefly at night. It returns to the hill tops during the day to choose a shady corner to escape the heat. Good Sambhar heads are a rarity as the horns do not attain luxuriant dimensions.

Game Laws
and prevention
of Wild Life

FAUNA

Zoological
Types
Mammal

The black buck antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*) was reported to be uncommon in Raipur by Nelson in the District Gazetteers, but Cobden-Ramsay mentions the occurrence of the animal only in Kalahandi State. It is declared as a protected species as their number is rapidly dwindling.

The spotted deer (*Axis axis*) known as *chital* is very common. Gregarious in habit, it is less nocturnal than the Sambhar. Preferring low lying lands close to water sources, it is careless of the neighbourhood of man and therefore falls an easy prey to *shikaris* aiming from a water hole. Shedding of horns, said to be in July and August, is extremely irregular. They seldom choose more hilly tracts for their habitat.

The Indian mouse deer (*Tragulus meninna*), the smallest of its tribe is met with, but owing to its diminutive size is seldom seen. It stands 25 to 30 centimetres at the withers and in colour is brown with white or buff spots and longitudinal stripes. In Kalahandi it is generally known as *Kebri*.

The Indian hare (*Lepus nigricollis*) is the only hare found though uncommon. It prefers bushy jungles to thick forests. Its flesh is fairly delicious except in the hot and rainy seasons when they are more or less infected by the grub of a species of Bot fly.

The tiger (*Panthera tigris*) was fairly numerous and was greatly destructive to human life. The great majority are game killers, some cattle killers and others are man-eaters. Death toll due to wild animals and particularly tigers were fairly large, though of late, their number has greatly reduced and in many places where they were a sure find have practically vanished now. Their number was recorded at 41 in the enumeration in 1968, which was reduced to 17: Kalahandi Forest Division 12, and Khariar Forest Division 5, in 1972. Due to steep decline in its number, it has been declared a protected species except when considered dangerous.

The panther or leopard (*Panthera pardus*) Chita is found in considerable number and is of varied size. It is bolder and more sneaking than a tiger. To add to this, its climbing habit makes it a greater menace. It lifts cattle and other domesticated animals freely from villages and attacks men in *manchan* watching their fields. The leopard is killed by wild dogs. Lowrie, the District Magistrate of Raipore, is reported to have shot one that had been treed by these animals.

Another fascinating but tragic story of the death of a leopard has been related by him as below:—

A few years ago a leopard was chased by a pack of wild dogs and climbed into a tree; the dogs then began to jump wildly about, and one of them while doing this was impaled on a sharp branch sticking out near the root of the tree; this brought him into a sitting position and he died there. The panther on seeing the dog seated there evidently made up his mind that it had been specially placed there for him; so he never tried to come down and eventually died of starvation in a fork of the tree.

The hyaena (*Hyaena*) is common. It is nocturnal in habits, feeding chiefly on carrion, but will at times carry off dogs and goats.

The wolf is met with, but is very rare and does a fair amount of damage to sheep and goats while out grazing. Seldom more than two are seen together, the packs having been broken up.

The wild dog (*Cuon alpinus*) is numerous and is extremely destructive to game.

The jackal (*Canis aureus*) is very common. It avoids heavy forests and chiefly inhabits the scrub-jungle near villages.

The fox (*Vulpes bengalensis*) is common in the open areas as it avoids heavy woods. It is known to become tame in captivity.

The sloth bear (*Melursus ursinus*) is found all over the forests generally in caves and in the plain areas of the Udanti valley in greater number. It lives on the Mahua (*Bassia latifolia*) flowers, berries and white ants but now and again one develops carnivorous tendencies. They seldom attack people except when taken by surprise.

The Indian boar (*Sus eristatus*) is extremely destructive to crops.

Game birds of fairly large varieties are found in the district. *Pavo cristatus*, the common peafowl, is numerous in the forests. Being the national bird of India it is declared protected by law throughout the year. *Perdicula Asiatica*, the jungle or bush quail, *Turnix Dussumieri*, the button quail and *Treron phoenicopterus* the common green pigeon are found. Of the migratory ducks, the gadwall and the blue-winged teal are most common. The spurred goose, the goose-teal and the whistling teal also occur in fair numbers. *Gallinago caetensis* the common snipe, though a winter visitant, is found in fair numbers along the beds of the tanks.

The district is also quite rich in other birds than game birds.

Fish

Varieties of fresh-water fish, both large and small, occur in the tanks and rivers, of which *Clarias batrachus* (Magur), *Heteropodus fossils* (Singhi), *Barbus* specially (Kerandi), *Glonogobius Giuris* (Baligarada) and *Amblypharyngodon Mola* (Mohurali) are common. *Labeo rohita* (Rohi) and *Catla Catla* (Bhakur) are rather rare.

Reptiles

The crocodile is found in the gorges of rivers. Crocodile and big fish are also reported to occur in the mountainous ravines over the mountain plateaus. As the crocodiles are wantonly killed for their skin, to save it from complete extinction, it has been declared as a protected species.

Among snakes, *Naja naja*, Cobras (Tampa and Gokhara) *Echis carinatus*, saw scales viper (Chiti), *Bungarus fasciatus*, Banded Krait (Rana) are most common.

Mortality from reptiles and wild animals

The wild animals, especially the reptiles, claim fairly a large toll of human lives annually. In Appendix I is given separate figures of mortality in the district from reptiles and wild animals during the 1959—1975 period.

CLIMATE

The climate of this district which is in the north-eastern corner of the Deccan plateau is in many respects similar to that of the main Deccan plateau. The year may be divided into four seasons. The hot season from March to May is followed by the south-west monsoon season from June to September. October and November constitute the post-monsoon season. The cold season is from December to February.

Rainfall

Records of rainfall are available for only three stations in the district, for sufficiently long period. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in Tables 1 and 2. The average annual rainfall in the district is 1378·3 mm. The variation in the annual rainfall from year to year is not large. In the 48 year period from 1902 to 1950 the highest annual rainfall occurred in 1919 when it amounted to 139 per cent of the normal. 1923 was the year with the lowest rainfall which was only 66 per cent of the normal. There were five years in this period when the rainfall was less than 80 per cent of the normal in the district. Although considering the district as a whole there were no two consecutive years with rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal, at Bhawanipatna alone there were two such occasions. It will be seen from Table 2 that in 34 years out of 46 the rainfall was between 1100 and 1600 mm.

On an average there are 65 rainy days (i. e., days with rainfall of 2·5 mm.—10 cents—or more) in a year. This number varies from 59 at Nawapara to 69 at Bhawanipatna.

The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 322·2 mm. at Nawapara on the 11th September 1959.

There is a meteorological observatory at Bhawanipatna which has started functioning very recently. The description of the climate is based on the records of the meteorological observatories in the neighbouring districts where the climatic conditions are very similar to those in this district. The hot season commences by about the beginning of March when temperatures begin to rise. May is the hottest month when the mean daily maximum temperature is about 41°C and the mean daily minimum temperature is about 28°C . On individual days the maximum temperature may reach 47°C . With the onset of the south-west monsoon by about the second week of June, temperatures drop appreciably and throughout the south-west monsoon season the weather is generally cool. After the first week of October when the south-west monsoon withdraws, the day temperatures increase slightly, while the night temperatures begin to decrease progressively. December is usually the coldest month with the mean daily maximum at about 28°C and the mean daily minimum at about 13.0°C . In the cold season, short spells of cold weather occur in association with the passage of western disturbances across the northern India and the minimum temperature may go down to about 6°C . The highest temperature ever recorded is 48.5°C at Bhawanipatna on the 29th March 1972, whereas lowest ever recorded is 4.5°C on the 24th January 1973 at the same station.

The relative humidities are high in the south-west monsoon and post-monsoon months. The air becomes gradually drier thereafter. The summer is the driest part of the year with the relative humidities particularly in the afternoons often going down below 30 per cent.

During the south-west monsoon season the skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast. In the summer and post-monsoon months there is moderate cloudiness, the afternoons being more cloudy than the mornings. In the other months the skies are mainly clear or lightly clouded.

The winds are generally light to moderate with some increase in force during the summer and monsoon seasons. The winds are mostly from the directions between south-west and north-west in the monsoon season. In the post-monsoon and cold seasons they blow from the directions between west and north-west. In the summer months the winds are variable in direction.

The storms and depressions originating in the Bay of Bengal affect the district in the monsoon season and in October, causing high winds and widespread heavy rain. Thunder-storms mostly in the afternoons occur in the summer months and in October. Rain during the south-west monsoon season is also often associated with thunder.

Special Weather Phenomena

KALAHANDI

TABLE I
Normals and Extremes of Rainfall

Station	No. of Years of data	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bhawanipatna	48 a	10·2	16·5	15·0	29·5	42·7	243·1	360·9	399·3
	b	0·8	1·1	1·4	2·1	3·1	10·3	16·0	17·0
Nawapara	32 a	10·7	10·4	11·7	13·5	22·9	205·0	363·2	405·1
	b	0·8	0·9	0·9	1·2	1·4	8·4	16·3	15·1
Khariar	44 a	13·5	19·3	14·2	28·2	35·6	237·0	306·3	349·3
	b	0·9	1·6	1·4	2·3	3·0	10·6	15·9	16·1
Kalahandi (District)	a	11·5	15·4	13·6	23·7	33·7	228·4	343·5	384·6
	b	0·8	1·2	1·2	1·9	2·5	9·8	16·1	16·1

Station	No. of years of data	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*	Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year**	Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours Amount (mm.)	Date
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Bhawanipatna	48 a	235·5	83·1	17·5	3·8	1457·1	139 (1944)	63 (1920)	311·4	1930 July 2
	b	11·2	4·7	1·1	0·3	69·1	..	..	..	..
Nawapara	32 a	220·5	82·5	17·3	1·3	1364·1	153 (1919)	57 (1923)	322·2	1959 Sep. 11
	b	9·6	3·4	0·9	0·1	59·0	..	..	..	..
Khariar	44 a	206·3	80·0	18·8	4·6	1313·6	141 (1919)	55 (1941)	264·2	1917 Oct. 29
	b	10·7	4·2	1·1	0·3	68·1	..	..	..	..
Kalahandi (District)	a	220·9	81·9	17·9	3·2	1378·3	139 (1919)	66 (1923)	..	..
	b	10·5	4·1	1·0	0·2	65·4	..	..	..	..

(a) Normal rainfall in mm, (b) Average number of rainy days (days with rain of 2·5 mm. or more). * Based on all available data up to 1970, ** years given in brackets.

TABLE 2

Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the District (Data 1901—1950) *

Range in mm	No. of years	Range in mm.	No. of years	
901—1000	..	3	1501—1600	11
1001—1100	..	2	1601—1700	2
1101—1200	..	6	1701—1800	2
1201—1300	..	7	1801—1900	2
1301—1400	..	2	1901—2000	1
1401—1500	..	8	..	..

* (Data available for 46 years only).

KALAHANDI**APPENDIX I**

Death due to Snake bite and attack of wild animals during the period 1959 to 1975

Years	Death due to snake bite	Death due to attack of wild animals				Total
		Elephant	Tiger, Leopard and others	Bears and wolves	Other wild animals	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959	..	5	..	76	..	76
1960	..	46	..	53	..	104
1961	..	4	2	21	3	..
1962	..	27	32	4	1	37
1963	..	8	26	1	..	27
1964	..	16	32	3	..	35
1965	..	28	20	3	1	24
1966	..	27	3	2	1	7
1967	..	33	18	3	..	11
1968	..	20	..	..	1	1
1969
1970	..	12	..	..	1	1
1971	..	43	..	1	..	1
1972	..	33	..	..	3	3
1973	..	33	..	..	2	2
1974	..	28	2	1	1	5
1975	..	31	..	2	..	2

CHAPTER II

HISTORY

Activities of early man in the district of Kalahandi are observed in the form of crude stone tools used by him for hunting and food gathering. These are found scattered in the river terraces, rock shelters and natural caves in different parts of the district. The rock shelters in the Gudahandi hills and the mountainous Maraguda valley on the Jonk river have yielded palaeolithic tools of the Madras hand-axe complex. At Chhilpa on the Tel chopper biface flake industry has been discovered indicating an early phase of lithic culture in the district. The flake industry consists of scrapers, points, nodules, cores and miniature hand-axes. The vallies of the Tel and her tributaries are rich in microliths which are mostly quartzite. The tool types are mainly short blade although geometric objects like triangles and trapezes are sometimes met with. The polished stone celts of the neolithic culture are also found in short blade sites and at Chhilpa the polished stone artifacts include interesting tools like burins and borers. Half a dozen of shouldered shelt's of the late neolithic period discovered in the Maraguda valley are preserved in the Museum of Sambalpur University.

PRE-AND
PROTO
HISTORY

Prehistoric drawings painted in red ochre and black tint have been discovered at Gudahandi about 64 kilometres to the south-west of Bhawanipatna and at Jogimath hill about 10 km. to the south of Khariar. At Gudahandi the facades of the natural caves are decorated with drawings mostly of geometrical designs—squares, rectangles, circles and the like figures. These drawings are fast fading away. The most interesting of these prehistoric drawings is a hunting scene which depicts a primitive man throwing a stone missile at a running bison. The missile strikes the game before the agile right hand of the hunter comes to its normal position and the wounded animal casts a pathetic glance at the primitive man turning its head towards him. The face of the man is beaming with joy and his curly hairs become wavy revealing the thrill at the success in the game. The rock shelters in the Gudahandi hill have been precisely depicted in the hunting scene indicating that those natural rock shelters were the habitat of that prehistoric hunter. The Gudahandi paintings are in fact, a great achievement of the primitive artist.

The drawings in the Jogimath hill near Khariar are very likely prehistoric writings in two or three lines written from right to left. The pictographs consist of hills, wavy lines, implements, musical

instruments as well as animals and human figures all having their movement towards the left direction. The paintings at Gudahandi may be placed about 15th millennium B.C., but those at Yogimath are somewhat of later period and may be assigned to about 10th millennium B.C. Pictographic paintings are found in the hill caves near Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh, near Singhapur in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh and at Vikram Khol and Ulapgarh in Sambalpur district of Orissa. Such paintings in the district of Kalahandi are a new find in this sphere and requires proper investigation and research.

**ARCHAEOLOGY
Excavation
of Asurgarh**

The excavation of Asurgarh in the district of Kalahandi in Orissa was undertaken jointly by the University of Sambalpur and the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Government of Orissa. The excavation work continued for a month from February 14th to March 15th, 1973 and was directed by Dr. N. K. Sahu, Professor and Head of the Department of History, Sambalpur University. Two trenches were laid out in the residential area of the fort to ascertain the sequence of culture. The uppermost layer contained about one and a half feet below the surface the floors of houses paved with brickbats. Some iron objects like axes, door hinges and hooks were found and beads of precious stones like chalcidony, agate, carnelian and crystal were recovered in large number. The most important finds in this layer were as many as fifty punch marked coins both silver and copper, buried in the plinth level. In 1958 a hoard of 539 punch marked silver coins was unearthed in that level in the same excavated area. Punch marked coins were in circulation in India as late as the 4th-5th century A.D. as known from the works of Budhaghosha. These together with the characteristic pottery and other finds indicate that the very first layer belonged to cir. 5th century A.D.

In between the two lays out, a debris clearance at a selected site in the residential area yielded a circular brick structure (40 ft. in diameter) of cir. 5th century A.D. The structure was probably a temple of the mother goddess as known from a small terracotta figure of a goddess and broken terracotta figures of different animals. Terracotta ornaments and pieces of bluish glass bangles were also recovered from this site. The circular brick temple had probably wooden roof as indicated by grooves for wooden pillars. But no wooden remains were traced in course of digging. The ruins of the temple may be assigned to the period of the first layer of regular excavation.

The second layer is an extensive one and various antiquities assignable to the period from cir. 4th to 1st century A.D., were recovered from this layer. In the upper phase various decorated

potteries of indigenous type were found, the most common ones being dull grey to greyish black in colour. An interesting mould for preparation of beads and ornaments was also found along with a chopping implement of the Neolithic Period. The most important finds in the lower phase of this layer are the Red Glazed Kushan Potteries and a copper coin of Kanishka in worn out condition. Various types of black polished potteries with concentric circles inside, have also been found. High necked and high shouldered pink wares, pinkish wares with short handles are some of the interesting finds of this phase. The pottery types obtained from this layer have opened good field for research.

In the upper phase of the third layer, red and black potsherds were found in abundance together with black polished potteries of a fine texture. The black wares were in profusion towards the lower phase. The soil of the lower phase was ashy and slightly sandy and, in fact, it was the 4th layer. Black polished potteries of very fine fabric and of metallic texture as well as potsherds of terracotta colour of Ahichhatra type were found in this layer. Among other finds a piece of Chunar sandstone with Asokan polish on one side of it may be mentioned. This layer has been assigned to cir. 250 B. C.

The excavation thus brought to light various antiquities datable from the 3rd century B. C. to the 5th century A. D.

Next to Asurgarh the important archaeological site in the district is Rajpadar or Belkhandi situated at the confluence of the Tel and the Utei. The site was visited by J. D. Beglar in 1874-75 and 1875-76 who has described its ruined monuments as follows—"Higher up on the extreme tongue of the land jutting out at the junction of the Utei with the Tel are a number of ruins of great interest and undoubtedly high antiquity. The principal one is a large ruined brick temple, which in its original state included a large sanctum, a vestibule, a Mahamandap of large size, a Mandap and an Ardhamandap or portico". * * * "In front of the temple appears to have been an enclosed courtyard, so that the whole in plan formed, so far as can now be judged, the nearest approach to the temple of Ramachandra in Sirpur on the Mahanadi with this only exception that whereas the Sirpur temple is small and possessed of only a sanctum and its attached 'Antarala' this was the complete temple of a large size." He further states speaking of the sculptures "I cannot speak too highly of the antiquity of the sculptures, although executed in an extremely soft yellowish sandstone, and consequently greatly worn and injured by time and weather, still from what little remains, there is no doubt

Rajpadar
(Belkhandi)

that they were executed in the best style of Hindu art with a breadth of conception and a depth of execution which we vainly look for in the productions of later ages. They approach most nearly in execution and design the superb sculptures at Rajim, at Savaripur (Sirpur), at Seorinarayan and especially at Kharod in the Central Provinces."

The Kalahandi Durbar undertook trial digging at Rajpadar in 1946 which brought to light the lower part of a temple dedicated to goddess Chandi and the images of seven Matrikas of beautiful workmanship. The monuments of Rajpadar (Belkhandi) may be assigned to 10th-11th century A. D.

Other old temples

The broken Siva temples at Mohangiri at a distance of about 80 km. to the north-east of Bhawanipatna and at Deypur near Thuamul-Rampur are notable monuments of the district. The Mohangiri temple stands on the bank of a stream called Kali Ganga and enshrines a big Svayambhu Linga of black chlorite stone. Ruins of old temples are found at Topigaon near Lanjigarh and also at Sankosh near Madanpur-Rampur and at Dadpur, Delhi and Amtha.

In Nawapara subdivision there are many old monuments of historical importance. Among the existing temples in this subdivision the Pataleswara Siva temple of Budhikomna 40 km. to the north of Khariar is the oldest. It is a brick temple of Tri-ratha style in dilapidated condition. The Jagamohana of this temple is found in ruins and the Vimana is in a precarious condition. The temple belonged to the early medieval period. The ruined temple of Siva at Rajna may belong to about the same period. But the brick temple of Jagannath at Raj Komna is of a later date and cannot be older than the 18th century A. D. At Khariar town there are two old temples—one dedicated to Siva and the other to Jagannath (Patitapavan), the latter being popularly known as Badagudi. Both these temples originally belonged to the Pre-Chauhan period although they were renovated during the rule of the Chauhans.

Hill Forts

Among important forts of the district mention may be made of two important hill forts—Jumlagarh and Manikgarh. Both the forts are on the Jonk river in Sunabeda plateau of Nawapara subdivision. The Jonk rises close to Supkan Dangar (2,893 ft. or 889.7864 metres) and flowing towards the north makes a big water hole called Lat Darah. After that it has a fall of 80 ft. or 24.3840 metres high called Beniadhas and then it forms an U shaped curve and flows north to make another fall of 150 feet or 45.7200 metres high called Kharaldhas. To the right bank of the river where it forms the U shaped curve stands the Jumlagarh fort. Its north and south walls are built in huge dressed

stones while the eastern and western walls are of bricks. The main gate is facing east and at a distance of 50 feet or 15·2400 metres from the main gate is Chheliagarh—the seat of the presiding deity of the fort. Near by towards the south is another temple where a goddess named Kankalen, i. e., Chamunda is being worshipped. Towards the west wall there is a back gate leading to the Haldi Darah of the Jonk river. It is so named because the females of the fort were taking bath here besmeared with *haldi* or turmeric paste.

After Kharaldhas fall the Jonk enters into the Maraguda valley facing which stands the Manikgarh hill fort, probably named after the famous Chauhan warrior Manik Ray. The Manikgarh was the frontal guarding fort for the Jumlagarh and the direct route in between them is 13·6 km. long. Manikgarh was a great stronghold of Vir Surendra Sai during his fight with the Britishers from 1857 to 1862. Large number of big boulders hewn in round shape which were thrown as missiles by the army of Surendra Sai on the British soldiers are found in large number strewn at the vicinity of the Manikgarh hills. At the feet of the hills are two lion figures carved out of sandstone. One stone figure of a warrior riding on galloping horse datable to early medieval period has been brought from the Manikgarh to the Museum of Sambalpur University.

The Maraguda valley extends from the foot of the Manikgarh hills up to a place called Lac Pol (Lac bridge), an old bridge across the river Jonk believed to have been made of lac. In fact, the stones in the river bed where the bridge once existed, are of chocolate colour and produce the smell of lac when placed in fire. The Jonk river enters the Maraguda valley after the Kharaldhas fall (150 feet high). The valley is one of the most picturesque sites in Orissa and is notable for its rich archaeological relics of both prehistoric and historic periods. There are a number of mounds containing important antiquities and recently several beautiful sculptures of about 7th-8th century A. D., mostly of Jaina religion, were recovered by opening one of these mounds. Among secular sculptures unearthed from the mound mention may be made of a dancing girl hastily tying jingling ornaments (Nupura) to her feet while drummers and pipers stand waiting by her side. A number of iron clamps used for construction of stone monuments in the Maraguda valley during medieval period together with a royal clay seal of Maharaja Nannaraja of the Pandu dynasty (7th century A. D.) have been presented by Shri Bisahu Ram Yadav of Maraguda village to Sambalpur University. A beautiful image of Nagaraja—a royal figure seated on the coils of a five hooded snake whose hoods form a canopy on his head—is seen on the bank of the Jonk and it is locally called Yogisundar.

The Mara-guda Valley

The Raital Sagar in the Maraguda valley covers an area of 150 acres and is full of various aquatic birds. Flights of steps were constructed in early time round about the Sagar, the remains of which are still to be seen. The embankments of the Sagar are 40 to 50 feet wide even at present and it is a thrilling experience to go round it by jeep.

Coins

In 1966 a hoard of 539 silver punch marked coins was discovered at Asurgarh, a detailed note on which has been published by Sri P. K. Deo in the Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. XIV, Nos. 3 and 4. According to Dr. P. L. Gupta who helped Shri P. K. Deo in deciphering these coins, out of 539 specimens 69 belong to pre-Mauryan period, 272 to the period of the Maurya Rule and the remaining 198 to the post-Maurya period. In course of the excavation of Asurgarh in 1973 as many as 50 punch marked coins were obtained out of which about a dozen are copper coins. Copper punch marked coins are rarely found in Orissa. A number of unfinished coins indicate that there was probably a mint for fabrication of punch marked coins at Asurgarh. During the excavation of Asurgarh a copper coin of Kanishka in worn out condition was unearthed at the level attributed to the 1st century A. D. The coin contains the portrait of Kanishka on the obverse and the figure of the god MAO on the reverse. The Imperial Kushan coin in association with Kushan pottery is a significant find at Asurgarh.

Four gold coins of Maharaja Prasannamatra the Sarabhapuriya king of South Kosala, were discovered by Yuvaraj Jitamitra Singh Deo of Khariar at Nahna, 5 kilometres off Khariar town. The coins contain the name of the king Shri Prasannamatra on the obverse and the figure of Gaja Lakshmi on the reverse. These coins are now preserved in the coin cabinet of the Museum of Sambalpur University.

Inscriptions

(1) *Terasinga Copper Plate Grant of Maharaja Tushtikara* (Journal of Kalinga Historical Research Society, Vol.II, pp. 107—110, Ep. Ind, Vol. XXX, pp. 274 - 278)—The charter consists of three plates. In the first side of the first plate a grant has been made from Parvatadvaraka while in the second side of the same plate another grant has been recorded that was issued from the city of Tarabhramaraka. Both these grants have been engraved by two different writers as the letters are of two different types. The first grant was made by Shri Sobhini, the queen mother, while the second grant was made by Maharaja Tushtikara who was a devotee of the goddess Stambheswari. The donee of both the grants was Dronaswami of Kasyapa gotra.

The record belongs to the 5th century A. D.

2. *Khariar Copper Plate Grant of Mahasudevaraja* (*EP. Ind. Vol. IX*, pp. 170—173)—This record was issued by the Sarabhaputiya king Mahasudevaraja in his second regnal year on the 29th day of Sravana registering the grant of the village Navanaka near Sambilaka in Kshitimandahara (district of Kshitimanda). Navanaka has been identified with the modern village Nahna, the find spot of the plates, about 5 kilometres to the south of Khariar and Sambilaka may be the same as Borasambar, a neighbouring estate. Kshitimanda is yet to be properly identified.

The record belongs to the 6th century A. D.

3. *Narla Siva Temple Inscription*—This inscription is not yet edited and published. Since it is exposed to sun and rain it has been greatly damaged. It was recorded by king Madana Mahadeva, a ruler of Kamala *mandala* in Rama Vanan Rudra Samvatsara. The date is 1153 Saka era or 1231 A. D. It is known from this record that the Kalahandi region was called Kamala *mandala* in the 13th century. Very probably the modern name Kalahandi is derived from the medieval name Kamala *mandala*.

4. *Mohangiri Stone Inscriptions*—The temple on the Mohangiri contains two small inscriptions, one of Sphitachandra of Mudgalakula and the other mentions the name of the deity Vyuha Bhairava.

5. *Junagarh Dadhivaman Temple Inscription (unpublished)*—It was issued by Maharaja Juga Shah Deo from Kalahandi nagara, his capital granting some concession to the Brahman organisation (Brahmapura). The record is dated in the Yuga era, 4819, i. e., 1718 A. D. It may be noted that the name Kalahandi occurs for the first time in this record. The modern Junagarh was then known as Kalahandi Nagara.

6. *Kalahandi Durbar Copper Plate Inscription of Maharaja Jugasaki Deo*—(*District Gazetteer, Koraput*, p. 442)—It records that Maharaja Kumar Shri Kasaisingh, the Zamindar of Thuamul and Depur under Kalahandi, fought against the father of Budha Biswambhara Deo and installed Biswambhara Deo on the *gadi* of Jeypore, as a result of which Biswambhara Deo gave four Garhs, namely, Kashipur, Chandragiri, Bissamgiri and Mahulpatna to Maharaja Jugasaki Deo of Kalahandi, who in his turn, granted these four Garhs to Kasaisingh who was to pay Rs. 700 as Malguzari per annum including Rs. 300 for the two garhs of Thuamul and Depur. The grant was issued on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Magha in Samvat 1769, i. e., 1712 A. D.

7. *Raj Komna Copper Plate Grant of Maharaja Padman Singh Dev*—It records the grant of a piece of land called Kandagad in the village Pairi by Maharaja Shri Padman Singh Dev of Khariar to Shri Satrughna Panigrahi of Raj Komna. This is an Oriya record and is dated in the 18th March, 1873.

The territory comprising the present district of Kalahandi played an important role in the early history of India. This region is known to have developed a high standard of culture even during the pre-Buddha period of which the Jatakas speak. The Sera Vanijja Jataka describes the merchants sailing in the Telavaha river with their merchandise. The modern Tel is identified with the Telavaha, it was probably so named because of traffic in oil in early times. Panini in his Ashtadhyayi refers to Taitilaka Janapada, a territory to the west of Kalinga, and this territory very likely comprised parts of modern Kalahandi and Balangir districts centring round Titilagarh. According to Panini Taitilaka Janapada was famous for brisk trade in rhinoceros hide. This indicates that the Tel river valley was carrying on trade and commerce with the outside world during early times, and was a land of prosperity. This has been amply testified by the large hoard of punch marked coins unearthed at Asurgarh, some of which have been attributed to the 3rd century B. C. and even earlier. In the 3rd century B. C. this territory along with Koraput tract was called the Atavika country and it was variably known as Mahavana and Mahakantara in ancient inscriptions and literature. The Atavika people were valiant fighters and fought on the side of Kalinga against the army of Asoka who invaded Kalinga in 261 B. C. The Mauryan emperor succeeded in conquering Kalinga but could not occupy the Atavika territory which remained outside his empire. He conciliated the Atavika people showing liberal and friendly attitude towards them. He declared in the Special Kalinga Edict II that he desired to conquer the hearts of the Atavika people and not their territory and that 'his avowed policy was to make them happy and prosperous in this world and blissful in the other world.'

The excavation of Asurgarh has brought to light interesting relics of the 3rd century B. C. including a broken piece of Chunar sandstone with Asokan polish. These finds indicate that the Kalahandi region was civilised and prosperous in the days of Asoka and the Atavika people who are regarded as forest dwellers were not uncultured and had developed a high standard of civilisation characterised by well polished pottery of the Northern Black Polished fabric. The similarity of some of the punch marked coins of Asurgarh with those of Bijnor and Paila near Kausambi and the similarity of texture and fabric of some pottery types of Asurgarh with those found at Ahichhatra indicate that there was brisk intercourse of Asurgarh with prosperous towns like Kausambi and Ahichhatra in northern India during the days of the Mauryas.

In the 1st century B. C. the Atavika territory was probably called the land of the Vidyadharas as known from the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela. This inscription reveals that Kharavela in his fourth regnal year organised the fighting forces of the Vidyadhara territory and with their help subdued the Rathikas and the Bhojakas in western India. Thus this territory continued to earn the fame as the land of the martial people in the 1st century B. C.

In Asurgarh excavation various types of red glazed Kushan pottery along with highly polished black wares occurred in the layer attributed to the 1st-2nd century A. D. The find of Kanishka's coin along with Kushan pottery is of great significance. The Kushan empire is, however, not known to have extended up to Orissa and the above finds indicate the cultural and commercial intercourse of Kalahandi region with the Kushan empire during the 1st-2nd century A. D.

The Satavahanas are known to have extended their sway over this region in the 2nd century A. D. The Nasik Cave Inscription of Vasisthi Putra Pulumavi describes the empire of his father Gautamiputra Satakarni which contained the mounts Malaya and Mahendra, "the two busts of the mother earth". Mahendra is the northernmost peak of the Eastern Ghats in modern Ganjam district while the mount Malaya is the same as the Malaeus of the Greek writer Pliny, identified with the Malayagiri, in modern Dhenkanal district. From the accounts of the Chinese pilgrims Hiuen Tsang and Itsing it is known that king Satakarni built a magnificent *vihara* for his philosopher friend Nagarjuna at Po lo mo lo ki li (Parimalagiri) identified with modern Gandhagiri which is close to the northern border of this district. These evidences indicate that the Kalahandi region very likely formed a part of the extensive empire of Gautamiputra Satakarni (106—130 A. D.). The integrity of the Satavahana empire was probably maintained upto the time of Yajnasri Satakarni (174—202 A. D.), but it is not known for certain whether this region continued to be a part of that empire till that time.

The decline of the Satavahana supremacy led to a scramble for political power in the Deccan. The Ikshvakus under king Santamula occupied the eastern part of the Satavahana empire while in the northern part of the Vakatakas rose to prominence under king Vindhyaasakti. But neither the Ikshvakus nor the Vakatakas could extend their suzerainty over the territory comprising the present Kalahandi. In the 3rd century A. D. a foreign tribe called Murundas acquired political power in Kalinga while the Maghas were ruling over the South Kosala territory. But the political picture of Kalahandi region is not clearly known during

The Kushans
and the
Satavahanas

The 3rd
century A.D.

this period. The Asurgarh excavation throws a flood of light on the cultural life of this region during the 3rd-4th century A. D. and evidence at our disposal indicate that some local dynasty patronising indigenous art and crafts ruled over this area during the 3rd century A. D.

A Nagarjunikanda inscription refers to a territory called Mahavana which very likely comprised parts of modern Koraput and Kalahandi districts and this territory continued to be under some independent local dynasty from about the middle of the 3rd century A. D. till the middle of the 4th century A. D.

The Guptas

The Gupta emperor Samudragupta invaded South India about 350 A. D., the account of which is known from the Allahabad Pillar Inscription. As revealed by this inscription Samudragupta after crossing the Vindhyas defeated king Mahendra of South Kosala, king Mantaraja of Kosala and Vyaghrraja, the king of Mahakantara. South Kosala, by that time comprised the modern districts of Raipur and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh and the district of Sambalpur in Orissa, while Kosala comprised roughly the modern Balangir district. Mahakantara is the same as Mahavana referred to above and as such it comprised parts of modern Koraput and Kalahandi districts. Vyaghrraja, the king of Mahakantara was a very powerful ruler and it is supposed by some scholars that Samudragupta issued the tiger type of coins signifying the defeat of this king. But the Mahakantara territory did not form a part of the Gupta empire and as known from the Allahabad inscription Samudragupta returned back the territories to the respective rulers of South India whom he claimed to have defeated. The claims of Samudragupta, so far as the South Indian States are concerned, are questioned by many scholars. It may, however, be said that the Gupta influence in the Deccan was more of cultural than of political significance and the impact of Gupta culture in Kalahandi region is known from the rise of Saivism and Saktism as well as the spread of Sanskrit culture in that area during the post-Gupta period.

The Parvata Dvarakas

In the later part of the 5th century A. D. a new dynasty raised its head in the Tel river valley in modern Kalahandi district. The rulers of this dynasty were the worshippers of the goddess Stambheswari installed at a place called Parvatadvara and the dynastic name is suggested after this sacred seat of the tutelary deity. The Terasinga copper plates furnish the accounts of two kings of this line. The earlier was king Sobhannaraja who donated Debhogaka Kshetra, modern Deobhog in Raipur district in the Tel valley, to Brahmana Dronaswami of Kasyapa gotra, for the purpose of relief of the queen mother Kaustumbheswari who was then bedridden with high fever. The second king Shri

Maharaja Tushtikara issued the same Terasinga grant from his headquarters Tarabharamaraka identified with modern Talbhaira on the Tel river in Kalahandi district. The grant records the gift of the village Prastara vataka identified with modern Patharla in Kalahandi district, to the above donee Dronaswami. Nothing more is known about these rulers and it is supposed that this dynasty was superseded by the Sarabhapuriyas in the later part of the 6th century A. D.

The rule of this dynasty was started by a chieftain named Sarabha who is referred to by the Eran Pillar inscription dated 511 A. D. The headquarters Sarabhapura was very likely named after him and it is identified with modern Sarabhaigarh in Sundargarh district of Orissa. Both Sarabha and his son Maharaja Narendra were feudatory rulers and they were probably feudatories of the Vakataka emperor Harisena. The next king of this dynasty, known to us, was Maharaja Prasannamatra who declared himself independent and issued gold and silver coins. The Khariar region was under the rule of this king where a number of his gold coins have recently been found. The town Prasannapura was established by him. He was succeeded by his son Jayaraja who had a premature death. The next king was Manamatra, popularly known as Durgaraja a brother of Jayaraja. Two sons of Jayaraja named Pravaraja I and Vyaghrraja ruled after Durgaraja and as both of them were issueless the succession passed to the collateral branch represented by two sons of Manamatra (Durgaraja)—Sudevaraja and Pravararaja II. The rule of Sudevaraja, also called Mahasudevaraja is known to us from a number of copper plate grants issued by him. Those are the Khariar grant issued in his 2nd regnal year, the Arang grant and the Kauvatala grants, both issued in his 7th regnal year and some other undated grants like the Sarangarh and Raipur Charters. These records indicate that the territory over which Sudevaraja ruled comprised the modern districts of Raipur and Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh and the districts of Sundargarh, Sambalpur and Kalahandi in Orissa. Pravararaja II the brother of Sudevaraja was the last ruler of Sarabhapuriya family. He is known to us from the Thakurdiya grant issued in his 3rd regnal year. There was a transfer of capital from Sarabhapura to Sripura (modern Sirpur on the Mahanadi) either during his rule or during the time of Sudevaraja. As Pravararaja II died issueless the succession passed to the hands of Tivaradeva, the son of Nanadeva, a high official and a subordinate Chief under the Sarabhapuriyas. Tivaradeva founded a new dynasty known as Panduvamsi or Somavamsi in Kosala.

The earliest known king of the Somavamsis is Udayana who ruled over the Mekala region during the first half of the 6th century A. D.

The Sarabhapuriyas

The Soma-vamsis

His son Indravala and grandson Nanna deva were working as high officers under the Sarabhupuriya kings of South Kosala. After the death of the Sarabhupuriya king Pravararaja II, Tivaradeva the son of Nanna-deva obtained the sovereignty of South Kosala. He was an ambitious monarch and extended his political power over Utkal. He was, however, defeated by the Sailodbhava king Dhamaraja of Kongada and was forced to retreat from Utkala. His son and successor Nannaraja II ruled for a short time after which Chandragupta, the brother of Tivaradeva, came to the throne. The next king was Harshagupta, the son of Chandragupta. He married Vasata, the daughter of king Suryavarman of Magadha. His son and successor Mahasiva Balarjuna was a very important ruler and his activities are known to us from a number of copper plates and stone inscriptions. The Lodhia copper plates issued in his 57th regnal year indicate that the present Kalahandi region was a part of his extensive kingdom. This charter registered grant of the village Khadira Padraka for the god Isaneswara installed in that village and the endowment was made through the Brahmins of Vaidya Padraka. Both Kadira Padraka and Vaidya Padraka are identified with the modern villages Khaipadar and Bhejipadar in Kalahandi district.

Mahabhavagupta Janamejaya I, the son and successor of Balarjuna, was ousted from the Sirpur region of Kosala by the rising power of the Kalachuris. He shifted to the present Sambalpur-Bolangir region where he consolidated his political power. His epithet Trikalingadhipati indicates that the Kalahandi region continued to be under his rule. He occupied Khinjalimandala comprising modern Boudh-Daspalla region defeating the Bhanjas, but was not successful in gaining back the lost territory in Sirpur region. His son and successor Mahasivagupta Yayati I continued the war with the Kalachuri king Sankargans with varying results. But he failed to recover the territory lost by his father. His earlier capital was at Vinitapura identified with modern Binka on the Mahanadi in Bolangir district. After his 15th regnal year the capital shifted to Yayatinagara modern, Jagati on the Mahanadi 7 miles (11.2 km.) to the west of Boudh. The new township was named after him and it continued to be the capital till the end of the Somavamsi rule in 1110 A. D.

After Yayati I his son Mahabhavagupta Bhimaratha and then the latter's son Mahasivagupta Dharmaratha came to the throne. By that time the Somavamsis extended their political power over the coastal region of Orissa. Dharmaratha was succeeded by one of his step brothers named Mahabhagupta Indraratha alias Naghusha who was defeated and killed by a general of Rajendra Chola in 1022-23 A. D. After the tragic end of Indraratha, Chandihara who belonged to the collateral branch ascended the throne at Yayatinagara assuming the royal name

Yayati II Mahasivagupta. He constructed the temple of Lingaraja at Bhubaneshwar where his wife Kolavati constructed the Brahmashwara temple. The son and successor of Yayati II was Udyotakesari Mahabhavagupta who probably added the Jagamohana to the Vimana of the Lingaraja temple. Both Yayati II and Udyotakesari had eventful reigns, but we do not know much about the history of Kalahandi region which then formed a part of their extensive kingdom. During the rule of Udyotakesari Mahabhavagupta the Somvamsi kingdom was divided into two main units one comprising the Kosala portion and the other the Utkala region. Kalahandi formed a part of Kosala unit. During the time of Janamejaya II, the son and successor of Udyotakesari Kosala came under the possession of the Telugu Choda Chief Yasoraja, the general of the Chindaka Naga king Someswara in about 1070 A. D.

The Somavamsis continued to rule for sometime over the Utkala portion. After Janamejaya II his brother Puranjaya had a short rule and the king Karnadeva who was the son of Janamejaya II was defeated by Chodaganga Deva who occupied Utkal about 1110 A. D.

In the early years of the 11th century A. D. a territory called Chakrakota *mandala* developed in the Indravati valley comprising parts of modern Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa. A Naga king named Nripati Bhushana was ruling over this territory in 1023 A. D. as known from the fragmentary Errakote inscription. The family to which Nripati Bhushana belonged was called Chindaka Naga probably because it hailed from Sindavadi country comprising parts of modern Karnatak and Tamil Nadu States. The Chindaka Nagas appear to have come to the Indravati valley with Rajendra Chola who occupied Chakrakota in 1022 A. D. and the rule of that dynasty started in that territory by Nripati Bhushana as a result of the Chola invasion. The Chindaka Nagas belonged to Kasyapa *gotra* and their tutelary goddess was Manikyadevi or Manikyeswari. They had originally for their crest the figure of the tigress with a cub but the figure of the snake decorated their banner and subsequently that became for them the royal insignia.

The Chindaka Nagas

The Errakote inscription dated in the Saka year 945 (1023 A. D.) refers to the Naga king Nripati Bhushana who is taken to be the earliest king of the Chindaka Naga dynasty in Chakrakota comprising the Indravati valley from Kalahandi district to Bastar district. The next king of the dynasty known to us was Jagadeka Bhushana alias Dharavarsha referred to in the Barsur inscription of 1060 A. D. The Telugu Chodas who entered into Bastar-Koraput region during the military campaign of their king Vikramaditya VI about the middle of the 11th century A. D.

settled in that region as the feudatories of the Chindaka Nagas. The Telugu Choda Chief Chandraditya Maharaja who was a Mahamondaleswara and the lord of Ammagama (modern Ammagaon in Koraput district) was a feudatory of the Chindaka Naga king Jagadeka Bhushana.

The Bhanjas of Khinjali comprising parts of modern Ganjam and Boudh-Khondmals districts were in conflict with the Chindaka Nagas of Chakrakota. The Bhanja king Yasobhanja defeated and very likely killed Jagadeka Bhushana in 1060 A. D. In his Antarigama plates Yasobhanja assumes the proud title of Jagadekamalla Vijayi.

After the death of Jagadeka Bhushana the Chindaka Naga throne was usurped by Madhurantaka, a close relative of the deceased king. Someswara, the son of Jagadeka Bhushana claimed the throne and a civil war broke out in Chattrakota which lasted for more than five years. Kuloitunga Chola, the ruler of Vengi, helped Madhurantaka while the Chalukyas of Kalyana supported the cause of Someswara. Madhurantaka was subsequently defeated and killed in the battle sometime after 1056 A. D. and Someswara acquired suzerainty over Chakrakota *mandala*.

Someswara Deva also fought with the Somavamsis of Utkala and Kosala and attempted to occupy the Kosala portion of the Somavamsi kingdom. The Telugu Choda Chief Yasoraja, father of Chandraditya, (the lieutenant of Jagadeka Bhushana) was a great source of strength for him and occupied Kosala about 1070 A. D. where he ruled as a Governor of his Chindaka Naga overlord.

When Chodaganga Deva conquered Utkala after defeating the last Somavamsi king Karnadeva in 1110 A. D. Someswara Deva cultivated friendly relation with the Ganga monarch. But his occupation of South Kosala and friendship with the Gangas led him to be an inveterate enemy of the Kalachuris of Ratnapur and Dahala who were a rival power of the Gangas. In 1114 A. D. the Kalachuri king Jaijalla Deva crushingly defeated Someswara Deva the Chindaka Naga king and imprisoned Bhujayala of Suvarnapura who is identified with the Telugu Choda Chief Someswara Deva of Kosala. This resulted in the collapse of the Chindaka Naga rule over Chakrakota and the Telugu Choda rule over South Kosala.

While the Chindaka Nagas were ruling over Chakrakota which comprised the southern part of Kalahandi in Indravati valley, the northern part of Kalahandi was under the control of the Somavamsis. That part of the modern Kalahandi district together with a portion of

Koraput was then known as Trikalinga or Tirukalinga meaning Hilly Kalinga (or Giri Kalinga). The Somavamsi monarchs from the time of Janamejaya I (850—885 A. D.) till the time of Karnadeva the last ruler of the dynasty who was defeated by Chodaganga Deva in 1110 A. D. all claimed themselves as lords of Trikalinga country. The northern Kalahandi must have passed to the hands of the Gangas after the victory of Chodaganga over the Somavamsis. It may be said that Vajrahasta V, the grandfather of Chodaganga Deva, claimed himself to be the lord of Trikalinga. But as the Somavamsi kings up to Karna Deva persistently declared their suzerain right over that territory the claim of the Gangas before their final victory in 1110 A. D. can not be regarded as a conclusive one.

The occupation of Utkala and Trikalinga countries by Chodaganga Deva in 1110—11 A. D. and the victory of the Kalachuri king Jajjalla Deva over the Chindaka Naga Someswara and the Telugu Choda Bhujavala in 1114 A. D. ushered in an era of great political conflict between the Gangas and the Kalachuris. The Ganga Kalachuri wars continued for about a century and subsequently in about 1211 A. D. the Gangas decisively defeated the Kalachuris and occupied the Kosala region comprising modern Balangir and Sambalpur districts. The district of Kalahandi continued to be an integral part of the Ganga empire and the Narla stone inscription reveals that, that region then known as Kamala *mandala* was under the rule of a Ganga Governor. Madana Mahadeva was very likely one of the Governors of the Gangas in Kamala *mandala* in Saka 1153 or A. D. 1231 when Anangabhima Deva III was ruling over the Ganga empire. But the traditional records now preserved in Kalahandi Durbar indicates that Ganga rule in Kalahandi ended in Samvat 1062 or 1005 A. D. This, however, can not be taken to be correct in view of the known facts of history of that period. It has been pointed out that the Gangas extended their suzerainty over Kalahandi about 1110 A. D. when Chodaganga Deva defeated Karna Deva, the last Somavamsi king and occupied Utkala and Trikalinga. It is, however, not possible to say precisely when the Ganga rule ended giving place to the rule of the Nagas in Kalahandi. The Khamveswari temple inscription at Sonepur reveals that the Gangas had suzerainty over western Orissa during the time of Bhanu Deva who ruled from 1264 to 1279 A. D. Ganga rule in Patna (modern Balangir district) continued up to about 1360 A. D. when Rama Deva, a Chief of the Chauhan dynasty, founded there the rule of his family. In Kalahandi the end of the Ganga rule was probably not far removed from that date and it may tentatively be taken to be the middle of the 14th century A. D.

The Nagas

The traditional records preserved by the Durbar assert that the Nagas who succeeded the Gangas in Kalahandi hailed from Chota Nagpur and were descendants of the legendary hero Phanimukta who was a son of the Snake god Pundarika. It is said that the last Ganga ruler of Kalahandi named Jagannath Dev had no male issue and his only daughter Surekha was given in marriage to Raghunath Sai, a prince of the Naga house of Chota Nagpur. Sometime after this marriage, Raja Jagannath Dev went on pilgrimage with his Ranee to Northern India and on his return was not allowed by his son-in-law to enter the kingdom. Raghunath Sai thus usurped the throne in 1005 A. D. and started the rule of his dynasty. He ruled for 35 years. After him thirty Chiefs ruled over Kalahandi State. The genealogy of the Naga rulers of Kalahandi is given below :

GENEALOGY OF THE NAGA HOUSE OF KALAHANDI

Shri Raghunath Sai, 1st Ruler (1005—1040 A. D.)

Pratap Narayan Deo I 2nd Ruler (1040—1072 A.D.)	Hari Singh (Zamindar of Thuamul)	Kirti Singh (Zamindar of Karlapat)	Dhanurjoy Singh (Zamindar of Narla)	Ramachandra Singh (Zamindar of Dadpur)
Shri Birabar Deo 3rd Ruler (1072—1108 A.D.)			Shri Biswanath Singh (Zamindar of Madanpur)	
Shri Jugasai Deo I 4th Ruler (1108—1142 A.D.)				
Shri Udenarayan Deo 5th Ruler (1142—1173 A.D.)		Shri Mukund Singh (Zamindar of Lanjigarh)		
Shri Harichandra Deo 6th Ruler (1173—1201 A.D.)		Shri Dinabandhu Singh (Zamindar of Thuamul)		
Shri Ramachandra Deo 7th Ruler (1201—1234 A.D.)		Shri Jaya Singh Deo (Zamindar of Dadpur)		
Shri Gopinath Deo 8th Ruler (1234—1271 A.D.)				
Shri Balabhadra Deo 9th Ruler (1271—1306 A.D.)	Shri Sundar Singh (Zamindar of Koksara)		Shri Binayak Singh	

Shri Raghuraj Deo 10th Ruler (1306—1337 A.D.)	Shri Chakra-dhar Sing	Shri Binayak Singh
Shri Rai Singh Deo I 11th Ruler (1337—1366 A.D.)		
Shri Haria Deo 12th Ruler (1366—1400 A.D.)	Shri Padman Singh (Zamindar of Karlapat)	
Shri Jugasal Deo II 13th Ruler (1400—1436 A.D.)	Shri Pitambar Deo (Zamindar of Lanjigarh)	
Shri Pratap Narayan Deo II 14th Ruler (1436—1468 A. D.)		
Shri Hari Rudra Deo 15th Ruler (1468—1496 A.D.)	Shri Jaya Singh (Zamindar of Madanpur)	Shri Ananta Singh (Zamindar of Thuamul)
Shri Anku Deo 16th Ruler (1496—1528 A. D.)	Shri Man Singh	
Shri Pratap Deo 17th Ruler (1528—1564 A. D.)	Shri Keshari Singh	
Shri Raghunath Deo 18th Ruler (1564—1594 A. D.)	Shri Dalia Singh (Zamindar of Koksara)	
Shri Biswambhar Deo 19th Ruler (1594—1627 A. D.)	Shri Chakradhar Singh (Zamindar of Munda and Bhurti)	Shri Gadadhar Singh (Zamindar of Dahagaon)
Shri Raisingh Deo II 20th Ruler (1627—1658 A. D.)		
Shri Dusmant Deo 21st Ruler (1658—1693 A. D.)	Shri Padman Singh (Zamindar of Thuamul)	

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Shri Jugasai Deo III 22nd Ruler (1693—1721 A. D.)	Shri Biswanath Singh	Shri Pratap Rai Singh (Zamindar of Dadpur)
Shri Khadag Rai Deo 23rd Ruler (1721—1747 A.D.)	Shri Mohan Rai Singh (Zamindar of Koksara)	Shri Bhrambar Deo (Zamindar of Lanjigarh)
Shri Rai Singh Deo III 24th Ruler (1747—1771 A.D.)	Shri Pratap Singh (Zamindar of Bairdhiamal)	Shri Nathu Singh (Zamindar of Chhorla-garh) Shri Chakradhar Singh (rebelled and stayed at Khariar)
Shri Purusottam Deo 25th Ruler (1771—1796 A. D.)		Shri Keshari Singh (rebelled, fought with the help of Ratanpur army but lost after good deal of casualty)
Shri Jugasai Deo IV 26th Ruler (1796—1831 A. D.)	Shri Biswanath Deo (Zamindar of Lanjigarh)	Shri Sundar Singh (Zamindar of Dadpur)
Shri Fatch Narayan Deo 27th Ruler (1831—1853 A. D.)		
Shri Udit Pratap Deo 28th Ruler (1853—1881 A.D.)	Shri Krushna Deo	Shri Gopinath Deo (Zamindar of Dadpur)
Shri Raghukeshari Deo 29th Ruler (1894—1897 A. D.)		
Shri Brajamohan Deo 30th Ruler (1917—1939 A. D.)		
Shri Pratap Keshari Deo 31st Ruler (1939—1947 A. D.)	Shri Birakeshari Deo	

The activities of the earlier kings in the above list are not properly known and the history of the dynasty becomes clear only from the time we get Maratha and British records. Maharaja Raghukeshari Deo, the 29th ruler, gave a detailed account of the history of his dynasty.

to the Political Agent of Chhatisgarh Feudatories at Raipur on 19th September, 1896. Since his writing was based on some authentic records relevant portions of it are given below regarding the history of the Naga rule in Kalahandi up to the time of Maharaja Fatenarayan Deo, the 27th ruler.

The important events of some of the reigns which can be gathered from the Raj records and from other sources are described below:

"The ancient capital or Rajdhani of this principality was called Junabali afterwards changed to Junagarh. Junabali was so called as human sacrifices were occasionally offered to the goddess Lankeswari there. Nothing is known worth recording about the fair reigns after Raghunath Sai".

"The sixth Raja of Kalahandi was Harichand Deo. His reign was full of mishaps and disturbances in which he struggled for 28 years and died in great agony. His pregnant Ranee fled to her father's house Gadapur and there gave birth to a son who was named Ram Chandra Deo. For some time after the death of Raja Hari Chand Deo the principality was in a state of anarchy. The people being much troubled by constant petty wars and insecurity of their lives and property, went in search of their Ranee to Gadapur. There they were fortunate to see the prince Ram Chandra Deo and his mother and requested them to return to their own kingdom and rule over it. But the father of the Ranee at first refused to allow them to return. But Ram Chandra Deo, though a minor, thought it better to reign over his kingdom than remain at his maternal grandfather's house. So it was decided that he should return with his mother and he brought with him the goddess Manikeswari which is now the family goddess of the Naga family. The Kondhs promised him protection and help and appointed a Dewan to assist him in his State affairs. Sarbanks was appointed as Dewan. They all came together back to Kalahandi and Ram Chandra Deo was crowned as king of Kalahandi at Jugsaipatna by a Kondh who is called Pat Majhi. This custom is still in vogue from that time and all Kalahandi Rajas are crowned at Jugsaipatna by the Pat Majhi. This place is now quite deserted and is in a dense jungle. He established his reign, quelled much of the disturbances, encouraged agriculture and after a reign of 33 years was gathered to his father. He was succeeded by his son Gopinath Deo who reigned for 37 years and his son Balbhadra Deo ruled after him for 35 years. Nothing of importance is known. Their reign was quiet and momentful. Raghuraj Deo succeeded to the Gudee after the death of his father Balbhadra Deo. During the reign of this Raja an adventurer

named Subudhi came from Madras side with a number of retainers with him. A battle took place between Kalahandi Raja and Subudhi in which the former was defeated and fled. Subudhi then reigned for sometime and built a Garh at Junagarh called after his name. Raghuraj Deo collected his men and again came to Junagarh. A battle was fought there in which Subudhi was utterly routed and Nagvamsi reign was again established. This Raja reigned for 31 years and died.

"Nothing of importance is known of his two successors Rai Singh Deo and Haria Deo who reigned for 29 years and 34 years respectively till we come to Jugasai Deo in Sambat 1457. Nothing important occurred in this reign except that a washerman who is said to have been well versed in magical arts and necromancy came from Rentigarh in the Ganjam district with a number of followers with him. He defeated the Gartya of Asurgarh built a fort there which is to the present day known as Asurgarh fort. The mud wall and the drain, its relics can be seen up to the present day. The Raja of Kalahandi also had to fight with him several times. He ruled for 12 years but atlast Jugasai Deo killed him in a battle and lived in the fort built by the washerman afterwards. Jugasai Deo reigned for 36 years and died. After him Pratap Narayan Deo, Hari Rudra Deo, Jugasai Deo, Ankoo Deo, Pratap Deo, Raghunath Deo, Biswambhar Deo, Rai Singh Deo, Dasmant Deo, Jugasai Deo ruled by their turns. Nothing of importance is known till we come to the reign of Kharag Rai Deo the 23rd in succession. He was not the proper heir. The proper heir to the Gudee was Bhramarbar Deo who was expelled by Kharag Rai Deo his younger brother who reigned in his place. Bhramarbar Deo fled to Jeypur State where he died. Kharag Rai after a reign of 26 years breathed his last. His son Rai Singh Deo succeeded him. This Raja had no male issue by his chief queen (Pat Ranee). The Kondh Umras (Kondh Zamindars) and other gentlemen of the State induced him to marry a second wife. They also induced the neighbouring Raja of Khariar to give his daughter in marriage who gave his consent to this proposal on condition that the male issue of his daughter should succeed his father. This condition was granted and the marriage was celebrated. The Khariar Ranee gave birth to two sons named Jagannath Singh and Keshari Singh. Afterwards Purusottam Deo was born of the Pat Ranee. There was some disturbance in his reign which was subdued. He reigned for 24 years and died. There was a great confusion after his death. Purusottam Deo being born of Pat Ranee claimed the Gudee. Half the people in the State took part of Purusottam Deo and the other half sided with Keshari Singh. A conflict took place in which at first Purusottam Deo defeated Keshari

Singh and sat on the throne. Keshari Singh fled to Khariar. There he collected an army with the assistance of his grandfather the Khariar Raja and came back to Kalahandi. A battle took place. Purusottam Deo was again successful. Keshari Singh returned back to Khariar with the image of Dadhibaban which he plundered. At this time the Bhonsla family of Nagpur swayed suzerainty over the Chiefs of the Kalahandi and the surrounding States. Keshari Singh pleaded his cause for the decision of the Bhonsla. The case was decided in favour of Raja Purusottam Deo who was acknowledged the Raja of Kalahandi. It his reign for the first time a Takoli of Rs. 5,330 was fixed a year by the Bhonsla who in return gave a Khilat of Rs. 530 in shape of dress or cash to the Kalahandi Chief. On his return from Nagpur in the way Keshari Singh again fought with Purusottam Deo and plundered him of all his property. Purusottam Deo returned to his kingdom quite destitute. The Bhonsla of Nagpur demanded the payment of his Takoli which could not be paid owing to the poverty of the people. Sowars were sent from Nagpur who looted the people and oppressed them in many ways. Purusottam Deo sunk a large tank at Bhawanipatna which is still called after his name. His headquarters was at Bhandeswar now known as Purunapara. Purusottam Deo had three sons namely; Jugasai Deo, Biswanath Deo and Sundar Deo. He died after a successful reign of 25 years and was succeeded by his eldest son Jugasai Deo. His brother Biswanath Deo was given the zamindary of Lanjigarh. This Raja was a great religious man. Much of his time was spent in his daily worship. Consequently he could not devote more time to the State affairs. This duty was, therefore, transferred to his brother Biswanath Deo who acted as his Dewan. There was a Kondh rebellion at this time which was suppressed by Biswanath Deo. The Marhattas came with 4,009 men. They were also defeated by Biswanath Deo. These successes elated Biswanath Deo who conspired to make his son Chhatrapati Deo to succeed to the Kalahandi Gudee. This led to enmity between him and Fate Narayan Deo the rightful heir to the throne. Biswanath Deo also conspired with his younger brother Sundar Deo who was a great warrior to support his son to succeed the Gudee. There was another Sundar Deo, Zamindar of Koksara who was assassinated at the time of sacred thread ceremony of Fate Narayan Deo at Chhoriagarh, because he sided with Fate Narayan Deo and his father Raja Jugasai Deo. After this, a battle was fought between Biswanath Deo and Fate Narayan Deo at Medinipur in which Biswanath Deo was defeated and fled to Lanjigarh. Biswanath Deo afterwards submitted and asked permission to go back to his own Estate of Lanjigarh. But he was not silent there. He was always intriguing. He infused dissension among the Zamindars of Madanpur-Rampur, Thuamul-Rampur

and Karlapat who rebelled against the authority of Jugasai Deo. The Nagpur Bhonsla Baji Rao also called Raghuj at this time was a minor and his kingdom was managed by the East India Company. One Mr. Agnew was Manager at Raipur. Biswanath Deo the Lanjigarh Zamindar complained before Mr. Agnew on which Raja Jugasa Deo and Fate Narayan Deo were called to Raipur. The case was under investigation and before any order was passed Biswanath Deo who was a famous man for intrigue, gave out that both Raja Jugasa Deo and Fate Narayan Deo will be imprisoned. Raja Jugasa Deo was a very simple man who believing this false rumour advised his son Fate Narayan Deo to hasten back to Kalahandi and committed suicide by shooting himself dead with a revolver at his tent. He dug many tanks in different villages for the free water supply to the people. Sowars were sent for the apprehension of Fate Narayan Deo who took shelter with a Kurmi Gountia of Mahasamunda, a village in the way, who protected the prince and gave him shelter and sent back the sowars. Afterwards the Gountia escorted the prince to Kalahandi. Fate Narayan Deo succeeded to the Gudee. Biswanath Deo also returned to Kalahandi. He again conspired with the Zamindars of Rampur-Madanpur, Thuamul-Rampur and Karlapat and led the united force against Fate Narayan Deo and a battle took place near the Black Mountain (Karla Donger) in the Badnuddy Taluk in which Biswanath Singh was defeated with great loss. The loss on the side of Fate Narayan Deo was also great. The Lanjigarh force fled because there was no provision for them. Baji Rao Bhonsla attained majority and was seated on the throne of his ancestor. Biswanath Singh again laid his claim. Raja Fate Narayan Deo sent his Vakil Madhunand to Nagpur. The case was decided by the Bhonsla in favour of Raja Fate Narayan Deo. Biswanath Deo being disappointed returned and died broken hearted. The Kondhs of the Buska took arms against the Madanpur Zamindar who was quite unable to suppress the rebellion. Raja Fate Narayan Deo took arms against them and defeated them. The Buska Taluk was then annexed to Kalahandi proper. Raja Fate Narayan Deo also defeated Mukund Singh, the rebellious Zamindar of Karlapat, who was imprisoned at Junagarh for a year. Two villages were taken from this Zamindar, Pitagura and Tentuli-khundi, and annexed to Kalahandi. He was also made to pay in cash Rs. 2,000 as war indemnity. Fate Narayan Deo also quelled the rebellions of Mohulpatna, Thuamul-Rampur and Kashipur Zamindary. The Mohulpatna Zamindar was reinstated by him. Raja Fate Narayan Deo's skill and bravery in war was acknowledged. He subdued all his enemies and consolidated his kingdom. A great event in his reign was the suppression of human sacrifice in the Kala-

handi State*. This inhuman practice was entirely done away with. Owing to the disturbances he could not do much to improve the country. The monopoly of trade was in the hands of the Banjaras. Chhatrapati Deo the son of Biswanath Deo again laid his claim before the Bhonsla of Nagpur. Baji Rao Bhonsla then invited Fate Narayan Deo to Nagpur. Raja Fate Narayan Deo went to Nagpur and was treated very kindly by the Bhonsla. The case was decided in favour of Raja Fate Narayan Deo. But Chhatrapati Deo only got for his maintenance Lanjigarh, Mundagarh and Bhurti. After this there was no quarrel between them. On his return from Nagpur the Bhonsla Maharaja gave an elephant, horses and rich dress and ornaments as Khilat. After his return to Kalahandi, Thuamul-Rampur Zamindar again rebelled. A report was sent this time of the rebellion to the Nagpur Bhonsla who despatched infantry and cavalry to assist the Kalahandi Raja, Fate Narayan Deo. But the Thuamul Zamindari being situated in a very hilly and inaccessible place and there being no road they could not be conquered. Padman Singh in the meantime died and Raja Fate Narayan Deo notwithstanding this rebellion on the part of Padman Singh seated Ramachandra Deo his son on his ancestral Gudee. A large number of Nagpur army died of malarious fever and other diseases and the rest returned to Nagpur. He reigned for 22 years and died in 1854".

KALAHANDI UNDER THE MARATHAS

Kalahandi under the rule of the Nagas was practically independent and there is no evidence of suzerainty over it exercised by the Sultans of Delhi or the Mughal emperors. This was mostly due to the geographical location of the territory and the impenetrable forests and hills with which the region was covered. The Rajas of Kalahandi claimed authority over eighteen forts which was then considered to be a symbol of independent power. It is said that prior to 1712 A. D. the Naga rulers of Kalahandi were satisfied with only fourteen forts and that year Raja Jugasai Deo III obtained four forts from Budha Viswambhar Deo, the Raja of Jeypore, which were added to Thuamul estate, thus raising the number of forts in Kalahandi kingdom to eighteen. C. U. Wills is, however, of opinion that "invariably the State had always contained 18 garhs, but the five had been compressed into one presumably at the time of the cessation of four additional garhs from Jeypore, with a view to preventing any disturbance of the conventional Atharagarh". This status of independence continued till the occupation of Kalahandi by the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur.

*"To this Raja Putty Narraia Deo great credit is due for his earnest and effectual efforts for the suppression of human sacrifice in the hill Zuminaries under his authority"—'My Thirteen years Service in Kondhistan'—Campbell, pp. 245-46.

It is, however, not clearly known how and precisely when Kalahandi came under the domination of the Marathas. The Chhattisgarh region came under the full control of the Marathas by 1755, the year Raghaji I, the Raja of Nagpur occupied the Raipur kingdom after driving out its ruler Amar Singh. The Kalahandi kingdom was adjoining Raipur territory. But it is not known to have formed a part of the kingdom of Nagpur till 1766 when T. Motte referred to it as outside the territory of Bimbaji Bhonsla. In Rennell's Map published in 1788 A. D. we find Kalahandi definitely included in the Maratha territory. So this kingdom was occupied by the Marathas sometime between 1766 and 1788 A. D.

Raghaji Bhonsla II who came to the throne of Nagpur in 1788, is known to have claimed suzerainty over Kalahandi. The civil war that took place between Purusottam Deo and Keshari Singh, the two sons of Rai Singh Deo (1747-1771 A. D.) was decided by the interference of Raghaji II. Keshari Singh was the eldest son but was born of the second queen while Purusottam Deo was the son of the first queen of Rai Singh. After the death of Rai Singh there was bitter dispute between the two brothers for succession and Purusottam Deo could defeat Keshari Singh with the help of his maternal uncle, the Raja of Khariar. Thereupon Keshari Singh went to Nagpur and put forward his claims before Raghaji Bhonsla II who considered the case and gave his judgement in favour of Purusottam Deo. Raghaji recognised Purusottam Deo as the Raja of Kalahandi and the latter agreed to pay an annual tribute of Rs. 5,330 to the former. The territory of Nagpur under Raghaji II was very extensive. It was then divided into eight Provinces one of which comprised Chhattisgarh and the neighbouring States of Sambalpur, Surguja, Bastar, Kanker, and Kalahandi yielding an annual revenue of six lakhs of rupces. This Province was under the administration of Bimbaji, the youngest son of Raghaji I and its headquarters was at Ratnapur. After the death of Bimbaji in 1787 his adopted son Chimnaji (younger brother of Raghaji II) ruled over this Province which passed to the hands of Vyankoji, a nephew of Raghaji II in 1789 on the premature death of Chimnaji. It may be mentioned here that this collateral Bhonsla family ruled from Ratnapur and took little interest in the administration of Kalahandi which was more or less inaccessible to them.

Purusottam Deo died in 1796 and was succeeded by his son Jugasai Deo IV during whose rule the second Anglo-Maratha War broke out in 1803 resulting in the complete defeat of Raghaji II. According to the Treaty of Deogaon signed on the 17th December, 1803 the Province of Cuttack was ceded to the British by the Raja of Nagpur. Patna and Sambalpur group of States were conquered by the British in course of the

war but those were returned to Raghuji II in August 1806. It is not clearly known whether Kalahandi was occupied by the British alongwith Patna or not. An unpublished chronicle of Kalahandi has recorded the dispute between Jugasai Deo and his brother Biswanath Singh which was referred to the court of Nagpur for settlement and it indicates that Kalahandi continued to be under the direct rule of Raghuji II even after the Treaty of Deogaon. This is corroborated by the fact that Kalahandi does not find place on the list of territories restored to Raghuji II in 1806.

In the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817—18) Appa Sahib, the then Bhonsla of Nagpur, was completely defeated and was deposed. The new Bhonsla Raghuji III being a minor the Nagpur kingdom was placed under the management of the British Resident stationed at Nagpur. The kingdom lapsed to the British Government in 1853 when Raghuji III then a nominal ruler died without any male heir. Consequently, Kalahandi came directly under the British rule in 1863. In 1854, Raja Fate Narayan Deo died and was succeeded by his son Udit Pratap Deo.

The introduction of direct British rule in Kalahandi almost synchronised with the death of Fate Narayan Deo and the succession of his son Raja Udit Pratap Deo in 1854. Udit Pratap was the most illustrious among the Nagvamsi Raja of Kalahandi. His rule was peaceful except that the Kandhas in Rampur-Madanpur Zamindary rebelled for sometime, but were easily quelled by the skilful management of their affairs. The Kandha Sardar Chakra Bisoyee took shelter on the banks of Tel river, living alternatively in Madanpur, a Zamindari in Kalahandi State, and at Jarasinga. Samuells requested the Commissioner of Nagpur to call upon the Raja of Madanpur to deliver up Chakra Bisoyee. The Raja of Madanpur declared that he was ignorant of Chakra Bisoyee's presence in his estate. Chakra Bisoyee's presence in the Madanpur Zamindari became evident when the attack on Lt. Macneill's camp took place. On the 10th December, 1855, Lt. Macneill, the Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa, was attacked by the Kandhas at Orladhone in the Madanpur estate. In 1853, he had arrested Rendo Majhi, the Head of the Borikiya Kandhas of Kalahandi, on suspicion of complicity with a Meriah sacrifice and kept him in jail at Russelkonda. In December, 1855 during his annual tour of Kalahandi, the Agent took the prisoner in chain alongwith him with a view to warn the Kandhas by this deterrent example. The Borikiya Kandhas could not tolerate the humiliation of their chief and attacked the camp of the Agent. The attack was repulsed with some casualty.

KALAHANDI
DURING THE
BRITISH RULE

The Orladholi incident was not forgotten by C. F. Cockburn who succeeded Samuels as Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals in 1856. He ordered an enquiry with regard to the conduct of the Raja of Madanpur. The Report of Elliot, who made the enquiry, was delayed due to the outbreak of the Revolt of 1857. Lt. Elliot held that Chakra Bisoyee and his gang were harboured and encouraged by Raja of Madanpur. The Raja was removed from the management of his estate and detained under the surveillance of his chief, the Raja of Kalahandi. Raja Udit Pratap Deo collected a number of learned men specially Brahmins around him and gave them villages mafi for their maintenance. The grants of lands during the time of Jugasai Deo and Fate Narayan Deo were also renewed and confirmed by him. He made a summary settlement in the State. He abolished various levies and declared the State open to trade and commerce as a result of which merchants from outside began to flock there. He personally attended the State affairs and made detailed arrangements for the discharge of criminal, civil and revenue works. He was liked by the British Government and the people because of his development works and liberal policy. The Government presented him an armlet studded with precious stones as a token of appreciation of his works. His charity was of unprecedented type and nearly one third of his Raj was given away to his relatives and learned Brahmins. Many times he visited northern and southern India and his affable manners, pleasing disposition and profound liberality made him wellknown throughout India. His sister was married to the Raja of Saraikela and he married to Asha Kumari Devi, the only issue of Maharaja Narayan Singh, the last ruler of Sambalpur. His three daughters were given in marriage to the heirs apparent of Sonepur, Bamra and Gangpur States. He had no male issue. So he adopted at first Babu Rambhadra Sai as his son, but later on in 1860 he rejected him for bad behaviour with the sanction of the Government. In 1877, he was present at the Imperial assemblage at Delhi and there he was received with much distinction and honour. A gold medal and a sword were presented to him by the Viceroy and Governor-General. A salute of nine guns was also conferred—a privilege not enjoyed by any of the Feudatory Chiefs in Orissa.

Sometime after his return from Delhi, Raja Udit Pratap adopted Raghu Keshari Deo as his son with the sanction of the British Government. He ruled for 23 years (he was a minor for 4 years after succession) and died in 1881 of a lingering disease which he contracted by his ardent zeal in Shikar. At the time of his death Raghu Keshari was a minor and so the affairs of administration was conducted by the eldest Rani, Asha Kumari Devi. It was during the rule of Asha Kumari that the great Kandha rebellion took place in 1882. The Kandhas

had great grievance against the Kulta cultivators who had been brought to Kalahandi by Udit Pratap Deo from Sambalpur for improvement of agriculture in the State. The Kultas exploited the poor and simple minded Kandhas and deprived them of the best of their lands. After the death of Udit Pratap the Kandhas took advantage of the weak rule of Asha Kumari and decided to take revenge on the Kulta cultivators. The partisans of Ramabhadra who had been disowned by Udit Pratap Deo fanned the amber of discontentment of the Kandhas and the rebellion started in May, 1882 from Asurgarh—Narla region. Large number of Kultas were killed in cold blood and the rising was suppressed with the help of the British troops. Seven Kandha leaders were tried and given capital punishment. As a result of the Kandha rising the British Government took the direct management of the State till the 24th of January 1894 when Raghu Keshari Deo attained majority and obtained the *gadee*. He had his education at Raj Kumar College, Jubbulpur, and earned his name as a great wrestler and rider. The new Raja married the daughter of the Raja of Saraikela in March, 1894 and had a son on the 13th May 1896. He was, however, not destined to rule long. His Dewan was Pandit Batuk Bharati, a great scholar. He in his own hand wrote the first history of Kalahandi Raj family in English. He had a strong circle of enemies who conspired against his life and in the night of 20th October 1897 he was murdered in his bed room. His only son Brajamohan Deo being then an infant, Kalahandi was placed under the management of the Court of Wards.

The State was released to Raja Brajamohan Deo in 1917 when he attained majority. He was declared the Raja of Kalahandi in the Durbar organised at Sambalpur on the 15th of September 1917. On the 3rd June 1918 he obtained the title O. B. E. (Order of the British Empire) and on the 16th October 1926 was honoured with the title of Maharaja. This title was made hereditary on the 20th October 1932.

Maharaja Brajamohan was an enlightened ruler and he made sincere attempt to spread education and improve agriculture in his State. He established several Primary schools and Middle English schools and upgraded the school at Bhawanipatna to a High English school. In order to improve efficiency in administration he abolished the system of hereditary appointment. The land settlement was made in modern line in 1922 and the land revenue was liberally fixed. The cultivator was declared to be the real owner of the land. In 1934, the office of the Revenue Inspector was created to look after revenue management. The Maharaja abolished the system of forced labour and in 1935 created the Public Works Department for construction of roads and buildings in the State. He also reorganised the police administration

in 1933 when the old posts of Gantayat and Sardar were abolished and police system was modernised. The laws prevalent in the British territory regarding registration, stamp, endowment, etc., were adopted in the State. It was during his rule that the railway line from Raipur to Visakhapatnam was constructed which passed through the Kalahandi State. The State also enjoyed the privilege of telegraph and telephone service during his time. In 1925 Bhawanipatna got the electric supply and street lighting and in 1927 the town had pipe water system.

Maharaja Brajamohan Deo died on the 11th of September 1939 and was succeeded by his son Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo. The Second Great War had already started by the time of his accession to the *gadi* and the political atmosphere in India was surcharged with intense national feelings against the British Raj. Pratap Keshari Deo being a highly educated and cultural ruler, introduced reforms in his administration in order to cope with the political changes of the time. He passed the Village Panchayat Order and Karunda Praja Sabha Order of 1942 in order to introduce self-Government system in his State. Praja-sabhas were organised on democratic basis at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh. Thuamul-Rampur, Kasipur, Jayapatna, Karlapat, Lanjigarh and Madanpur-Rampur. Those Praja-sabhas were constituted by the representatives of the people who were being elected from different constituencies by direct adult suffrage. The Praja-sabhas were to decide all matters of local interest regarding health, education, agriculture and development works. The Legislative Assembly for the State was also organised on democratic line and it was inaugurated on the 12th August 1946. A State prize of Rs. 1,000 per year used to be given to the best Oriya writer of the year and many prominent Oriya authors won prizes which helped the growth of Oriya literature.

Maharaja Pratap Keshari established the Archaeological Department and made sincere attempt to preserve the ancient monuments with which Kalahandi was so rich. The excavation of Belkhandi was undertaken in 1946 by the Department through his encouragement and a quarterly research journal entitled Kalinga Historical Research Journal was published mostly by his initiative and generous help. He made all arrangements for establishment of a museum at Bhawanipatna but could not get time and scope to materialise the scheme.

The Indian Independence Day was celebrated by the people of Kalahandi at Bhawanipatna on the 15th August 1947 with great pomp and national spirit in which the Maharaja presided and delivered a patriotic address. The following resolution was passed in the meeting.

“Resolved that the people of Kalahandi State rejoice at India's attainment of full independent powers consequent on the transfer of powers from the British to the Dominion of

India on the 15th of August 1947 which will remain ever memorable in the history of India, nay, in the history of the World, and hope that this country will play an important role to contribute towards the preservation and promotion of peace and prosperity of the world. At the same time they pray the All-mighty that this Dominion of India will be able to enjoy the fruit of independence for all time to come. They sincerely hope that their Muslim and other brothers will also similarly prosper in the independent Dominion of Pakistan and feel that cordial and brotherly relationship will perpetually exist between the two Dominions of India and Pakistan."

Kalahandi merged with the State of Orissa on the 1st January 1948.

The estate of Khariar came into origin during the last quarter of the 15th century A. D. when Prataprudra Dev, the Chauhan Raja of Patna (1455—1480 A. D.) created it with three garhs out of his eight garhs in favour of one of his two sons, Gopal Rai. The three garhs which constituted the estate of Khariar were Kholagarh, Goragarh and Komnagarh. To these a small territory was also added which Gopal Rai received as dowry from the Maharaja of Jeypore whose daughter was given in marriage to him. Narra in Madhya Pradesh, which once formed a part of Khariar estate, was separated from it having been given as a dowry to princess of Khariar who married Viswanath Singh, a Kuanr Chief.

HISTORY OF
KHARIAR

According to tradition prevalent in the Khariar Raj family Gopal Rai was the eldest son of Prataprudra Dev but was born of his second queen and Vikramaditya who obtained the throne of Patna as the son of the Chief queen was the younger son of Prataprudra Dev. There was a conflict between the two brothers for succession for sometime and subsequently Gopal Rai got hold of the Ramai Sword, the symbol of royalty, but left the kingdom of Patna in favour of Vikramaditya. He went to Jeypore in disguise and entered into the service of Raja Vijaya Chandra Dev (1476—1510 A. D.). The Raja was very much pleased with him for his bravery and heroism and when he came to know of his identity gave his daughter in marriage to him. Gopal Rai got the three garhs assigned to him by his father—Kholagarh, Goragarh and Komnagarh and the remaining portion of the ex-Zamindari of Khariar was obtained by him as dowry from Raja Vijaya Chandra Dev of Jeypore. Kholagarh comprised the present plain land of Nawapara (Tanwant) area extending up to Khariar Road in the north and Goragarh comprised the Sunabeda Plateau where stand the picturesque Jumlagarh and Manikgarh. Komnagarh is the present

Komna and the surrounding land where we find the ruins of the old fort. Komnagarh very likely extended as far as the present town of Khariar in the south, while the territory obtained from the Raja of Jeypore extended to the south of the Bisi tank in Khariar town.

Gopal Rai started his rule about 1590 A. D. He made Komna his headquarters where he built an imposing fort, oblong in shape and surrounded by a moat covered with bamboo thicket. He was an able and talented ruler and conciliated the Raj Gonds who previously claimed some sort of over-lordship of that region. It is to his credit that he could pacify all oppositions and consolidated the newly founded estate without any bloodshed. After his death which took place about 1610 A. D. two of his sons—Ramsai Deo and Padman Rai ruled one after the other and the next ruler was Bishnu Rai, the son of Padman Rai Deo. Very little is, however, known about these chiefs and the accounts about the activities of the succeeding rulers—Ghansi Rai Deo, Gopinath Deo, Ramsai Deo II and Balabhadra Sai Deo are yet in obscurity. The nineth ruler in the lineage of Gopal Rai was Prataprudra Singh Deo who ruled from 1793 to 1818 A. D. The Marathas had occupied Khariar sometime in the last quarter of the 18th century A. D. and as such claimed suzerain authority over Prataprudra. The Second Anglo-Maratha War started in 1802 in course of which the English took possession of the estate of Khariar in December, 1803. Khariar was, however, restored to the Bhonsla Raja of Nagpur in 1806 alongwith the Sambalpur group of States. Towards the end of the rule of Prataprudra Singh Deo the third Anglo-Maratha War started in which the Marathas were crushingly defeated. As a result of that the estate of Khariar was occupied by the British in 1818. Prataprudra died in 1818 and was succeeded by his son Ratan Singh.

The new chief was very vigorous and ambitious and was involved in boundary dispute with the Raja of Kalahandi. In fact, the dispute started during the time of the Marathas and assumed a serious form after their defeat in 1818. Ratan Singh had to fight with Jugasai Deo IV, the Raja of Kalahandi, because of boundary issue. The battle took place near the Liad hill and Ratan Singh claimed victory as he was able to snatch away the Pughree (turban) of the Raja of Kalahandi. It was as a result of the dispute that Ratan Singh shifted his headquarters from Komnagarh to the present town of Khariar and a portion of the fort built by him can now be traced forming part of the palace of the Khariar Chief.

Till 1821 Khariar was considered to be in the Patna group of estates (Zamindaris) alongwith Bindra Nawagarh, Borasambar and Phuljhar. The British Government made the first settlement with the Chiefs of

these estates in 1821 as a result of which the authority of Patna was confined to its own limits and the four estates mentioned above, assumed separate status. It appears, however, from Aitchison's "Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sannads" that Khariar was formally ceded under Article 5 of the Treaty between the Honourable East India Company and Maharaja Raghujee Bhonsla III, dated the 1st December 1826 A. D. This was confirmed by a subsequent treaty, dated the 26th December 1829.

Raja Ratan Singh died in 1842 and was succeeded by his son Sundar Singh who ruled for about a decade. Sundar Singh had three Ranees of whom the first Lakshmi Devi had no issue. The second Rani Kamala Devi gave birth to three sons—Krushna Chandra Singh, Ranjit Singh and Kanak Singh, while two sons named Padman Singh and Lakshman Singh were born of the third Rani Umamati *alias* Rukmini Devi..

After the death of Sundar Singh his eldest son Krushna Chandra Singh Deo came to the *gadi* in 1852 A. D. and ruled up to 1867. He was addicted to opium and was under the full control of his two Ranees Malati and Bhanumati who could successfully contrive the death of his three brothers Ranjit Singh, Kanak Singh and Lakshman Singh. The only brother Padman Singh fled away with his family from Khariar estate and took shelter at Patnagarh, the headquarters of Patna State. After sometime he was brought to Kalahandi by Maharaja Udit Pratap Deo and lived at Junagarh, where two of his daughters were born. These two daughters were subsequently married in the Raj family of Kashipur and Badakhemidi.

During the Revolt of 1857 Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Deo helped the British Government to suppress the rebellion of Surendra Sai. When the 32nd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry under Captain Swiney passed through Khariar to join the Regiment at Kamptee, the Raja gave them valuable assistance by giving intelligence of all dangers likely to be encountered and providing efficient escorts without which Captain Swiney would never have reached his destination in safety. Two Zamadars of Khariar named Brindaban and Guman Rao heading a body of 20 sepoys rendered assistance to the Government in arresting several followers of Surendra Sai.

But inspite of these valuable services Krishna Chandra did not receive proper treatment from the British officers. R. N. Shore, the Commissioner of Sambalpur, in his letter dated the 23rd January, 1862 regarded him as a mere Zamindar although he confirmed the powers of criminal administration possessed by him. In fact, in 1866 Sir Richard Temple the then Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces actually

reduced the status of Raja Krishna Chandra Singh Deo by styling him as a Zamindar simply because he could not attend his Durbar in due time on account of some pressing and private business.

Krishna Chandra Singh died issueless in 1867 and the *gadi* of Khariar was usurped by Chandrabhanu Deo, the grandson of Divya Singh Deo, who was a brother of Raja Ratna Singh. But the virile Gond people did not recognise Chandrabhanu as their ruler and demanded the succession of the legitimate heir Padman Singh who was in exile at Junagarh in Kalahandi. They invited Padman Singh and the royal elephant Pushpadanta was sent to Junagarh to bring him back to Khariar in royal honour. Paman Singh also counted upon the help of the Jamadar Bhikham Khan for obtaining the *gadi* of Khariar. He thus succeeded in getting the Chiefship of Khariar without bloodshed. Padman Singh generously regarded those who helped him during his difficult days for obtaining the *gadi*. He also appeased the disappointed rival Chandrabhanu Deo by declaring him as the head of the Chauhan community of Khariar branch.

It may be mentioned here that the Khariar house used to honour the Ramai Sword originally brought by Gopal Rai. Besides the Ramai Sword, the Chiefs of Khariar also paid honour to a Muslim sword called Kunwar Khanda. In order to respect the Muslim culture the Khariar family do not take pork or the flesh of the wild boar. It is, however, not known why the royal family of Khariar is so much inclined towards the customs of Islam. But the patronage of Padman Singh towards the Muslims was obviously due to the valuable help and support that he received from them for obtaining the *gadi* of Khariar. He extended help and co-operation for the Tazia festival and encouraged Hindu-Muslim amity and friendship in his estate.

In 1874 a Sanad was granted to Padman Singh by the British Government calling him a non-Feudatory Zamindar although under that patent or Sanad, the right of levying the Pandhri tax and excise duties and of managing the internal police was acknowledged and allowed. Padman Singh did not mind for curtailment of his status and ungrudgingly discharged his duties and services to the paramount authority. The British Government later on realised that the Chief of Khariar had been ungraciously treated in violation of the Proclamation of Her Majesty and so on the 1st of January 1877 a certificate of loyalty was given to him on the occasion of Her Majesty's assuming the Imperial title. Subsequently in 1887 a fresh Sanad was granted to Padman Singh by Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy and Governor-General conferring upon him the title of Raja as a personal distinction.

In 1876 Padman Singh declared his son Brajaraj Singh as Yuvaraj and handed over to him most of the administrative responsibility of the estate. The change of attitude of the British Government towards Khariar was mainly due to toning up of the administration by the efficient and public spirited Yuvaraj. In 1882 during the Kandha rising in Kalahandi Brajaraj Singh as Yuvaraj of Khariar rendered active assistance by procuring supplies for the troops of the 16th and 23rd Madras Native Infantry, by watching the whole of his frontier where it adjoined Kalahandi, by protecting a large number of Kulta refugees from the violence of their Kandha pursuers and by keeping the Kandhas of Khariar from joining hands with their brethren in the revolt.

Padman Singh died in 1889 and Brajaraj Singh Deo became the full-fledged Raja of Khariar that year. Brajaraj Singh was born in 1851 when his grandfather Sundar Singh was the ruler of Khariar. His boyhood was spent at Junagarh in Kalahandi where his father Padman Singh was living in exile. In Kalahandi he got opportunity for learning Sanskrit language and literature in which he acquired proficiency. He was also well versed in Ayurveda and in latter life proved to be a good physician. He was taking regular physical exercise and was proud of his health and physical strength. When Krishna Chandra Singh died his father Padman Singh obtained the *gadi* of Khariar in 1867 and Brajaraj returned to Khariar where he proved himself very popular. He was crowned as Yuvaraj in 1876 and assumed full administrative responsibility from that year. After the death of his father he was declared as the Raja in 1889 and ruled Khariar till his death in 1907. He was a gifted ruler and undertook various development works for his estate. To improve the condition of the cultivators he opened granery houses for distribution of paddy seeds to them. During the great famine of 1899-1900 he generously helped the people with paddy and rice and started several free feeding centres without taking any aid from the Government. He handed over lands free of cost to Government for construction of roads and the most important road constructed during his time was that which linked Raipur with Kalahandi through Khariar. He excavated a number of wells at a distance of six to eight kilometres along the road leading from Khariar to Raipur.

Raja Brajaraj started many Primary schools in different parts of his estate and in Khariar town opened one Middle English school where students were studying without paying tuition fees. He appointed one officer of the rank of Deputy Inspector of Schools for promotion of education in his estate. He started many Ayurvedic charitable dispensaries for the people and established one allopathic dispensary

at Khariar in 1894 in commemoration of his father Padman Singh. He laid out a magnificent garden-cum-farm to the west of Khariar which was later on named Brajaraj Bag after his name. A large covered well with parapets round about it decorated with carvings and flight of steps was excavated in the garden and was named as Mukta Kumari Babli (well) after the name of his second Rani Mukta Devi whom Raja Brajaraj loved deeply. The well was consecrated in 1905. A suburb of Khariar to the north-west was named Muktapur and a big tank near about was called Mukta Sagar after the second Ranee. In the village Dharam Sagar, 13 km. to the north of Khariar, Brajaraj built a temple for Brajeswara Siva (named after him) and installed in the temple a beautiful image of Nandi (Bull) which he recovered from the Maraguda valley. From the same Maraguda valley he brought another figure of the bull which was enshrined in the Siva temple at Rajana.

Raja Brajaraj helped many poor and talented students for higher education, notable among whom was Dr. Hari Singh Gaur, Bar-at-law, who shined in the judicial sphere of this country.

The British Government started interfering with the powers and privileges of the Zamindars of Central Provinces during the last decade of the 19th century. In 1892 the right of police management of the Raja of Khariar was curtailed and members of the District Police force were stationed at various places of the estate. Raja Brajaraj was required to pay Rs. 3,000 per annum towards maintenance of the District Police. In 1894 the Raja was deprived of the right of enjoying the revenues from Abkari and Pandhri. It may be mentioned here that Brajaraj was paying a comparatively small amount of Takoli of Rs. 2,200 per year assessed for eleven years from the 1st July, 1890 to the 30th June, 1901 and even thereafter. In 1903 he was awarded Kaiseri-Hind gold medal of the first class and the title of Raja was conferred on him as a sign of personal distinction.

Raja Brajaraj was not only a benevolent ruler, a public spirited worker, but also a poet of great renown.

Brajaraj Deo died on the 1st November, 1907 at Mahasamund on his pilgrimage to Holy Prayag. His portrait finds an honoured place in the portrait gallery of Sambalpur University.

After the death of Brajaraj Deo his son Bir Bikram Deo succeeded to the *gadi*. He emulated his father in serving the cause of the people of his estate. He established a Primary school at Mahasamund in memory of his father who died there. He was appointed as an Honorary Magistrate and was a Durbari and Khas Mulkati.

Bir Bikram, like his father, was also a literary talent. He is famous mostly for his works on drama.

Bir Bikram died in 1913 and was succeeded by his son Artatran Deo. As the new ruler was a minor, the estate was managed by the Court of Wards till 1921, when he attained majority. Raja Artatran was an Honorary Magistrate, a Durbari and Khas Mulakati and was allowed to 100 retainers with arms. During his time the revenue of Khariar estate was assessed at Rs. 75,000 and the Takoli fixed at Rs. 25,000. He was a man of polished manners and had liberal ideas. Above all, he was a good sportsman and was reputed as a tennis player. He was awarded the Silver Jubilee Medal in 1935.

Raja Artatran was very popular among his people and it was mostly due to his effort that Khariar was amalgamated with Orissa in 1936. He was twice elected to the Orissa Legislative Assembly and the title of Raja was conferred on him officially in 1944. He died on the 30th September, 1946 and was succeeded by his only son Lal Anup Singh Deo.

Anup Singh like his father is very popular in Khariar and to his credit, he twice became the Deputy Minister of Orissa. He is also a reputed poet. He was awarded the title of "Kavi Saurabha" by the Braja Mohan Sahitya Samity of Kalahandi in 1971. Some of his notable literary works are (1) Arati, (2) Urmi, (3) Litika and (4) Mur-chhana.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

POPULATION

According to the 1971 Census * the population of Kalahandi district was 11,63,869 of whom 5,78,929 were males and 5,84,940 females. It is divided into 3 subdivisions, 5 tahsils and 16 police stations. The population of each such administrative unit is given below.

Subdivision/ Tahsil/Police station	Males	Females	Total population
Kalahandi Subdivision			
Kalahandi Tahsil	2,03,754	2,03,999	4,07,753
Kalahandi Sadar P.-S.	1,18,436	1,17,787	2,36,223
Thuamul Rampur P.-S.	51,858	51,118	1,02,976
Lanjigarh P.-S. (Portion)	19,530	19,388	38,918
Kesinga P.-S. (Portion)	5,124	5,073	10,197
Kegaon P.-S. (Portion)	27,175	27,320	54,495
Lanjigarh Tahsil	14,749	14,888	29,637
Lanjigarh P.-S. (Portion)	85,318	86,212	1,71,530
Madanpur Rampur P.-S.	12,226	12,251	24,477
Narla P.-S.	35,538	35,932	71,470
Kesinga P.-S. (Portion)	25,056	25,375	50,431
Dharamgarh Subdivision	12,498	12,654	25,152
Dharamgarh Tahsil	2,06,661	2,10,561	4,17,222
Dharamgarh P.-S.	99,881	1,01,547	2,01,428
Kegaon P.-S. (Portion)	38,123	38,704	76,827
Junagarh P.-S. (Portion)	15,109	15,061	30,170
Jayapatna Tahsil	46,649	47,782	94,431
Jayapatna P.-S.	1,06,780	1,09,014	2,15,794
Koksara P.-S.	49,175	50,217	99,392
Junagarh P.-S. (Portion)	44,368	44,901	89,269
Nawapara Subdivision	13,237	13,896	27,133
Nawapara Tahsil	1,68,514	1,70,380	3,38,894
Nawapara P.-S.	25,961	26,310	52,271
Jonk P.-S.	22,901	23,332	46,233
Komna P.-S.	35,031	35,042	70,073
Khariar P.-S.	51,143	51,730	1,02,873
Sinapali P.-S.	33,478	33,966	67,444

*. Census of India, 1971, Orissa, Part II-A,
General Population Tables, pp. 47-49.

During the last seventy years the population grew from 2,24,150 in 1901 to 5,78,929 in 1971, an increase of 159.13 per cent which is much above the State average growth of 112.9 per cent during the same period. The growth of population from decade to decade is given below.*

Growth of population

Census Year	Males	Females	Total	Decade variation	Percentage decade variation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1901	..	2,24,150	2,24,987	4,49,137	..
1911	..	2,67,062	2,73,433	5,40,495	+91,358 +20.34
1921	..	2,71,045	2,79,313	5,50,358	+9,863 +1.82
1931	..	3,21,896	3,33,298	6,55,194	+104,836 +19.05
1941	..	3,66,250	3,79,063	7,45,313	+90,119 +13.75
1951	..	3,98,978	4,06,697	8,05,675	+60,362 +8.10
1961	..	4,68,766	4,78,108	9,46,874	+1,41,199 +17.53
1971	..	5,78,929	5,84,940	1,163,869	+2,16,995 +22.92

It is evident from the statement that the first decade of the present century was a period of general prosperity. The district was comparatively immune from the famine of 1899-1900 which severely affected Sambalpur, Patna, Sonepur and Boudh. As a result, the district showed a high rate of increase of population amounting to 20.34 per cent in the Census of 1911. The increase was partly due to the fact that there are vast areas of cultivable waste lands and the rent is low which encouraged the influx of cultivators from Madras and the Central Provinces.

The next decade (1911-21) which brought virulent types of influenza, cholera and other forms of miseries and sufferings left this district with a small increase of 1.82 per cent.

The district had a bad start during the first year of the decade 1921-31 when death rate exceeded birth rate. Although the subsequent years witnessed occasional distress caused by epidemics, the good harvests, construction of Raipur-Vizianagram Railway line which passes through this area, and the abolition of *Begari* and *Bahabandha* improved the material condition of the people as manifested in the growth of population which stood at 6,55,194 in 1931 Census, showing an increase of 19.05 per cent.

* Census of India, 1971, Orissa, Part II-A
General Population Tables, p. 109.

The decade 1931—41 was free from natural calamities except for the sporadic outbreak of epidemics which did not materially impair the population growth. The harvests were comparatively good and the population increased by 90,119 or 13·75 per cent.

The decade 1941 to 1951 witnessed partial failure of crops on account of insufficient rainfall. Kalahandi is usually a surplus district, so far food production is concerned, but the rising prices on account of war conditions and the low agricultural yields due to the vagaries of monsoon had the effect of reducing the population growth to 8·10 per cent which is low when compared with the two previous prosperous decades.

The subsequent decade (1951—61) is significant for planned development of rural economy through the introduction of Community Development and National Extension Services. Minor irrigation works with a view to provide irrigation facilities, adoption of improved methods of agriculture, opening of new dispensaries, supply of drinking water in rural areas, control programmes to prevent epidemic diseases, construction and development of road communication, and spread of education are some of the most important activities during the decade which contributed to overall prosperity. Thus, this decade is noted for satisfactory growth of population which stood at 9,46,874 in 1961, recording an increase of 17·53 per cent.

The last decade 1961—71 has recorded the highest growth of population, i. e., 22·92 per cent. But it is less than the corresponding State average growth of population. The reasons for the growth of population are generally the excess of births over deaths and the general improvement in public health and personal hygiene. Another important factor for the increase of population is the migration of a large number of persons from other districts of the State as well as from outside the State to the district. The industrial and commercial developments at Bhawani-patna, Junagarh, Kesinga, Khariar and Khariar Road have also attracted many workers to these places.

Density

According to the Census of 1971 the density of 98 persons per sq. km. in the district is much below the State average which is 141 persons per sq. km. The density of 80 persons per sq. km. in 1961 was equally low compared with the then State figure of 113 persons. The small increase in density of 1971 is commensurate with the growth of population during the decade. But the district continues to be low down in density in the list for decades. The area has neither the natural advantage to sustain higher density of population nor are there industries and projects coming up to attract persons from outside.* The rural and urban densities are 94 and 710 persons respectively per sq. km.

* A portrait of population, Orissa, by B. Tripathi, 1971, p. 48

The Census also recorded in 1971 the highest density of population, i. e., 143 persons per sq. km. in Dharamgarh subdivision and the lowest (77) in Kalahandi subdivision. Further analysis revealed that Dharmgarh tahsil is the most densely inhabited area whereas Lanjigarh is the most sparsely inhabited area in the district. Among police stations, Kisinga tops the list with 384 persons per sq. km. and Thuamul-Rampur ranks last with 36. Of the five urban centres in the district, Bhawani-patna, the district headquarters, leads with an average of 1,619 persons.

The total population of 11,63,869 persons is distributed into 11,07,316 rural and 56,553 urban in the ratio of 95·14 per cent and 4·86 per cent respectively.

In 1971, there were 2,653 inhabited and 184 uninhabited villages in the district. The total rural population of 11,07,316 persons live in these inhabited villages. The average population size per inhabited village thus comes to 417. It is less than the State average which is 428. In the following statement, the proportion of different size of villages to the total number of villages and the population of such villages to the total rural population (in percentage) is shown according to the Census of 1971.

Rural/Urban Distribution

Rural Population

Villages with population of	No. of villages	Percentage of no. of villages to total no. of villages	Rural population	Percentage of rural population to total population of the district
Less than 200	..	1,117	42·10	96,690
200—499	..	733	27·63	2,45,226
500—999	..	548	20·66	3,85,552
1,000—1,999	..	219	8·25	2,85,751
2,000—4,999	..	36	1·36	9,409
5,000—9,999
10,000 and above

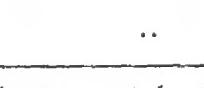
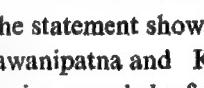
It is evident from the foregoing statement that the number of villages with population less than 500 is the highest in the district. These villages constitute 1,850 or 69·73 per cent of the total number of villages. Villages of this category accommodated 30·88 per cent of the total rural population of the district. These figures, though significant, have registered a fall when compared to the 1961 Census figures (73·34 per cent and 37·58 per cent respectively). Correspondingly an increase in the percentage of medium and large sized villages is noticed. The phenomenon indicates the steady progress made in the rural areas.

Urban Population

The urban population of 56,553 (29,172 males and 27,381 females) is spread over five towns, viz., Bhawanipatna, Khariar Road, Kesinga, Junagarh and Khariar. Of these, Bhawanipatna is the only Class III town with a population of 23,264. The remaining four belong to the category of Class V towns (with a population varying from 5,000 to 9,999). The proportion of urban population to the total population of the district is 4·86 per cent. The corresponding proportion for the State is 8·41 per cent.

The number of towns has increased from one in 1901 to five in 1971. Bhawanipatna was the only town in the district from 1901 to 1951. Khariar and Khariar Road acquired urban status in 1961. Thus the Census of 1961 has recorded three towns in the district. In 1971, Kesinga and Junagarh were added to the existing three towns. As a result of this the urban population has increased from 4,400 in 1901 to 56,553 in 1971. The net variation of urban population during 70 years in the district has been 52,153, i. e. 1,185·29 per cent.

The following statement gives a picture of the growth of population in the towns of the district since 1951

Town		Population		
		1951	1961	1971
Bhawanipatna		11,807	14,300	23,264
Khariar Road		..	6,400	9,226
Khariar		..	7,873	7,651
Kesinga		..	..	8,536
Junagarh		..	..	7,876

The analysis of the statement shows that during the period 1961—71 the population of Bhawanipatna and Khariar Road grew steadily whereas the population of Khariar recorded a fall of 2·82 per cent.

In 1961 Khariar, for the first time, was treated as a town consisting of seven villages, viz., Khariar, Gadramunda, Koptipadar, Ranipur, Bijepur, Bhanpur and Padampur. But in 1971, all the villages except Khariar were treated as rural areas. Hence the decrease in the number of persons in Khariar town in 1971 is attributed to the exclusion of these six villages.

Of the five towns, Bhawanipatna, the district headquarters, has increased its population by 62·68 per cent during the last ten years. This is mainly due to the concentration of a number of Government offices, private firms, banks, educational institutions, the Industrial Training Institute, etc.

Displaced
Persons

As a result of the partition of the country a large number of persons from West Pakistan (Present Pakistan) and East Pakistan (Present Bangladesh) were displaced not only geographically but also socially and economically. They were settled in different parts of the country. The total number of such migrants to the district of Kalahandi from 1946 to 1951 was 486 (254 males and 232 females) of whom 279 have settled in rural areas and 207 in urban areas.¹ For their rehabilitation Government have provided grants and loans. Of the displaced persons 272 (127 males and 145 females) were engaged in agricultural work and 214 (127 males and 84 females) in non-agricultural work in the district.

The distribution of population by age and sex according to the Census of 1971, is given below.²

Age-Groups

Age-Group	Males	Females	Total	Percentage of district population
0—14	2,60,547	2,62,857	5,23,404	45·0
15—59	2,92,942	2,90,468	5,83,410	50·1
60 Years and above	25,357	31,521	56,878	4·9

The statement shows that children below 14 years constitute 45·0 per cent of the total population while persons in the working age-group 15—59 constitute 50·1 per cent. Persons above 60 years are only 4·9 per cent of the district population. There is not much sex disparity in the age-groups 0—14 and 15—59. In the age-group of 60 years and above, greater survival of the females than males is noticed.

In 1971 the number of females per thousand males in the district was 1,010, higher than similar ratio of 988 for the State as a whole. The following statement presents the sex ratio of Kalahandi district from 1901 to 1971.³

Sex-Ratio

Census Year	No. of females per 1,000 males		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1901	1,005	892	1,004
1911	1,024	982	1,024
1921	1,031	984	1,031
1931	1,036	1,014	1,035
1941	1,035	1,028	1,035
1951	1,020	965	1,019
1961	1,022	959	1,020
1971	1,014	939	1,010

1. Census of India, 1951, Orissa, Part-II-A, Tables, p. 148

2. A Portrait of Population, Orissa, 1971, pp. 158—172

3. Census of India, Orissa, Part II-A, 1971, p. 106

KALAHANDI

The higher female ratio in rural areas is mainly due to the absence of male members who have moved out in search of livelihood to urban areas. So far as urban sex ratio is concerned Kalahandi district occupied the second highest (939) place in the State in 1971. In 1961 Census, the highest and the lowest places in urban sex ratio were respectively occupied by Kalahandi and Sundargarh district.

Migration

According to the Census of 1971 (Provisional figures), the migrants to this district constituted 4·07 per cent of the total population of whom 1·02 per cent were born outside the State. The migrants from outside the State hail from Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi, Manipur, Mysore. As this district is on the borders of Madhya Pradesh, the largest number (7,155) of immigrants have come from that State. The immigrants from countries like Nepal, Pakistan, Africa and elsewhere to this district numbered 485 persons. Of these 425 persons are from Pakistan. The distribution of population on the basis of place of birth is as follows :

Place of birth	Males	Females	Total	Percentage to total population
Persons born at the place of enumeration.	4,96,776	3,57,610	8,54,386	73·41
Persons born elsewhere in the district of enumeration.	59,193	2,02,950	2,62,143	22·52
Persons born in other districts of the State.	17,155	17,840	34,995	3·01
Persons born in other States in India	5,635	6,225	11,860	1·02
Persons born in country in Asia beyond India.	170	310	480	0·04
Persons born in country in Africa and elsewhere.	..	5	5	Negligible

The predominance of females in all the categories of migrants indicates that they have migrated consequent to their marriage. Participation in economic activities may be a secondary cause. Majority of males appear to have gone out for economic reasons.

LANGUAGE

According to the Census of 1971, ten languages are recorded as major mother-tongue in the district. Of these, Oriya is the predominant language and is spoken by 10,82,376 persons or 93·00 per cent of the

total population. The following statement gives the distribution of population according to language in Kalahandi district as per 1971 Census. *

Name of Mother-tongue	Number of speakers	Percentage to total population
Oriya	1,082,376	93·00
Hindi	21,102	1·81
Kui	18,700	1·61
Laria	18,162	1·56
Khond/Kondh	7,790	0·67
Telugu	3,466	0·30
Punjabi	3,321	0·29
Chhattisgarhi	2,942	0·25
Gujarati	1,279	0·11
Urdu	991	0·08
Total	1,160,129	99·68
Others	3,740	0·32

Although the variety of Oriya spoken in the Kalahandi district shares the broad features of the Sambalpuri dialect and is a part of it, the Oriya spoken in this district has certain distinct local traits. But these differences, wherever they exist, are rather formal without affecting much the syntax or meaning. The following sets of words in the Sambalpur and Kalahandi varieties and their corresponding forms in standard Oriya fairly bring out the relative differences:

Oriya spoken in Kalahandi	Oriya Spoken in Sambalpur	Standard Oriya
Jam (ଜାମ)	Maya (ମାୟା)	Pijuli (ପିଜୁଳି)
Nuni (ନୁଣି) }	Nani (ନନୀ)	Jhia (ଝିଆ)
Nani (ନନୀ) }		
Kumuda (କୁମୁଡ଼ା)	Makhan (ମାଖନ)	Kakharu (କଖାରୁ)
Korkot (କୋରକୋଟ)		
Korkoti (କୋରକୋଟି) }	Kankarlo (କଙ୍କରଲୋ)	Kankada (କଙ୍କଦା)
Tukel (ତୁକେଲ)	Tukli (ତୁକ୍ଳି)	
Tukil (ତୁକିଲ) }	Tukel (ତୁକେଲ)	Toki (ତୋକି)
Nun (ନୁନ)	Lun (ଲୁନ)	
	Nun (ନୁନ)	Luna (ଲୁନ)

* A Portrait of Population, Orissa—B. Tripathi, Census of India, 1971, Series 16, pp. 251-252.

All these are content words. Some pronominal forms also show the differences:

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya			
Make	(ମକେ)	Mate	(ମତେ)	Mote	(ମେତେ)
Moke	(ମୋକେ)				
Take	(ତକେ)	Tate	(ତତେ)	Tote	(ତୋତେ)
Toke	(ତୋକେ)				
Se	(ସେ)	Apne	(ଅପନେ)	Se	(ସେ)

Similar differences can also be found in other grammatical variations:

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya	
Itike	(ଇତିକେ)	Ithanke (ଇଠାନ୍‌କେ)	
Ithanke	(ଇଠାନ୍‌କେ)	Ethiki (ଏଥିକି)	
Ebe	(ଏବେ)	Echhenka (ଏଚେନ୍‌କା)	
Matarka	(ମାତରକ)	Ebe	(ଏବେ)
Matar	(ମାତର)	Likin	(ଲିକିନ)
Matarkar	(ମାତରକର)	Kintu	(କିନ୍ତୁ)
Unjia	(ଉଜୀଆ)	Bhine	(ଭିନେ)
Bhine	(ଭିନେ)	Bhinna	(ଭିନ୍ନ)

The question particles used in Kalahandi and Sambalpur Oriya are more or less the same : Kana (କାଣ), Kenta (କେତୋ), Kie (କିଏ), Ken (କେନ), Kahake (କୋହାକେ), Kebe (କେବେ), Ken (କେନ) and the like. The only possible exception is the use of *why* form :

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya
Kan kaje (କୋ କାବେ)	Kenthir lagi (କେନ୍ତିର ଲାଗି)	Keunthi pain (କେନ୍ତିପାଇଁ)
Kenta (କେନ୍ତା)	Kanata (କୋନାଟା)	Kanata (କେନାଟା)

The word order is the same in all the three varieties of Oriya. But in negation there is a marked difference. While the negative particle precedes the verb in Kalahandi and Sambalpur varieties, it comes after it in 'standard' Oriya. For example, *muin nain jaen* (ମୁଣ୍ଡନାଇ ଯାଏ) becomes *mun jibi*

nahin (ନୁ ଯିବି ନାହିଁ) in Oriya. In certain cases in Sambalpur variety *nuhen* (ନୁହେଁ) is preferred to *nain* (ନାଇ). In Kalahandi the latter form is uniformly used in all situations:

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya
Se nain asbaria	Apne nuhen asbartael	Se eparjyanta asi
(ସେ ନାଇ ଆସବାରତା)	(ଆୟନେ ନୁହେଁ ଆସବାରତାଏଲ)	nahanti (ସେ ଏପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆହାନ୍ତି)

It may be noted that morpheme *ta* (ତା) in Kalahandi changes to *tael* (ତାଏଲ) in Sambalpur Oriya. It occurs in the negative context and means "not yet". Further, the particle *na* (ନା) in Kalahandi is always realised as *na* (ନ) in Sambalpur which, in both the cases occur with verbs reinforcing the idea of completion.

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya
Muin khaelinā	Muin khailina	Mun khailini
(ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଖାୟଳିନା)	(ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଖାଲିନା)	(ମୁଁ ଖାଲିନି)

Words ending with vowel *a* (ା) in 'standard' Oriya are said without the vowel in both Kalahandi and Sambalpur. This tendency to drop the vowel is even greater in Kalahandi. In certain cases the vowel *a* (ା) in Sambalpuri and 'standard' Oriya is realised as *a* (ା) in Kalahandi.

Kalahandi Oriya	Sambalpur Oriya	Standard Oriya
Jauchan (ଯାଉଚନ)	Jauchhan (ଯାଉଚନ)	Jauchhanti (ଯାଉଚନ୍ତି)
Jauchhan (ଯାଉଚନ)		
Auchan (ଅରଚନ)		
Auchhan (ଅରଚନ)	Asuchhan (ଆସୁଚନ)	Asuchhanti (ଆସୁଚନ୍ତି)
Asuchhan (ଆସୁଚନ)		
Khauchan (ଖାଉଚନ)	Khauchhan	Khauchhanti (ଖାଉଚନ୍ତି)
Khauchhan (ଖାଉଚନ)	(ଖାଉଚନ)	

When there is a *na+da* (ନା+ଦ) combination there is a tendency to drop the latter sound in Kalahandi. Thus *pana* (ପାନା) for *panda* (ପାନା), *kalahani* (କଳାହାନି) for *kalahandi* (କଳାହାନ୍ତି), *pina* (ପିନା) for *pinda* (ପିନା) are often used. Apart from these phonological features, Sambalpuri Oriya is marked by heavy

nasalisation which is not so pronounced in the Kalahandi variety. Besides, the retroflex lateral sound (ଳ) in 'standard' Oriya is not found in Kalahandi and Sambalpur Oriya.

Kalahandi Oriya has borrowed certain expressions from Southern Oriya. For example, the phrase *tanka bandhiba* (ଟଙ୍କାବଢିବା) in the sense of paying a fee or making a deposit is used in Kalahandi but not in Sambalpur.

Bilingualism

Of the total population in the district, 56,365 persons or 5·57 per cent are returned as speaking a language subsidiary to their mother-tongue*. The proportion of males (36,721) is very much higher than that of the female (19,644) bilingual population.

The following statement gives the total bilingual population in the district, and also the principal subsidiary language spoken by them :

Mother-tongue	Total no. of speaker	Total no. of persons returned as speaking a language subsidiary to the mother-tongue	Oriya	Hindi	Principal subsidiary languages	English	Other languages
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Bengali	..	399	161	78	29	54	..
Hindi	..	13,945	2,030	1,670	..	316	44
Ho	..	59	56	56	..	..	..
Kharia	..	60	50	50	..	..	..
Khond/Kondh	22,237	21,618	21,613	5	..	..	..
Kui	..	68,274	17,905	17,899	6	..	..
Laria	..	22,517	1,274	525	627	54	68
Munda	..	2,567	2,001	1,998	2	1	..
Mundari	..	80	22	22	..	..	..
Oriya	..	8,73,329	9,559	..	5,762	3,318	479
Savara	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Telugu	..	2,965	1,040	851	61	125	3
Urdu	..	1,713	649	327	276	40	6
Total	..	10,09,654	56,365	45,089	6,768	3,908	600

*Census of India, Orissa, Part II—C, 1961, pp. 126—132.

It is seen from the table that Oriya is the most important subsidiary language of all non-Oriya speakers in the district. Besides Oriya, Hindi and English are the important subsidiary speech of most of the people.

The Oriya script is in vogue all over the district. In the past people were using a kind of abstruse script in Oriya writing called *Karani*. Nowadays it has fallen into disuse. The tribals who speak their own languages prefer Oriya script while writing their dialects. Script

The people speaking other Indian languages use their respective scripts. The non-Indian national settlers use their standard scripts.

In 1971, out of the total population of the district, which was 11,63,869, the Hindus were in great majority, their total number being 11,54,885. There were 3,464 Christians. They were followed by Muslims (3,257), Jains (1,418) and Sikhs (633). The strength of the Buddhists, the followers of other religions and persuasions, and religions not stated, are negligible in the district. RELIGION

The table below illustrates the religious divisions of the people in the rural and the urban areas of the district.*

Name of the Religion	Number of followers			Total
	Rural	Urban		
Hindus	11,02,107	52,778	11,54,885	
Muslims	1,601	1,656	3,257	
Christians	3,074	390	3,464	
Sikhs	17	616	633	
Buddhists	7	1	8	
Jain	277	1,111	1,418	
Other religions and persuasions	..	1	1	
Religion not stated	233	..	233	

According to the 1971 Census, 99·23 per cent of the people in the district professed Hinduism. The preponderance of the followers of Hinduism is so high that it occupies the sixth place among the districts of India and second in the State of Orissa.** Hinduism

Among the Hindus most of the people are semi-Hinduised aborigines. They have adopted Hindu customs and worship Hindu gods and goddesses. They claim to be orthodox Hindus, but side by side

*Census of India, 1971, Paper 2, Religion, pp. 60-61

**Ibid, p. 11.

worship their own tribal gods and sylvan deities. "Amongst the large body of semi-Hinduised races", according to Cobden-Ramsay, "found in the States the worship of the Hindu Gods proceeds side by side with that of the original Gods of these races and the blending of Hinduism and Animism is clearly observable. In such villages there is almost invariably a village priest, in addition to the Hindu priest; this village priest is a member of an indigenous or aboriginal race and is known by various terms such as *deori*, *kalu*, *jhankar*, etc. his duties are to appease the powers of evil and the sylvan deities of the tribe with sacrifices of goats and cocks and to guard the village boundaries."**

The Hindus, in general, are polytheists. Their religion is ritualistic and the worship of gods and goddesses is considered as supreme religious virtue. All over the district there is a large number of old and new temples dedicated to Lord Jagannath, Siva, Radha-Krishna; Sakti, in her various manifestations; and other deities. The people congregate near these temples on different festive occasions like Ratha jatra, Sivaratri, Dolajatra, Durgapuja, etc. Usually in a Hindu household when a child is seriously ill, the parents make religious vows to offer special *puja* before some deity for the recovery of the child and perform *puja* in the prescribed manner. In case it is not done a fresh danger of a more serious magnitude is apprehended. Women also offer a special *puja* to deities in the hope of having male issues.

The Hindus worship the Sun-god daily while bathing and a libation of water is made in his honour. Many abstain from eating fish or meat on Sunday which is ceremonially observed as it is the sacred day for Sun-god. The Earth is described as the holy Mother of all living things and the giver of all good and is regarded as a benign female deity. The people worship the Earth goddess during agricultural operations. Besides the Sun and the Earth, the planets like *Sani* and *Rahu* are also worshipped on certain occasions. *Sani* is regarded as the son of Surya Devata (Sun-God) and is supposed to be very malevolent and to have great influence over the destiny of man. It is represented on ritual occasions by an earthen pot filled with water. Thursday is considered an auspicious day of goddess Lakshmi and is observed with religious devotion mostly by the women-folk. They refrain from eating fish or meat on Thursday.

The Pipal (*Ficus religiosa*), Banyan (*Ficus bengalensis*), Bel (*Aegle marmelos*) and Tulsi (holy basil) are held sacred by the Hindus. In almost every Hindu household there is a *Chaura* or a sacred place where Tulsi is planted and worshipped. Every evening lighted wicks are offered by the housewife before the *Chaura*.

** L. E. B. Cobden—Ramsay : Feudatory States of Orissa, Reprinted, 1950, p. 41

A microscopic section among the Hindus of Kalahandi district follow the principles of the Arya Samaj. At Amsena, near Khariar Road, a Gurukula Mahavidyalaya is run by the Samaj. It is a residential institution imparting scriptural and vocational training mostly to Adivasi boys. Besides, there are a few other centres of the Arya Samaj in the district.

Arya Samaj

The followers of Mahima Dharma or Alekha Dharma are few in Kalahandi district. They are mostly found in villages under Komna, Sinapali and Jayapatna police stations. They believe in one God, i. e., Param Brahma, the Supreme Being. He is indescribable, indivisible, and invisible. He is believed to have created the universe. The founder of this cult was Mahima Gosain whose name, parentage, age, and place of birth are not known. His disciples believe that he is an incarnation of Param Brahma. He appeared at Puri in 1826 A. D. and passed away at Joranda in 1876 A. D. At present the head of the cult is Abadhuta Biswanath Baba. For a detailed account of this cult see—Orissa District Gazetteers, Dhenkanal, published in 1972.

Mahima Dharma

Siva is the most popular among the gods in the Hindu Pantheon. Because of his benign qualities Siva became a very familiar God among the common people. The followers of Saivism worship Him in the names of Lingaraja, Lokanath, Shankar, Mahadev, Nilakantha, Rudra, etc. The Siva temples at Bhawanipatna, Dadpur, Belkhandi, Mohangiri, Budhi Komna and Deundi are known as important centres of Saivism in Kalahandi district. Besides these, Siva shrines with Siva's trident at the top adorn many villages in the district. Usually Siva is represented by the Phallic symbols, the *Linga* and the *Yoni*, enshrined in the temple. Sivaratri and Sital Sasthi are the festivals of Lord Siva. But in this district people observe Sivaratri with great pomp and splendour than Sital Sasthi. The devotees of Lord Siva use three horizontal lines of sandal wood paste on their forehead as religious mark and wear *rudraksha mala* round their neck.

Saivism

Sakti is conceived as the divine mother and the female consort of Siva, the supreme creator. In the district Sakti is worshipped in many forms of which Manikeswari at Bhawanipatna, Lankeswari at Junagarh, Raktambari at Khariar, Danteshwari at Behera and Manikeshwari at Thuamul-Rampur are important. The deities are worshipped to secure the desired result. Animal sacrifice is prevalent in the Sakti shrines of the district. These are done generally on the Mahastami day of the Durga Puja festival.

Saktism

According to the 1971 Census, the Sikhs constituted only 0·05 per cent of the total population in the district. They are immigrants from outside the State and are mainly found in the urban areas of the district.

Sikhism

They have one Gurudwar at Bhawanipatna. It is named "Gurudwar Shri Guru Singh Sabha". Gurudwar Saheb was first inaugurated temporarily near the palace of the Maharaja on the 26th May, 1931, Subsequently, land for the Gurudwar Saheb was donated by the then Maharaja of Kalahandi near Gandhi Chowk, Bhawanipatna, in 1945 and on the second day in the month of December 1947, the Granth Saheb was installed in the new Gurudwar.

Jainism

In 1971, only 1,418 persons or 0·12 per cent of the total population of the district declared themselves as followers of Jainism. They are mostly immigrants from western and northern India. Their concentration is more in Bhawanipatna, Kisinga, Khariar, Junagarh and Khariar Road.

Buddhism

The Buddhists with an aggregate population of eight in the district (1971 Census), represent a microscopic minority.

Islam

The followers of this faith numbered 3,257 (0·28 per cent of the total population) in the Census of 1971. They are mostly found in Kalahandi Sadar, Junagarh, Jayapatna, Nawapara, Jonk, Komna and Khariar police stations.

Christianity

In 1971, the Christian population was 3,464 or 0·30 per cent of the total population of the district. They are mainly divided into two denominations, viz., the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The latter denomination includes the American Evangelical Mission which is now under the Church of North India. Of the two, the American Evangelical Mission started their missionary work first at Khariar in 1924. Since then they have spread their missionary activities to other parts of the district.

The Roman Catholics began their missionary work at Bhawanipatna in 1976.

CASTES

Caste plays an important role in the socio-economic life of the people of the district. For a detailed description of each caste, caste-wise population figures are essential. But since 1951, no enumeration in regard to different castes is made in the Censuses. In the absence of such statistics, much of the valuable information relating to the life and economy of the people could not be incorporated in the present work. However, a general discussion of the traditional social structure, customs and religious beliefs of some of the castes is given below.

Bairagi

The Bairagis are mostly found in Dharamgarh subdivision. They wear sacred thread and perform Vishnu Puja. They sing Bhajans and beg from door to door. They accept food only from the Brahmins.

The Bangtis earn their livelihood by catching fish. They also cultivate land. Their concentration is more in Junagarh, Bhawanipatna and Khariar police stations.

The Bhulia is a weaver caste and is known by the name of Bholia, Bholiya, Bholwa, Mihir and Meher. They are said to have emigrated from Chhattishgarh. The Bhulias occupy a higher rank than ordinary weavers and assume the honorific title of Meher. The Bhulias do not establish marital relationship with Sanpara Bhulias, a degraded section of the caste, mostly found in Kalahandi district. They employ Brahmins for ceremonial purposes.

The Brahmins, though not very numerous, are a very important caste of the district due to their education, social status and wealth. They are reported to have been brought from Sambalpur side during the time of Raja Udit Pratap Deo, about the year 1867, who married a daughter of the Raja of Sambalpur. The Brahmins who came thus from Sambalpur side are known as Aranya or Jharua. Some Brahmin families have also come from the coastal districts in general, and Ganjam district in particular. They are called Utkaliya or Oriya Brahmins. The traditional occupation of the Utkaliya Brahmins is priesthood. Marriage between the Utkaliya and the Aranya Brahmins was forbidden in the past. The Halua Brahmins are mostly found in Dharamgarh and Nawapara subdivisions in the district. Their main occupation is agriculture. The Danua Brahmins rank the lowest in the Brahminical hierarchy and are to be found mostly in Khariar and Nawapara subdivision.

The Brahmins use sacred thread and observe Upanayan.

The Dosis or astrologers are few in the district. They are educationally backward but satisfy the superstitions of a credulous population. They wear sacred thread.

The Gauras are found in large numbers in Bhawanipatna, Thuamul-Rampur, Madanpur-Rampur, Dharamgarh, Sinapali, Komna, Junagarh, Koksara and Khariar police stations of the district. They are divided into four sub-castes like Magadha, Nanda, Lariha and Jharia. They are primarily cattle keepers who have settled in the district for the lure of pasture. But with the dwindling of pasture they now eke out their livelihood mostly by working as agricultural labourers. They used to discharge the duties of Narihas in some villages and enjoyed service grants for the same. At present the system has been abolished.

The Gauras worship Lord Krishna and pay special reverence to the cow. Dola Purnima (full moon day in the month of Phalgun) is their main festival.

- Karan** The Karans are known as the writer caste of Orissa. The caste fulfils the same functions in Orissa as the Kayasthas of West Bengal and Bihar. The Karans are not many in the district. Marriage in the community is performed according to the rules followed by the higher castes. Brahmins officiate at their religious functions.
- Kosta** The Kostas are weavers dealing in *Kosa* or tusser silk. They do not intermarry with the Bhulia, a weaver caste dealing in cotton.
- Kshatriya** The Kshatriyas belong to the warrior class. The Raj family of Kalahandi ex-State and the Zamindar family of Khariar ex-Zamindari belong to the Naga and the Chauhan clan of Kshatriyas respectively. Besides, the Zamindars of other ex-Zamindaris in the district are Kshatriyas and enjoyed considerable power and prestige during the State period. The Kshatriyas are scattered all over the district, but there is a larger concentration of them in Bhawanipatna, the ex-Zamindari areas, and the sites of old military encampments or *garahs*.
- The Kshatriyas observe *Upanayan* and are ranked next to the Brahmins in Hindu caste hierarchy.
- Kultha** The Kulthas predominate in the north-east section of the district. They are good agriculturists and are reported to have been brought from Sambalpur area during the time of Raja Udit Pratap Deo near about the year 1867 who married a daughter of the Raja of Sambalpur. They have excavated big tanks and improved the land considerably. Kultha Gountias are well-to-do persons of the locality and own fertile lands. The Kulthas employ Brahmins for religious ceremonies, and their social status is equal to that of other good agricultural castes.
- Kurmi** Most of the Kurmis are immigrants from Chhatisgarh and Ganjam district. They are mainly found in Nawapara, Jonk, Junagarh and Bhawanipatna police stations. They are very tenacious of their ancestral holdings. A Kurmi is rarely known to follow any other vocation but agriculture. In their society marriage is strictly confined to their caste. Cross-cousin and intercaste marriages are not allowed. Brahmins act as priest and perform all socio-religious functions in their society. They observe many festivals associated with agricultural operations.
- Mali** The Malis or gardeners are divided into two groups—Pandras and Koslas or Sagabarias. The former earn their livelihood by the sale of *chura* or parched rice, and the latter cultivate vegetable in the gardens. The Pandras and the Koslas do not intermarry.
- Paik** The Paika who constituted the feudal militia and enjoyed *Nalia Jagirs* in the ex-State are of four sub-castes, viz., Rajput, Jhankar, Desia and Banka. The Rajputs rank the highest among them. They are

found chiefly in Thuamul-Rampur, Junagarh, Madanpur-Rampur, Sinapali, Komna and Khariar police stations of the district. They have left off their ancestral callings of fighting and have taken to agriculture and service. Though economically backward, their social status is high. They worship their ancestral war weapons on the Mahastami day in the month of Aswina. This festival is called Khandabasa.

The Sampuas are mendicants who travel about the country exhibiting snakes as their name implies. They are few in number. They are believed to have migrated from Padampur (Raj-Borasambar) of Sambalpur district.

They are the jewellers in the district. There are two categories of jewellers, such as, Desia and Dakhinia. They differ from one another in regard to food, dress and other customs and practices. Marital relationship is forbidden between the two groups. Some of the Sunaris depend upon agriculture for their livelihood.

The Sundhis are distillers of liquor and money lenders. Owing to the spread of education some of them have adopted other vocations. They are divided into six sub-castes, viz., Dakhinia Gajbhatia, Kira, Kalar, Sankulia and Badkulia. Except Dakhinia and Gajbhatia, others are of local origin. The Sundhis do not establish marital relationship among the same clan. They perform Thakurani Puja, Laxmi Puja and Kali Puja.

The Badhei, Bhandari, Guria, Keuta, Kumbhar, Kamar or Lohara, and Teli castes are found more or less throughout the district. Many of them have taken up cultivation in addition to their own ancestral profession.

According to the Census of 1971*, the population of scheduled castes was 199, 151 (99,170 males and 99,981 females). This constituted about 17·11 per cent of the total population of the district. Of the 36 scheduled castes returned in 1971, the most numerous were Dom (1,56,687), Ganda (10,430), Chamar (6,174), Ghasi (4,272), Dhoba (3,288), Mehra (1,902), Beldar (1,215) and Panika (1,011). The above 8 scheduled castes comprised 92·8 per cent of the total population of the scheduled castes in the district.

Of the total scheduled castes, 95·36 per cent live in the rural areas. The 1971 Census also recorded the highest scheduled castes population in the Kalahandi subdivision (78,805), and the lowest in the Nawapara subdivision (49,501). Similarly the proportion was more in the police stations of Kalahandi Sadar (21,306), Junagarh (22,274), Khariar (16,597), Jayapatna (15,105), Koksara (13,383), Dharamgarh (13,549), Madanpur-Rampur (11,061) and Komna (10,732).

Sampuas

Sunari

Sundhi

Other Castes

SCHEDULED
CASTES

In 1971, the literate and educated persons among the scheduled castes numbered 18,963, i.e., 9·5 per cent of their total population in the district. The analysis revealed that 20·86 per cent of males and 1·58 per cent of the females were literate. This indicated that education has spread very little among the females.

Among the scheduled castes 46·46 per cent were workers and the rest non-workers. Majority of the workers were engaged in agricultural occupations, household Industries and other services. In addition to these works, 260 persons were engaged in unwholesome activities like scavenging, tanning, currying of hides and skins.*

Examining the marital status of the scheduled castes population by their broad age-groups it is found that the number of married persons in the age-group 15—44 is the highest in both the sexes, while large number of widows are found in the age-group 45 and above. The gradual disappearance of child marriage is also noticed from the small number of married persons in the age-group 0—14.**

Beldar

Out of 1,268 Beldars in Orissa, 1,215 (606 males and 609 females) persons are found in this district. They are tank diggers and earth workers by vocation. Among them literacy is confined to 19·83 per cent.

Chamar

The strength of the Chamars, Mochis or Satnamis in the district was 6,174 (3,113 males and 3061 females), of which 8·48 per cent were literate in 1971. They reside mostly in Jonk, Nawapara, Komna, Khariar and Koksara police stations. Socially they used to be looked down upon. Traditionally they are entrusted with skinning the dead cattle which, as a vocation, is very insufficient for their numbers. They are nearly all cultivators. The creed adopted by them is the Satnami. This religion was preached between the years 1820—30 A. D. by a person named Ghasidas belonging to Chamar caste. Among Satnamis idolatry of every form is eschewed. It is not even lawful to approach the supreme being by external forms of worship except the morning and evening invocation of his holy name (Satnam).

Dhoba

In the 1971 Census, 3,288 persons were enumerated as Dhoba or Dhobi in the district of whom 18·2 per cent were described as literates. They are found more or less throughout the district.

Their traditional occupation is to wash garments. A male or female member of Dhoba's family usually collects dirty clothes from house to house. After washing they return the clean clothes

* District Census Handbook, 1961 Kalahandi, p. 17.

** Ibid p. 17

with or without ironing. For this work they get remuneration either in cash or in kind. This system is still prevalent in rural areas and to some extent in urban areas. In this changing world some of them now do not prefer to collect dirty clothes from the houses and have started laundries in urban areas. Their services are also essential for the people on ceremonial occasions.

The Doms, Dombos or Duria Doms are the predominant Scheduled Caste in Kalahandi district. Their population, according to the 1971 Census, was 1,56,687. They are found mostly in Kalahandi (Sadar), Thuamul-Rampur, Kesinga, Kegaon, Madanpur-Rampur, Narla, Dharamgarh, Junagarh, Jayapatna, Koksara, Khariar and Sinapali police stations. Dom

The Doms of this district are not as backward as their counterparts in other districts. In the areas inhabited by the aborigines they occupy a privileged position. The Kandhas treat them as their counsellors. They are said to be very crafty and cunning. In the Dangarlas (the hilly tract) they are money-lenders and retail merchants. The village Chowkidars are appointed from among them. They are gradually abandoning their ancestral occupation of theft and robbery and are turning to agriculture and other respectable callings.

As regards education, it was found in the Census of 1971 that 9.11 per cent of the Doms were literate.

The Gandas form the second largest Scheduled Caste community in the district. They are found mostly in Jonk, Nawapara and Komna police stations of Nawapara subdivision. Ganda

There exist four subdivisions among them such as Oriya, Laria, Kandhria and Kabhria. The first two groups have marital relationship with each other but not with the Kandhras or Kabhras. Child marriage is prevalent among them. In their society if a girl is unmarried when she attains puberty she is married to a bow or an arrow tied to a post made of *mahua* wood.

Most of the Gandas of Kalahandi district are cultivators and agricultural labourers. They weave coarse cloth to meet the demand of the local people. They are also professional pipers, drummers and are employed as musicians in socio-religious functions. They have got close affinity with the Pans and the Pantantis of the district as well as of the State.

As regards their education it was found that 855 persons, i.e., 8.19 per cent of the total population were literate in 1971.

Ghasi

In Kalahandi district 4,272 persons were enumerated as Ghasis in the Census of 1971. They are mostly concentrated in areas under Kalahandi Sadar, Kokssara, Jayapatna and Khariar police stations. Their chief means of livelihood are agriculture and household industry such as basketry, rope making, etc. They apparently belong to a sub-caste of the Haris and serve as sweepers. They used to be employed as grass-cutters to horses from which they have probably derived their caste name.

The incidence of literacy among them was confined to 17.93 per cent in 1971.

Mahar

The Census of 1971 returned 1,902 (903 males and 999 females) Mehras or Mahars in the district. They are basket makers. During the Census of 1971, 11.93 per cent of them were found to be literate.

Panika

The Panikas are mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers. In 1971, 1011 (464 males and 547 females) persons of this community were enumerated in this district of which 10.28 per cent were literate.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

The population of the Scheduled Tribes in the district was 340,541 in 1971. This constituted 29.26 per cent of the total population of the district. Of the 46 Scheduled Tribes found in this district, numerically important tribes were Banjara, Bhottada, Bhunjia, Binjhal, Dal, Gond, Kandha, Mirdha, Munda, Paroja, Saora and Shabar. These 12 tribes together constituted 96.96 per cent of the total tribal population of the district.

Concentration of the Scheduled Tribes was the highest in Kalahandi subdivision (135,290) and the lowest in Dharamgarh subdivision (87,183). The police stations, such as, Kalahandi sadar (33,332), Khariar (31,702), Komna (30,335), Jayapatna (26,060), Madanpur-Rampur (22,898), Nawapara (22,759) and Junagarh (22,348) claimed comparatively more tribal population than the other police stations of the district.

The majority of the Scheduled Tribes in both the sexes are found engaged in agricultural occupations, household industries and other services.

Literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was confined to 7.71 per cent in 1971. This percentage was lower than State average of 9.5 per cent.

It is found from the Census of 1961 that the number of married persons in both the sexes is the highest in the age-group 15—44 while the maximum number of widowed persons are found in the age-group 45 and above. The small number of married persons in the age-group 0—14 indicates the existence of child marriage in the district in spite of the social reforms to eradicate it completely.

The Census report of 1961 also revealed that among the Scheduled Tribes in the district 99·06 per cent were Hindus and the rest Christians. This indicates that the Christian missionaries operating in the district could not influence the tribal people much. The Hindu tribals residing in the plains worship the Hindu gods and goddesses excepting those who have lived comparatively isolated for a long time. They usually believe in ancestral spirits and a number of malevolent spirits.

However, the spread of education, communication facilities and the implementation of various development projects have helped the Scheduled Tribes a lot to change their traditional manners and customs to some extent.

Out of 6,283 Banjara or Banjari in Orissa, 3,362 persons (1,625 males and 1,737 females) are found in Kalahandi district. They mostly reside in the rural areas of Lanjigarh, Dharamgarh, Jayapatna and Nawapara tahsils. Formerly they were migratory in their habit and sold commodities in various places moving in a large group and carrying the goods on their bullock carts. According to some, the word Banjara is derived from the Sanskrit words '*Banijya Kara*' a merchant. They still retain their business habits and sell commodities at various places. But at present most of them earn their livelihood as cultivators or agricultural labourers. In 1971, literacy among them was confined to 15·31 per cent.

Bride price system is prevalent in their society. The groom goes to the bride's house and stays there for some days after negotiation is settled. Marriage ceremonies are generally held during rainy season as during dry weather they travel from one place to another for business purpose. Widow marriage is allowed. Levirate and sororate type of marriages are also prevalent among them.

In the Census of 1961, all of them were returned under Hindu religion. Besides other Hindu gods and goddesses they also worship Banjari Devi, Mithu Bhukia and Siva Bhaia deities. They also worship cattle who provide the means of transport for their business.

In 1971, Bhottada or Dhotada numbered 3,853 (1,757 males and 2,096 females) in the district. They are mostly concentrated in the tahsil of Jayapatna. Being a tribe of proficient cultivators and farm labourers, agriculture forms the mainstay of their economy. Educationally it is a very backward tribe. Literacy is confined to 9·99 per cent among them according to the Census of 1971.

The tribe is divided into two endogamous divisions viz., Bodo and Sano. The former claims to be of purer descent and enjoys higher social status than the other. They have a number of exogamous septs called *gotra* which are totemistic in nature. Totems are respected by the members of the respective clans.

After clan, the family is the most important social unit. Nuclear families are more in number than joint and extended ones. The Bhottadas live in villages along with other castes and tribes like Kandha, Dom, Paraja, Gond, etc. Their community functions through the community *Panchayat*. The office bearers of the *Panchayat* are the Naik, Pujari and Ganda. The first two are men of their own community whereas the Ganda belongs to the Dom community. The *Panchayat* with other important members of the village settle objectionable matters among themselves.

The women are segregated during the period of menstruation. It is believed that the violation of this causes failure of crops. Generally in marriage, they prefer uncle's daughter. Marriage by arrangement, by capture and by service are recognised in their society. Of these, marriage by arrangement is widely honoured. A priest is engaged to conduct the marriage. He is known as Disari.

The Bhottadas dispose of their dead by burial as well as by cremation. Cremation involves more expenditure and so only the old and respected Bhottadas are cremated.

In the 1961 Census, all of them have been described as Hindus. They believe in spirits and worship deities like Budhi Thakurani, Bhairabi, Basumati, Bana Durga and Surya Devata. They employ *pujari* who worships and offers fruits, sweets, fowl, goat and sheep on various occasions.

The Bhottadas celebrate a number of festivals of which Chaitra Parab, Askhya Trutiya, Sraban Amabasya, Nuakhia, Dasahara, Diwali, Pousa Purnima are important. In addition to these festivals, they participate in Holi festival in the month of Phalguna and car festival of Lord Jagannath in the month of Asadh with the neighbouring population. The Bhottadas have further introduced Laxmi Puja which is held in the month of Margasira in imitation of the other Hindu neighbours. Communal dance and music are their main items of recreation.

The Bhunjias belong to the Dravidian group and speak a dialect of Hindi. They are divided into two sub-tribes: Chinda Bhunjia and Chaukhutia Bhunjia.

A peculiar custom prevails among the Chaukhutia Bhunjias. If some outsider enters their kitchen-hut they dismantle it and a new one is built in a separate place. They never eat food cooked by a man who does not belong to their own community. They always arrange pre-puberty marriage for a girl. If no husband is found for her before puberty, they arrange marriage with an arrow. They considered marriage after puberty a great sin. Among the Chinda Bhunjias the bride goes away with the groom and after a few days returns to her parent's village to make offering to the deities. The Chaukhutias, on the other hand, never allow the married daughters to return to their parent's home. If a daughter comes to visit her parents after marriage she is kept in a separate house and is made to cook food for herself separately.

The Bhunjias worship Mata, the deity for cholera and smallpox, in the month of Chaitra (March—April). They also worship the Sun and pay special reverence to tortoise.

Their mainstay for livelihood is agriculture. They work as cultivators or agricultural labourers. Educationally it is a backward tribe as 94·75 per cent of them were found to be illiterate in 1971.

The Binjhals are Dravidian in origin. According to the Census of 1971 their population in Kalahandi district was 5,094. They are mostly found in the areas under the tahsils of Lanjigarh and Nawapara.

Binjhal

The Binjhals mostly live in joint family. The father is the head of the family. Birth brings pollution for seven days. On the seventh day, they cut nail, take bath and get themselves purified.

In their society marriage is not arranged between spouses having blood relationship. A Binjhal priest generally conducts the marriage.

Among the Binjhals relatives assemble on the third day after death and offer unboiled rice to the deceased on the grave. A lamp is lighted over the rice. When an insect comes they catch it and bring it home believing it to be the spirit of the deceased. They keep it in a flour cake. The morning they come to a pool and thrust it in the mud after offering rice. This is known as Kharpani.*

*. Adivasi, No. 3, 1964, p. 78

The Binjhals observe Karma festival in the month of Bhadraba and Harali Parab in the month of Srabana. Of these, Karma is the most important and popular festival. Apart from these, they also observe Diwali, Nuakhia, Pousa Purnima and other Hindu festivals.

They worship gods and goddesses of the Hindu pantheon along with their own deities. Bindhya-basini is their principal goddess.

Their main occupation is agriculture. They eat rice, seasonal vegetables, meat and fish. Rice-beer and Mohua liquor are their common intoxicants.

They speak Oriya language. The incidence of literacy was confined to 5·73 per cent of their total population in 1971.

Dals

The 1971 Census enumerated 2,020 Dals in Kalahandi district of which about 6·48 per cent were literate. They are found chiefly in the rural areas of Nawapara subdivision and speak Oriya language.

The Dals are divided into a number of clans or *gotras*. Each clan is exogamous. A marriage in the same clan is considered a sin. Usually the parents arrange the marriage. The father of the groom goes with a pot of liquor and a basketful of fried rice (*bhuja*) to the bride's father's house accompanied by his relatives. If the father of the bride drinks the liquor and eats the *bhuja* the negotiation is understood to have been accepted. After this the parents with the help of a Brahmin select the auspicious day for the marriage, but they do not employ Brahmins to perform the marriage rituals. On the day of marriage ceremony the groom sits on a sacred mat and the girls of his village dance round him and the groom takes a ceremonial bath. After that the groom's party starts by evening to the bride's village where the couple is made to sit together. The women-folk of the bride's village dance round the couple and sacred rice is thrown over the couple. The groom's father gives a feast to the villagers of the bride's village on this occasion. The groom's father gives bride price to the bride's father before the marriage ceremony. The bride price generally consists of clothing for all the members of the bride's family, Rs.40·00 in cash, a goat and liquor.

The eminent persons of the locality are known as *mahanab*. They exert immense influence with regard to the issues like divorce and disputes among the Dals. They discuss and settle the problems amicably.

Dals cultivate ragi, kodua, paddy, maize, sugarcane and gurji. Among pulses they grow Kolath, Mung, Biri and oil seeds like Rasi and til. Vegetables like brinjal, tomato and chillies are also grown.

by them. Tobacco is cultivated by almost all individuals. Apart from these, each Dal owns a number of Mahul trees. They exchange Mahul for other essential commodities. They are often exposed to exploitation by outsiders due to their illiteracy and poverty.

Dals worship Hindu gods and goddesses as well as tribal deities. They have separate sacred places for each deity. They observe festivals to mark first sowing, eating of new rice, eating of mango, eating of mahul and so on.

The Gonds or Gondos are the most important and numerically the most significant tribe in the district. They are mostly concentrated in the tahsils of Kalahandi, Dharamgarh, Lanjigarh, Nawapara and Jayapatna. Gond

According to the Census of 1971, the Gonds numbered 123,778 of whom 61,426 were males and 62,352 females. They spoke Gondi, a dialect belonging to the Dravidian family. At present the Gonds of the district know and speak Oriya. In the 1971 Census, 113,742 Gonds were found illiterate and 10,036 literate. The incidence of literacy is thus confined to 8·11 per cent among them.

The Gonds have usually a well developed physique with fine chest and massive shoulders, but have scantily grown beard and moustaches. They are good at negotiating steep climbs and narrow hill tracks, and carry heavy burden. They are much more industrious than the Konds and take physical labour with pleasure.

They are divided into a number of clans. Marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited. They follow child and adult marriage. Cross-cousin marriage, marriage by service and marriage arranged by the parents are generally practised in their society. Bride price system is prevalent among them. It is paid in the shape of food stuff, cash and ornaments, as the case may be. In marriage ceremony the more Hinduised Gonds get the services of the Brahmins who conduct the marriage. Among the primitive Gonds their religious head called Jani performs the rites. Marriage is one of the biggest items of expenditure in a man's life. As a result, most of them plunge into debt.

After child-birth the primitive Gonds observe several rites to keep the children safe from the evil spirits. Among the Hinduised Gonds all the rites are performed according to Hindu customs but they do not forget to worship the local deities.

Death pollution is observed for three days. On the fourth day they perform *tel-ghar* or *chhot karam*. After an year they celebrate *bad karam*. They get the services of the Bramin, Bhandari and Dhoba on this occasion.

The Gonds are believed to have come to the ex-State of Kalahandi as a martial people and were settled on land as feudal chiefs. Bow and arrow were their traditional weapons. In course of time they have become settled cultivators. At present their main occupation is agriculture. They supplement their income by the collection of jungle products. The Hinduisued Gonds have become business-minded and are doing petty business in the local markets.

The Gonds worship the deities : *Budha deo*, *Janga deo* and *Linga deo*. They also believe in some malevolent deities who bring considerable harm in the form of disease, death, loss of cattle and property. In order to appease these deities they make offerings during the festivals. Besides the tribal deities, they also worship the gods and the goddesses of the Hindu pantheon. They celebrate Pousa Purnima, Chitra Parab, Makar Jatra, Dasahara and Laxmi Puja with much pomp and show.

Dancing, singing and the use of alcoholic drinks on the occasion of marriage, fairs and festivals have been given up by the Hinduisued Gonds, while the primitive Gonds still retain these customs.

Kandha

Numerically the second most important Scheduled Tribes of Kalahandi district is the Khond, Kond or Kandha. They numbered 114,644 (56,411 males and 58,233 females) according to the 1971 Census. Though found everywhere in the district, they are more concentrated in Kalahandi, Lanjigarh, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna tahsils. They live with the Doms and other castes in the plains as well as in the hilly areas. The Doms generally act as their creditors and advisors.

The Kandhas are generally dark in complexion, though, among them, some fair-skinned persons are also found. An average male Kandha is about 5 feet 4 inches in height. They are slim but muscular. The females are slim too, but of shorter stature. The Kandhas have short but broad noses and high cheek-bones.*

*. Census of India, 1961, Orissa, Lakhnath—a village of Kandhas, pp. 6-7

The Kandhas are generally simple in nature, innocent, truthful and credulous. Their behaviour is pleasant and they are extremely hospitable to guests, giving protection to enemies if they take refuge. They can be won over with good gesture and kindness. The offerings of country cheroots to men and glass beads to women are easily accepted as presents. They are generally kind and cheerful and are lovers of recreation. They were formerly addicted to human sacrifice and infanticide*.

They speak a dialect called Kui. This is their mother-tongue. But all of them know Oriya and speak with others in this language.

In Kalahandi the Kandhas occupied a privileged position in the sense that "It was the custom until recently for the Raja of Kalahandi to sit on the lap of a Kandha on the accession while he received the oaths of fidelity". It is also said that the Raja was accustomed to marry a Kandha girl as one of his wives, though he did not allow her to live in the palace. These customs have, however, been abandoned ; though these may be probably interpreted as a recognition that the Rajas of Kalahandi derived their rights from the Kandha. **

The Kandha tribe has three main divisions, viz., Kutia, Dangaria and Desia. The Kutia Kandha lives in a house the floor of which is below the level of the ground around the house. The Dangaria Kandhas are also known as Malia Kandhas. They live in highland hills. The Desia Kandhas live in the plain area with other non-tribals. The tribe is divided into different septs. Marriage is not possible within the same sept. They consider Margasira, Pausha, Magh and Baisakh as auspicious months for marriage. The parents generally choose a girl with the help of a Desari who is supposed to be the agent of gods and spirits. Accordingly they start negotiation with the parents of the concerned bride. If the bride's parents accept the proposal than the question of bride price arise. In their society marriage is settled after bride price is fixed. Generally it is paid in the shape of money, ornaments and buffaloes. Generally cash of rupees 100 to 1,000 and buffalo from one to ten pairs are given as bride price. The man who is unable to pay it is asked to work under his would-be father-in-law's house until the required quantity is realised. After this marriage date is fixed. On that day the pieces of broom stick are removed from the bride's ear and she

*. Census of India, 1951, Orissa, Part-I Report, p. 422

**. Quoted in the Final Report on the Survey and Settlement of the Kasipur, Karlapat, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur, ex-Zamindaries in the district of Kalahandi, 1963, by S. Sundarajan, I. A. s., Settlement Officer, Sambalpur.

wears gold or brass rings. Marriage is solemnised by Jani, the village priest. The bride is then taken away by the bridegroom's party. On the way a mock fight is held between the bride's party and the bridegroom's party. The bride's party pretend to take back the bride with oral as well as physical opposition but fails to do so. Afterwards they are allowed to go peacefully. In the Kandha society customarily child marriage, divorce and widow marriage are permissible. Child marriage is rare because it is quite expensive.

In Kandha society the pollution in connection with the child birth ends on the fifth day. On that day the head of the household or the father of the new born child sacrifices a fowl to the household deity in the kitchen. Some households perform this ceremony on the seventh day. After one month the child is shaved and a feast is given to all villagers. Generally a child is named after a dead ancestor. The Kandhas do not observe any ceremony in connection with the first menstruation of a girl. No restriction is imposed on her diet and movement.

The Kandhas burn their dead in the crematorium. The bodies of small children, pregnant women and of those who die of small-pox are buried. On the third day after death they wash clothes and clean the house with cowdung. They perform *ambopani gadhua*, i.e., mango water bath on this day. The Jani officiates in this function. The Kandhas perform a funeral function called *dossa* on any day and month after a year. On this occasion they give a feast to the relatives and villagers.

The chief occupation of the Kandha is agriculture. The Dangaria Kandhas and Kutia Kandhas practise shifting cultivation on hill slopes. The Desia Kandhas learnt ploughing from the non-tribals and are doing cultivation on plain lands. The area under shifting cultivation by the Kandhas in 8 out of the 18 Community Development Blocks in the district is given below* :—

Name of the Block (1)	Name of tribe/caste practising shifting cultivation (2)	Area under shifting cultivation in acres (3)
Sadar	.. Kandha, Dom, Gauda ..	887'00
Junagarh	.. Kandha ..	340'00
Koksara	.. Kandha and Sabar ..	72'00
Kalampur	.. Kandha ..	165'00
Jayapatna	.. Kandha ..	150'00
Thuamul-Rampur	.. Kandha ..	1,500'00
Madanpur-Rampur	.. Kutia Kandha ..	420'00
Lanjigarh	.. Kandha ..	150'00
	Total ..	2,884'00

* District Agricultural Officer, Bhawanipatna

The yield from shifting cultivation is less in comparison with wet land cultivation. The paddy grown are also of crude type. However, the Kandhas grow ragi, turmeric, and Kandhul on the hill slopes by burning forest growth. They spend all their income from the field within four to six months. For half of the year they live only on ragi, the powder of tamarind seeds, mango stones, edible roots and tubers. Their needs are few and they want to remain aloof from the civilised people of the plains. They utilise their leisure time in drinks and dance with their womenfolk.

The rising of the Kandhas in Kalahandi in 1882 was due to their discontentment at being ousted from their lands by the Kultas, a large number of whom were slaughtered and besieged in the rising. The oppression of the tenants by Kulta and Brahmin Gountias was a common feature in Kalahandi before, though such things are not heard of now *.

In 1961, there were 146,332 Hindus and 221 Christians among the Kandhas in Kalahandi district.** Hence, majority of the Kandhas seem to have followed Hindu customs and rites. They worship Dharani Deota, the earth god ; Grama Devati, the goddess of the village; Bima, the goddess of the household ; and other female deities such as Khandual, Sat Bhaen, Kandual Boja, Jina and Duma. Of these, their supreme god is Dharani Deota. They observe Chait Parab, Pausha Parab, Taki Parab, Rani Parab, Nuakhai and Dasahara festival.

On festive occasions the boys and girls dance and sing love, marriage and harvest songs. For this purpose they use musical instruments like *tamka* (kettle—drum), *hurudi* (bamboo flute), *dabwa* (instrument played with two small sticks), *gini* and *tal*. The last two are not tribal musical instruments. They have introduced these items recently after coming in contact with the people living in plain areas. They keep the musical instruments in *dhangora basa* where the bachelors of the village sleep at night.

The Kandhas of the district dress themselves scantily and tattoo their faces. They eat ragi, Kosala, rice, boiled green leaves and vegetables. On social and religious functions they kill goats, sheep, buffaloes and eat their meat. Fish is eaten when available. They use axe, arrows, bow and knife for hunting birds and wild animals. Both men and women consume *mohua* liquor. Their favourite alcoholic beverage is *handia*. It is generally prepared in every household.

*Final report of the Land Revenue Settlement in Kalahandi district, 1946—56, by J. Das, Page 3.

**District Census Handbook, Kalahandi, 1961, Page 228.

As regards their education, the 1971 Census has recorded 105,706 illiterates and 8,938 literates among them. The incidence of literacy is thus confined to 7.79 per cent.

Mirdha

The Mirdha is a Dravidian tribe. Their strength in the district was 1,125 (571 males and 554 females) in 1971. They are found mostly in Nawapara subdivision.

Majority of the Mirdhas are illiterate. They work as cultivators and agricultural labourers. They also earn their livelihood by digging earth and other works connected with it.

The Mirdhas have many similarities with the Kisan tribe in respect of language, social customs, religious rites and village organisation. As such, they are believed to be a section of the Kisan tribe.

Munda

In the 1971 Census, 2,695 persons (1,459 males and 1,236 females) were enumerated as Mundas, Munda-Loharas or Munda-Mahalis in Kalahandi district. They live mainly in the rural areas of the Kalahandi tahsil.

The Mundas of the district are divided into a number of exogamous clans. The clans are totemistic and derive their names from some natural objects, such as, an animal, bird, fish, reptile or plant. The members of the clan are forbidden to eat the totem after which it is named. In their society marriage with Kolarian tribes, such as, the Santals, Kharia, Juang, etc., is not permitted. Their religious head is called the Pahan. He also acts as head of the village Panchayat.

The Mundas never set hands on a few old trees around their village. These trees are known as *sarna*. They believe that the village deity resides in them and they worship these old trees on festive occasions.

It is customary among the Mundas to erect big memorial stones in the burial ground after the death of a person. On the spot they sacrifice a sheep and a feast is held in which kinsmen participate.

In addition to these, every Munda village has a patch of cleared ground called the *akhra*. There men and women of the village sing and dance to the accompaniment of drums.

Other characteristic features which still exist among the Mundas is the bachelor's dormitory. It is called the *giti-ora*. They have separate dormitory for boys and girls. The unmarried boys and girls not only sleep in the *giti-ora* but also test each others wit by exchanging conundrums and learn by listening to stories of the past from the elders.

Out of 9,079 Mundas in the district in 1961, 8,973 were returned as Hindus and the rest were Christians. The Mundas observe Sarhul, Soharai, Chaitra Parab and Pousha Parab. They also celebrate Dasahara, Sivaratri and Ratha Jatra with the neighbouring Hindus.

The 1961 Census has recorded 4,544 workers and 4,535 non-workers among the Mundas. The distribution of workers according to different categories is given below :—

Category of workers (1)	Persons	
		(2)
I Cultivator	..	863
II Agricultural labourer	..	1,151
III Mining, Quarrying, Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.		8
IV Household industry	..	2,082
V Manufacturing other than Household industry	..	14
VI Construction	..	1
VII Trade and Commerce	..	10
VIII Transport, Storage and Communication	..	3
IX Other Services	..	412
Total	..	4,544

It is evident from the statement that agricultural occupation and household industries are the principal occupations of the Mundas.

Educationally the Mundas are very backward as 2,572 persons (95.44 per cent) were found illiterate among them in 1971.

The Parajas are otherwise known as Poroja, Paraja, Poroja or Parja. They inhabit mainly the Thuamul-Rampur and Jayapatna police station areas. They numbered 12,853 (6,351 males and 6,502 females) in the 1971 Census.

There are four classes of Parajas, viz., Bada Paraja, Bareng Jodia Paraja, Penga Paraja and Kandha Paraja. The Bada Parajas distinguish themselves from others by abstaining from taking beef.

Paraja

They have a number of totemistic clans such as Bagh (tiger), Kachhim (tortoise), Bokda (goat), Netam (dog), Gohi (big lizard), Pandki (dove) and so on. They neither kill nor eat totem objects. They pay special reverence to their clan totems.

Marriage is strictly prohibited in the same clan. Generally they prefer cross-cousin marriage. They have five ways of acquiring mates. These are Haribol Baha, Udlia Baha, Jhinka Utra Baha, Paisamundi Baha and Gharjwain. Of these, Haribol Baha (marriage by arrangement) is common.

The Paraja women are fond of tattoo marks and flowers. They dress very neatly in a traditional costume of white and cerise striped clothes reaching barely to the knee. The Paraja women wear a variety of ornaments on different parts of their body. Most of these are of silver, excepting the rings in the nose and the ears which are of gold or brass. Though short statured, the Paraja women appear to be healthier than the Paraja male. The Paraja men use loin cloth and wrapper and wear their hair long.

The Parajas worship many gods and goddesses of which Landi Debata is most important. They observe festivals like Laxmi Puja or Taku Parab in Asadha, Langaladhua Punei in Srabana, Nachuni Parab or Bhadra Parab in Bhadrab, Dipabali Parab in Kartika, Pousa Parab in Pousa and Chait Parab in Chaitra. They also celebrate Anaka Kora or Dabani Puja which is the festival of the Kandhas in the month of Margasira.

In addition to these, when the comet appears in the sky they perform Raji Sustha Puja. For rain and to save crops from pests they observe Indra Puja. During solar and lunar eclipses the Parajas conduct Rahu and Ketu Puja and sacrifice fowl and goat to ward off evils. When death occurs due to epidemic diseases, they offer Puja to the goddess through Desari on any Tuesday. This worship is called Baulani. On certain festive occasions they clean their houses and wear new clothes. They 'prepare special type of food on these occasions and enjoy the fairs and festivals by drinking indigenous wine. The Dhangadas (boys) and Dhangidis (girls) take part in the community dance. They use Dudunga, a kind of musical instrument, at the time of the dance. They spend lavishly on festive occasions forgetting the difficult days ahead. As a result, the Parajas suffer a lot and are compelled to borrow money from the non-tribals. Under these circumstances the non-tribals exploit them.

Majority of the Parajas are cultivators. The landless persons among them work as labourers. They collect tooth-sticks, leaves for preparing eating cups and plates, various kinds of fruits, roots,

tubers, edible leaves, bamboo, Mahua flowers and seeds, and Kusum seeds from the forests and sell them in the weekly *hats*. They also collect firewood from the forests for fuel. They make rope out of Siali creepers. Hunting of birds and animals is conducted occasionally by the Parajas.

The incidence of literacy among them was only 1.85 per cent in 1971. This indicates that they are very backward in education and in this respect lag behind the other tribes of the district.

The 1971 Census enumerated 4,148 (1,917 males and 2,231 females) Saora in Kalahandi district. They are also known as Savar, Saura or Sahara. They are found chiefly in Nawapara, Jonk, Kegaon and Jayapatna police stations.

Saora

The Saoras worship innumerable malevolent and benevolent deities and deified ancestors. They observe a number of ceremonies at different stages of cultivation and perform several religious rites for curing diseases. Through the priest they offer fowl, pig, liquor and other nourishments to the deities. They enjoy the festivals by heavy drinking and dance.

In their society marriage within the village is forbidden. Polygamy is common among them. They consider more than one wife as a sign of prosperity in the field of agriculture and greater accumulation of foodgrains. This practice has changed to some extent nowadays. Their women are very hardy and industrious. As a result, the Saora women enjoy a distinct position in the society.

The main occupation of the Saoras is agriculture. They collect roots and tubers, green leaves, mushrooms from the jungles to supplement their diet. Moreover, they collect minor forest products like honey, wood, leaves and sell them in the villages and towns and thus earn money for their subsistence. In 1971, literacy was confined to 9.35 per cent among them.

With a population of 40,950 persons in 1971 Shabars or Lodhas are numerically ranked the third among the tribals in the district. They reside mainly in Kalahandi (Sadar), Jayapatna, Koksara, Komna and Khariar police stations. They have also some pockets in Kisinga, Junagarh, Dharamgarh and Nawapara police stations.

Shabar

They profess Hinduism. Literacy among them was confined to 7.83 per cent in 1971. Most of the Shabars of the district earn their livelihood by cultivation and as agricultural labourers. Some of them also collect firewood, leaves, herbal plants and roots and other forest produce from the forest and sell in the neighbouring villages.

CUSTOMS AND
PRACTICES

Birth

The Hindu pregnant women observe various taboos for safe delivery and protection from attack of evil spirits. She has to observe also a number of restrictions during pregnancy. During the period of solar or lunar eclipses she is not permitted to cut anything or to see the eclipse. She is not allowed to sleep in the courtyard or under the tree. She usually wears amulets to ward off the evil eye. She is neither allowed to draw water from the well nor permitted to work on husking pedal. During this period she is kept cheerful and is generally given the types of food she wants.

When labour pain starts she is usually taken to a lying in room called *anturdisala*. A mid-wife belonging to a low caste or an old woman of her caste is called to attend her. After delivery the navel cord of the child is cut with the help of a sea-shell, blade or knife and the placenta is disposed of in a ditch made outside the house. Among the higher castes, the period of pollution lasts for a period of 21 days and among some of the lower castes it is observed for about 12 days. During this period fire is kept burning in a pot in the lying in room day and night till five days. It is believed that unless the room is kept at a high temperature the child may be a victim of cold and cough and the mother may also suffer from pneumonia. It is also believed that fire possesses magic power to save the mother and the child from the influence of evil spirits. In addition to this, hot and dry fomentations are given to the mother and the child for speedy recovery and strength. The mother is also given a concoction to drink of which the main ingredients are hot spices, such as long pepper and dry ginger. She is also given fried flattened rice (*Chura*) and fried garlic.

After the child's birth the Hindus perform a ceremony called *panchuati* and *sasthi* on the fifth and the sixth day respectively. A ceremony called *uthiary* is observed on the seventh day. On this day the newborn baby and the mother take first purificatory bath. She takes second purificatory bath on the 12th day and is allowed to change her room. The child is named on the 21st day, the ceremony being known as *ekoisa*. On this occasion Satyanarayan Puja is held amidst much rejoicing. The ext important rituals among the Hindus are *mundan* or shaving of the head, ear-boring and *bidyarambha* or initiation to learning. Upanayan or sacred thread ceremony of the male child is performed in case of Brahmin and Kshatriya children in their early adolescence.

In tribal society the pregnant women observe various taboos for the safety of the child. Delivery generally takes place in a separate room where one or two elderly women of the village or family who

are familiar with the process attend her. After delivery the umbilical cord and the placenta are buried near the house. The child is bathed in tepid water. The mother cleans her clothes and washes in warm water. She does not eat or drink on the day of birth. She is not allowed to touch cooking pots or other household articles for five or seven days as she is considered defiled. Even members of her family do not touch her. If anybody accidentally touches the mother or child during these days he or she is required to take bath. After the end of birth pollution the head of the family or the father of the child worship the local deities. Generally, the child is named after a dead ancestor, but this practice is not being strictly followed nowadays.

Among the Hindus eight types of marriages are known to have been prevalent since ancient times. These are Brahma, Daiva, Arjya, Prajapatiya, Asura, Gandharva, Rakshasa and Paishacha. Of these only Prajapatya type of marriage is now in vogue.

Marriage

Generally, marriage is settled after the examination of the horoscope of both the bridegroom and the bride by the astrologer. He predicts whether the stars of the couple are in harmony or not. If the horoscopes of the couple are found compatible then the marriage takes place on an auspicious day according to the almanac. In a Hindu marriage the Brahmin officiates as priest.

Among the tribals marriage is usually settled by the guardians of the parties but the consent of the bridegroom or the bride is not ignored. They select a bride and fix up an auspicious day for the marriage after consulting with the Desari. Before marriage bride price is fixed. It is generally paid in cash, kind or both. In their society marriage is solemnised by the Jani, the priest of the village. Besides the marriage by arrangement, the tribals also follow marriage by elopment, capture, service and intrusion.

According to the Census of 1961,* 486,721 persons or 48·21 per cent were never married, 456,182 or 45·18 per cent were married, 60,401 or 5·95 per cent widowed and 5,938 or 0·59 per cent divorced or separated. The remaining 412 or 0·04 per cent had unspecified status. The following table shows the marital status of males and females in different age-groups classified into (a) never married, (b) married and (c) widowed, divorced/separated and unspecified status.

Age and
Marital
status

* District Census Handbook, Kalahandi, 1961, pp. 171-172.

Age-group	Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced, separated and unspecified status	
	Percent- age of males to total males	Percent- age of females to total females	Percent- age of males to total males	Percent- age of females to total females	Percent- age of males to total males	Percent- age of females to total females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	..	52.23	44.27	45.31	45.06	2.46
0—9	..	100.00	100.00	..	..	..
10—14	..	98.02	92.04	1.92	7.71	0.06
15—19	..	71.80	24.70	27.01	73.10	1.19
20—24	..	25.16	2.71	72.01	94.59	2.83
25—29	..	8.85	0.70	88.17	95.73	2.98
30+	..	4.33	0.49	92.81	68.53	5.86
						30.98

Mortuary
Customs

In Hindu society the corpse is carried on a bier by the members of the family and the relatives of the deceased to the cremation ground. On the way to the cremation ground *khai* and *kaudi* or small coins are thrown on the road by the chief mourner or *karta*. The dead body is usually cremated on the bank of a river or tank. The dead bodies of unmarried children, lepers, persons who die of cholera, smallpox or snake bite and *sannyasis* or ascetics are usually buried. *Mukhagni* or lighting of the funeral pyre is performed by the eldest son of the deceased, and in his absence, by another son or the nearest male member of his *kutumba*. Certain restrictions are observed by the members of the *kutumba* with regard to food.

The death pollution ends on the 10th day. This ceremony is known as *sudhi*. The shaving and nail pairing of the members of the *kutumba* are done on this day. The *karta* performs *tarpan* and *pinda* to the deceased person and the family priest utters hymns for the salvation of the deceased soul. On the 11th day food which were restricted during the period of mourning are allowed to all concerned. On this occasion all the clean castes get the services of the Brahmin, Dhoba and Bhandari. They get remuneration for their work.

Among the tribals, death brings pollution for three days. On the third day they clean their houses and clothes themselves. The Jani performs the rituals and purifies the members of the household as well as those who took part in the cremation. This function is

called *chhota karma* or *telghar*. They celebrate *bada karma* after the lapse of a year on any day and month. On this occasion they give feast to the caste people and persons belonging to other communities of the village. After this the dress, utensils and implements of the deceased are thrown away or gifted to a Dom or Ghasi.

The traditional division of Hindus into castes, though basically still intact, has lost much of its social rigidity due to the impact of western civilisation and industrialisation. The drive of Mahatma Gandhi against the social disabilities of the untouchables has broken the barrier between the high castes and the untouchables. As untouchability is now punishable under law, people of various castes do not hesitate to take food on a common table in restaurants and hotels. The change of occupations, spread of education and appointment of persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in public services have shrunken the traditional differences between various castes. Intercaste marriages, though rare in the district, are now tolerated. Under these circumstances the traditional structure of the Hindu society based on caste is undergoing a steady change.

The tribals of the district have preserved their individual identity based on clans and dialects, but they have cordial relationship and reciprocity among themselves. Sometimes marriage between members of two different tribes, though not socially approved, are tolerated. Although social relationship of the converted Christians is almost confined within their own group, they do not forget to participate in the social function of the tribes to which they originally belonged.

The most important religious movement of the present century in the district centres round the Arya Samaj which among other religious activities, aims at bringing the converted Christians to Hindu fold again. The organisation is also imparting spiritual and vocational training to the children belonging mostly to the Adivasi and other weaker sections of the society in Vedic Gurukula pattern. The organisation has founded a Gurukul Mahavidyalaya at Amsena, near Khariar Road, and has other centres of its religious and cultural activities in the district.

The law of primogeniture was in vogue in the ruling family of the Kalahandi ex-State and the Zamindar family of the Khariar ex-Zamindary. The eldest son inherited the *gadi* and other sons were only maintenance holders. Under the Durbar administration, if a Gountia died during the currency of the Gounti lease, the Gountiaship was conferred upon the eldest son and other sons usually shared the Khudkast

Inter-caste
Relations

New
Religious
Movements

Property
and Inheri-
tance

lands of their father. After the abolition of the Gounti system in the district in 1956 all the sons are now getting equal shares of their father's property. The law of inheritance for the common man was the same as elsewhere in the State of Orissa. The sons inherited the property. After the enforcement of the Hindu Succession Act, the daughters are also entitled to share the property alongwith the sons. But in practice, such cases are rare. The Scheduled Tribes people have no definite law. They are guided by the Hindu law of inheritance.

The transfer of lands was unknown in Kalahandi during the Durbar administration. But transfers were freely made by the tenants in the guise of surrender of lands to the Gountia. The Gountia in his turn settled the surrendered land with others. This was a clandestine transfer and was even recognised by the ex-State administration. After the merger of the State with the Province of Orissa under the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, the tenants were given occupancy rights and they were allowed to transfer their rights freely. Since the implementation of the Land Reforms Act in 1965, restrictions have been imposed on the transfer of lands of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Joint-Family

The Joint-family system was in vogue in the district. Due to pressure on purse, impact of modern civilisation and fixation of land ceilings under the Orissa Land Reforms Act, this system is gradually dying out.

Marriage and Morals

Polygamy was permissible in Hindu society, but the Government has banned this practice under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. The Christians are monogamous, but the Muslims follow polygamy. Among Muslims polygamy is restricted up to four wives but most of them are found to be monogamous.

In Hindu society marriage customs are found to have considerably changed with the spread of education, enactment of Acts, and pressure on purse. A number of social practices like horoscope reading of the bride and the bridegroom, consideration of *gotra* and the ceremony of *nirbandha* which were rigidly observed in the past are not strictly adhered to nowadays. The practice of child marriage has almost disappeared and the age of marriage has also increased in all caste groups.

Dowry system is in vogue among the various castes and tribes of the district. To eradicate the evils of dowry system the Government has passed the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, and the Dowry Prohibition (Orissa Amendment) Act, 1975. Besides, these rules and regulations, the States Government is taking steps to mobilise Public opinion against dowry system.

Only 15 marriages were registered in Kalahandi district within a period of ten years, i.e., from 1966 to 1975. This indicates that the society is still predominantly tradition bound and the people are not much conscious about the procedure of marriages to be solemnised under the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

Legally there is no restriction to widow re-marriage. But customarily widow re-marriage is forbidden among the Brahmins and other high castes.

Only one case under the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 was filed in 1966 and recorded on the first day of April, 1967. There was no other case during the period from 1966 to 1975 relating to Kalahandi district.

Divorce depends on the personal law governing the parties to the marriage. Christians are governed by the Indian Divorce Act, 1869. The Muslims are governed by the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. The Hindus are governed by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956. When the parties belong to different religious faiths and the marriage is registered under the Special Marriage Act, the provisions of that Act apply.

Under the aforesaid Acts, the grounds of divorce are more or less the same, such as, adultery, desertion, bigamy (for Christians), failure of husband to maintain the wife for two years, conviction of husband for 7 years, failure without reasonable cause to perform marital rights, impotence and insanity of husband, cruelty by husband, conversion to another religion, unsoundness of mind, suffering from a virulent and incurable form of leprosy, venereal disease in a communicable form, and renunciation of the world, etc. (for Hindus).

The position of women was very high in the Hindu society of ancient days. It was believed that gods reside in those households where women are respected. Women were able rulers and brave fighters of which the history of Orissa bears ample testimony. A galaxy of women ruled Orissa in the 8th—10th centuries. But the status of women declined after the Muslim invasion of the country. *Pardah* or seclusion of women came into vogue as a measure of safety and protection. Among the higher castes pardah is still considered as a mark of social prestige, but with the spread of modern education it is fast disappearing.

In rural areas of Kalahandi district women of low castes, in addition to their domestic work, help their families in agricultural operations. They also earn independently by working as field labourers. Household industries like rope making, basketry and

Civil
Marriage

Widow
Remarriage

Divorce

The place of
Women in
the Society
and their
economic
dependance.

pottery also provide employment to some. In urban areas the women are mostly dependent and do not take part in any economic activity. Out of the total number of 32,705 female workers enumerated in the district in the 1971 Census, 30,596 were from rural areas. Thus, it is evident that the females, in general, are more dependent on males in urban areas than in rural areas. Economic stress and strain of modern life have, however, forced the educated urban women to take to various professions. Many of them are now serving as teachers, doctors, nurses, mid-wives, clerks, typists, etc.

**Prostitution,
Drinking
and Gamb-
ling**

Prostitution has been banned by law. Hence, organised brothels, cases of prostitution and trafficking in women have not come to the notice of the authority.

Drinking has become common in the present day society and gambling is going on here and there. Adequate steps are being taken by the Police Department for the prevention of these social evils.

**Home life
Type of
Dwellings**

In 1971, there were 3,04,160 houses in the district, of which 2,89,825 were in rural areas and 14,335 in urban areas. The distribution of houses and the uses to which they were put in the district is given below :—

Types of Houses	Number
(1)	(2)
1. Houses vacant at the time of house listing	10,375
2. Occupied houses used as —	
(i) Residence	220,185
(ii) Shop-cum-residence	1,245
(iii) Workshop-cum-residence including house-hold industry	4,460
(iv) Hotels, Sarais, Dharmashalas, Tourist homes and Inspection houses	410
(v) Shop excluding eating houses	1,595
(vi) Business houses and offices	1,050
(vii) Factories, Workshops and Worksheds	1,945
(viii) Restaurants, Sweetmeat shops and eating places	165
(ix) Places of entertainment and community gathering (Panchayat Ghar) excluding places of worship	340
(x) Places of worship (e.g., Temple, Church, Mosque, Gurudwara, etc.)	3,375
(xi) Others	59,015
Total	.. 304,160

As evident from the foregoing statement, there are as many as 220,185 dwelling houses, 210,075 of which occur in rural areas and 10,110 in the urban areas. This gives a density of about 1,860 dwelling houses per 100 square kilometre in the district.

The statement also reveals that majority of the houses are used as residence. Workshop-cum-residence including household industry constitute the second largest group and the lowest category includes restaurants, sweetmeat shops and eating places.

According to the 1971 Census, Kalahandi district has the largest proportion of houses in the State with walls made of grass, leaves, reeds or bamboo ; 23·3 per cent of these being in the rural areas and 14·8 per cent in the urban areas. In this district forest is very close to inhabited areas. Hence, the poor people prefer this inexpensive and poor quality material for walls. Though these materials for wall are available easily with no extra cost still the proportion of such houses was considerably lower in the district during the period from 1961—71. Due to urbanisation burnt brick as wall material is gaining popularity among the people. Use of cement-concrete, corrugated or galvanised iron sheets as building material is negligible in the district as most of the people are poor.

The Census of 1971 has recorded 16·9 per cent houses with thatched roofs in the rural areas and only one per cent in the urban areas. In this respect the place of Kalahandi district is next to Sundargarh in the State.

Analysis also revealed that Kalahandi district has the highest proportion (82·4 per cent in the rural areas and 86·9 per cent in the urban areas) of houses with tile, slate or shingle as roof material in the State. These percentages are higher in comparison to the 1961 Census figures. This indicates that the people are now more conscious to have tiled roof because it is durable, fire-proof and costs less than metal sheets, asbestos sheets and concrete.

People in the urban areas use various types of furniture for a comfortable living. Well-to-do families usually possess sofa sets, chairs, tables, bench, stool, almirah, bed-steads and other furniture made of wood or steel according to their need, taste, status and capacity. They also possess radio sets, transistors, wall clocks, table or ceiling fans. People belonging to the lower income group remain content with a wooden chair, table, bench, stool or cot of ordinary type. The poor families in the villages have no furniture but string cots called *Khatia*, *Charpai* or *Khatei*. The tribals also use it as furniture. The head of the house usually uses the *khatei*. It is also offered to guests for sitting. The villagers are poor and do not have

much utensils. They usually use leaf cups, big or small, for variety of purposes from drinking water and gruel to storing grain. Each household has a few earthen cooking utensils and receptacles for water. A few households also have bell-metal utensils, aluminium plates and bowls. In most of the houses one can occasionally find glass tumblers and one or two cups and saucers. The richer people have a better set of utensils. In tribal villages most of the people keep their clothes and other possessions in a bamboo basket or ordinary wooden box. Every house in the rural area has one or two kerosene tin lamps called *dibri* and lantern. In the interior, the villagers depend mainly on wood for light and heat. Rural electrification has made some progress in the district of Kalahandi, but very few villagers have the means to use electricity for domestic purposes.

Although the houses of the people are built with mud or brick walls and thatched roofs they present an aesthetic appearance. The walls of dwelling houses are smeared with cowdung and sometimes with coloured earth or paste. On socio-religious functions they decorate the walls and floor of the houses with *Jhoti* or *alpana* designs.

Dress

Generally men in rural and urban areas wear *dhoti*. Some of them also use *lungi* and *gamchha*. The tribals use *dhoti* and do not use any upper garment. In winter when they feel cold, they cover their body with a coarse cotton cloth. They usually wrap a piece of *gamchha* or towel round the head while working in the field. Due to external contact, nowadays people use western garments such as trousers, shirts, bush shirts, etc. These garments are not only found in urban areas but also have infiltrated into rural areas.

Women, irrespective of caste or social condition, wear *sari*. Women in urban areas wear *sari*, blouse and petticoat, but in rural areas only *sari* is commonly used to cover the lower as well as the upper part of the body. Married women of the district veil their head as a custom.

The people of the district purchase *dhoti*, *sari*, and cheap variety of garments from the *hats* or urban markets. It is found that mill-made clothes have to a great extent substituted the handloom clothes.

As foot-wear most of the people in the district use shoes, cheap quality hawai and plastic slippers. Tribals and Harijans usually do not use any foot-wear.

Ornaments

The men and women of the district wear a variety of ornaments on different parts of their bodies. Most of these are gold, silver, aluminium, brass, coloured glass beads and rolled golds. The

design, size, weight and contents of the ornaments have undergone changes from time to time according to the prevailing fashions and also differ from one community to another. The ornaments used in the past were generally simple in style and heavy. But those in vogue at present are much lighter, refined and sophisticated in designs. The principal ornaments used by the women in the district are Mathamani, Sebatifula, Chaurimundi, Panpatri, and Jharakathi for head; Kanthimali, Sorisia mala, chain (Hara), Suta, Khagala and Haske for neck; Fasia, ear-ring, Karna phula, Jhalaka, Khinwa, Panchia Mundi, Mandra and Nangul for ear; Notha, Guna, Dandi and Fulli for nose ; Armlet, Nagmori, Bahatada, Bahasuta and Panchuki for arm ; Kataria, Bandaria, Khadu, Ruli and Chudi for wrist; Mudi and Mandi for finger, Antasuta, Kardhan and Kamarpara for waist; Painri, Pahuda and Malha for anklet; Bichhia, Chutkichura and Jhuntia for toe.

The women of the upper castes and the well-to-do women usually prefer gold and silver ornaments. Some males also wear chain (Hara) or ring (Mudi). Well-to-do males also use gold or silver buttons on their shirts or *punjabis*.

Besides the metal ornaments the tribal women also use feathers, Kaincha, coloured beads, etc., to deck their body.

In recent years, the extent of the use of gold and silver ornaments has been affected by the soaring prices of these metals. Moreover, the use of gold has further been restricted by the enforcement of the Gold Control Order of 1963.

The women of the Kandha, Dom, Lohar and Ghasi communities tattoo their faces before they are married. The designs are simple and are made on the forehead, chin and legs. They comb their hair periodically after applying Mahua seed oil. The hair is parted in the middle, then combed back and tied into a bun on the neck but slightly to the right. A comb made of horn or wood is generally used to comb the hair. They also use metal or plastic hair pins on special occasions. Among the higher castes the women generally coil the plaited hair and fix hair pins.

Personal decoration

Rice is the staple food of the people. It is taken dry or soaked in cold water. Vegetable curry, dal and occasionally non-vegetarian curry is also added to these meals. A few people use wheat. Besides rice and wheat people also take ragi, *mandia*, *kodo*, *suan*, *gurji*, *kandhamula*, mushrooms, various kinds of roots and tubers. In between principal meals people usually eat rice cakes, fried rice, parched rice, etc.

Food and drink

During social and religious functions, in addition to normal food items, different types of cakes, sweets, rice porridge, etc., are prepared. Generally among higher castes meats of goat, sheep and fowl are taken. Some of the lower castes people eat the meat of dead cows, buffaloes, pig, pigeons, peafowl, rat, non-poisonous snakes like *dhamaria* and large reptiles like *godhis*.

Cooking is mostly done in earthen pots. These are purchased from the potters. Aluminium utensils are gradually becoming more and more popular among the people. The common cooking media is groundnut oil. Some people also use mustard oil, *mahul* oil, *til* and *pesi* (linseed) oil for cooking purpose. Only on festive occasions people use cow and buffalo ghee and various brands of hydrogenated oil.

Liquor is customarily drunk by the tribals. Both men and women drink *mahua* liquor and date palm juice. Their favourite alcoholic beverage is *handia* which is prepared in almost every tribal household. Liquor is an important item at religious functions, and social etiquette demands that guests and visitors be offered liquor.

Smoking of tobacco is very common among the males. The tribals and other low class people smoke country cheroot made of raw tobacco rolled in *sal* leaf. *Bidis* and cigarettes are also widely consumed by the people. Some people are also addicted to opium, ganja and *bhang*.

COMMUNAL LIFE Communal dance

Dalkhai, Dhap, Dhangda-dhangdi, Ghoomra and Madal dances are prevalent in Kalahandi district. These are held during socio-cultural and religious functions.

Dhap dance

The Dhap dance has derived its name from the musical instrument known as *dhap* which is modelled in the shape of a *khanjani*. The dancer holds the *dhap* with his left hand and beats it with sticks in right hand. The Kandhas of the district perform this dance in which both men and women participate. Generally the men of one village dance and sing with the women of another village. In this dance unmarried men and women take active part while the experienced persons guide them. During the dance the women dancers play on *ramakathi*, a musical instrument made of two pieces of polished wood with little cymbals fitted in them. The Kandhas perform this Dhap dance on the occasion of marriage and also for the sake of recreation. The dancers do not use any special dress for the purpose. The men and women stand face to face in rows and dance. They move forward and backward and sing mostly amorous songs. Due to the impact of modern civilisation and change in the outlook of the people the

women nowadays fight shy to participate in the dance. They also do not practise the dance regularly as a result of which the standard of the dance is fast deteriorating.

The Ghumura is originally a tribal dance, which in course of time, has been adopted by others. The dance is named after a typical earthen drum called 'Ghumura'. It is like a clay pitcher with long neck and its mouth covered with the skin of *godhi* (iguana, monitor lizard). The dancers tie the Ghumuras on their shoulders and hang them tight on their chest. This is a very popular dance in the western part of Orissa including the districts of Sambalpur and Balangir, but the Ghumura dancers of Kalahandi excel all others in this particular dance art.

Ghumura
dance

The dance is performed by 15 to 20 male members. The dancers dress themselves in coloured *dhotis* and jackets. They use turban on which peacock feathers are attached. They also fasten *ghagudi* (a chain of brass bells) on their waists and *ghoonguras* (a chain of small brass bells) on their feet which produce musical sound while dancing.

During the dance the dancers sing devotional songs, Chhanda, Chaupadi and songs relating to stories from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and the Puranas. Sometimes love and humorous songs in local dialect are also recited to amuse the audience. Generally Ghumura dancers recite different types of songs to suit different occasions.

The dance is performed during festivals like Dasahara, Pousa Purnima and Nuakhai. It is also performed during marriage ceremony and other social functions.

The Gonds of the district perform Madal dance. The male and female participants dance in circles, in half and full sitting positions. In this dance one person acts as singer while others play drums. The male dancers use turbans in which feathers of peacock are clipped. They tie *ghagarla* (a chain of bells) on their waist which produces musical sound at the time of dance. The Madal dance is usually performed during marriage and festivals. The Madal (earthen drum) is the main musical instrument. Besides that, the *nagara*, known as *tribiri*, is also used by one of the dancers. The singer holds a piece of long and flat plank called 'Katua' which he moves in a graceful manner. This produces some dramatic effect.

Madal dance

The singer sings songs which relate to love, beauty of nature and devotion to gods and goddesses. The Gonds are supposed to be comparatively more advanced than some other tribal communities.

They are gradually excluding their womenfolk from the dance. The Madal dance of the Gonds of this district has some originality of its own and is quite different from the Madal dance of the Oraons in Sundargarh district.

Dhangda-Dhangdi Dance

The Dhangda-Dhangdi dance is performed by the unmarried grown up boys and girls of the district. Mostly the Scheduled Castes people participate in this dance. Persons belonging to both the sexes sing in groups and dance after each stanza of the song. While dancing the girls play on *ramakathi* and make graceful movement of body, waist and hand. They do not dance while singing. In this dance the dancers do not use any special costume. The dance is generally performed on the occasion of marriage and other social functions.

The usual musical accompaniments to Dhangda-Dhangdi dance are *dhol* (a two-sided drum), *changu* (one-sided flat drum), *nishan* (one-sided deep drum) and *mahuri* (the Orissan Sahani).

The Dhangda-Dhangdi dance practised by the Scheduled Castes people in Kalahandi district is different from the Dhangda-Dhangdi dance of the Kandhas of Koraput and Boudh-Khondmals districts. The Dhangda-Dhangdi dance of Kalahandi district is a peculiar mixture of the Kandha dance and the 'Dalkhai' dance of Sambalpur and Balangir districts.

Among other popular folk dances in the district mention may be made of Dalkhai dance, Chaitra Parab dance, Singa Baja Natch and Sua Natch.

Fairs and Festivals

The Hindus of the district observe a number of festivals all the year round. These festivals may broadly be divided into two categories, viz., domestic festivals observed in each household and public festivals and fairs where people congregate in large numbers on some auspicious days. The domestic festivals are confined to the worship of family deities, observance of *ekadashi*, various *vratas*, etc. Public festivals are usually religious ceremonies attended by a large number of men, women and children who come for worship as well as entertainment. An account of some of the important festivals in the district is given below.

Budharaja Parba

The Budharaja festival is observed just after Dasahara in the village Ampani. The village is situated at a distance of 96 km. from the district headquarters on the main road which leads to Koraput. The presiding deity of the temple is Budha Raja. It is a tribal god. People from various parts of the district as well as from the neighbouring districts attend the festival. More than 5,000 people gather on the occasion. Goats, sheep and fowl are offered as sacrifice. The festival is observed

for one day, i. e., from morning till the next morning. The shop-keepers open their shops near the temple. Women from Koraput district also come to sell fruits and other vegetables. There is a belief that on the festival day, at dead of the night, a tiger comes to the temple to partake of the Bhoga. Therefore, before dark all the shop-keepers come away to the heart of the town with their stalls. At night Ghumura dance competition is held in which competitors from nearby villages participate. Besides this, other folk-performances like Ramalila and Suanga are also held.

A few houses of Janis (priests) attend to the god. They worship the deity and work as his messenger in different villages. They perform religious rites and through the *kalsi* advise the people on the cure of diseases and offer solutions to their various problems.

Goddess Manikeswari is the prominent deity of Kalahandi district. The temple of the goddess is situated in the premises of the ex-Maharaja's palace at Bhawanipatna. The ex-Rulers of Kalahandi used to observe the Saradiya Puja of the goddess known as Chhatra Yatra with much pomp and eclat. Crowds of people gather to witness the festival and large number of animals are sacrificed before the deity. The festival reaches its peak on the Mahastami day.

Besides Bhawanipatna, Dasahara also forms an important festival at Khariar Road, Khariar, Sinapali, Komna, Charabeda and Salia in Jonk police station ; Jayapatna and Behera in Koksara police station and Dharamgarh.

The Khandabasa festival is observed during Dasahara in the temple of goddess Lankeswari at Junagarh, the old capital of Kalahandi ex-State. The rulers of Kalahandi used to come to Junagarh on the Mahastami day to perform the Puja. The ruler observes fasting on the day and places a sword before the goddess on an auspicious moment fixed by the astrologer. There is a widespread belief among the local people that if the sword placed by the ruler before the goddess remains straight, villagers will not face any natural calamities like drought, epidemics etc. If the sword tilts, right or left then it indicates bad omen for the State.

The festival is observed for a day and a fair sits at the place on the occasion. The congregation actually lasts for about three days. On the Mahastami day goats and buffaloes are sacrificed before the goddess. Folk performances like Ghumura dance and Ramalila are usually organised at night for the entertainment of the people.

Laxmi Puja is observed in all Hindu households on every Thursday in the month of Margasira (November-December). The devout Hindu women celebrate this festival with great austerity and devotion. On the Thursdays the house and the courtyard are decorated with *alpana* designs or *jhoti* and Laxmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity, is evoked and

Chhatra
Yatra or
Dasahara

Khandabasa

Laxmi Puja

worshipped. The last Thursday of the month marks the culmination of the Puja when preparations of rice cakes and sweets are offered to the goddess.

**Makara
Mela**

On the day of Makara Sankranti Makara Mela is held at Kusurla village in Madanpur-Rampur police station. The Mela is held for three days near the temple of Nilakantheswar. Every year during this festive occasion large number of people from nearby villages congregate at Kusurla and worship god Nilakantheswar (Siva). Businessmen of Kalahandi as well as neighbouring Balangir district make brisk business at the fair. Mostly utensils, cloths, readymade garments, toys, sweets, etc. are brought for sale. This festival is being observed at Kusurla for last 15 years.

**Nuakhai or
Nabarna**

Nuakhai literally means eating of the new rice. This is an agricultural festival and is observed more or less in all the parts of Orissa. In the western districts of Orissa like Sambalpur, Balangir, Kalahandi and Sundargarh this has developed as a very important social festival. The Nuakhai ceremony generally takes place in the bright fortnight of Bhadraba (August—September) on an auspicious day fixed by the astrologer. The festival is observed in every Hindu household and preparations of the new rice are offered to gods, goddesses and ancestors after which members of the family along with friends and relatives partake of the new rice. It is a custom that the eldest member of the family distributes *payasanna*, i. e., new rice cooked with milk and sugar to the junior members of the family after offering the same to goddess Laxmi. It is an occasion for the member of the family, relatives and friends to unite and to spend the day in great rejoicing. Children and other members of the family also wear new clothes on the occasion. At places sports and cultural programmes are organised on the day.

**Pousa
Purnima**

The Pousa Purnima is observed in Maskapadar and Biswanathpur village of Lanjigarh police station. On this day the devotees walk on burning fire in bare foot. Thousands of people attend the festival.

**Puajuntia
and
Bhaijiuntia**

The Puajuntia (ପୂଜିନ୍ତିଆ) ceremony is celebrated on the 8th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Aswina (September-October). On this occasion all the mothers fast for the whole day and night and worship the deity called Dutibahana. The purpose of the ceremony is to wish long life and prosperity to the sons. The barren women also observe this ceremony to get a child, preferably a son.

On the 8th day of the bright fortnight of Aswina (September-October) Bhaijiuntia (ଭାଇଜିନ୍ତିଆ) is observed. The sisters worship goddess Durga on this occasion for long and happy life of their brothers. In return, the brothers present new clothes and sweets to their sisters.

Rama Navami

Rama Navami is observed on the ninth day of the waxing moon in the month of Chaitra (March-April) to celebrate the birth-day of Rama, the celebrated hero of the Ramayana. It is observed with great festivity at Khariar Road and Bhawanipatna in the district. Other places in the district where this festival is observed, are Joradubra, in Madanpur-Rampur police station; Bhaleswar, in Jonk police station; and Sargiguda, in Narla police station.

Rathajatra

The Rathajatra or car festival of Lord Jagannath is held on the second day of the bright fortnight in the month of Ashadha (June-July). The festival is observed at many places in the district of which mention may be made of Bhawanipatna, Khariar Road and Khariar.

Sivaratri

Sivaratri festival is observed in all the Siva shrines on the 14th day of the dark fortnight in the month of Phalguna (February-March). The devotees remain awake throughout the night and worship the Lord. At the midnight a lamp called Maha Dipa is taken to the top of the temple and is kept burning throughout the night. The devotees break their fast after seeing the Maha Dipa. This festival is observed with great pomp and splendour in the Siva temple at Dadpur, Belkhandi, Mohangiri and Khariar Road. Thousands of people congregate at these places on the occasion.

At Belkhandi there is a temple of goddess Chandi near the Siva temple. According to custom, every year hundreds of goats and sheep are sacrificed before the goddess either on the day of Sivaratri or on the day following. Goats, sheep and fowl are also sacrificed at Mohangiri on the third day of the Sivaratri before the goddess whose stone images are kept under a tree near the Kapileshwar Mahadev temple.

Pousa Parba

The other name of Pousa Parba is Toki Mara Parba. It is observed on Pousa Purnima day by the tribals of Kalahandi and Dharamgarh subdivisions. In olden days the tribal chief was sacrificing his own daughter before their goddess and the dead body was being buried in the fields. It was believed that by doing so the people of the village would get bumper harvest. Nowadays instead of sacrificing a girl a sheep or a buffalo is being sacrificed. One week before the Parba, the headman of the tribe along with others moves from door to door with the beating of drums and cymbals and feed the sacrificial animal with grains given by the villagers. People enjoy these days by merrymaking and drink heavily. On the day of Pousa Purnima in the presence of a huge gathering the sacrificial animal is taken to the altar with the beating of drums and

dancing. The priest slaughters the animal. After this, attempts are usually made by different villagers to snatch away a chunk of the flesh of the sacrificed animal for planting in their own fields in the hope of getting better crops. This festival is observed after the harvest season is over. It is said that during this festival the boys and the girls also select and marry the partners of their choice.

Other Festivals

In addition to these fairs and festivals, the people of the district, also observe Chandan Jatra, Dola Jatra, Bali Jatra, Rani Parba, Kalipuja (Dipaballi), Chaitra Parba and Jhulan Jatra.

Festivals among other Communities

The Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs, the Jains and the Buddhists of the district like their co-religionists in other parts of the country celebrate the festival enjoined by their respective religions.

Recreation

Leisure and recreation are essential for life, people usually gather in the evening at the temple or in a common place where the priest recites and explains from the religious texts like Bhagabat, Mahabharat, Ramayan and Haribansa. Singing of Bhajan or Kirtan accompanied with musical instruments like *Khanjani*, *gini*, *mrudanga* or harmonium is also another popular form of entertainment of the people. The modern ways of entertainment have not much affected this traditional pattern of folk entertainment especially in the rural areas. Occasionally acrobatic feats, monkey dance, bear dance and snake charming performed by itinerant professional groups also provide entertainment to the people.

In the tribal areas the *dhangda ghar* where the bachelors of the village sleep at night is the oldest community centre. Here they spend the evening beating drums, dancing and singing. Sometimes girls and older folk join them. The bachelors talk among themselves, exchange experiences and discuss the problems they face in their daily life. Fishing, hunting and cock fighting are also the traditional pastime of the aborigines of the district. The festivals and other social functions round the year never leave the people in want of mirth. The rural people also enjoy folk performances like Ramalila, Ghumura dance, Suanga, etc. Radio sets supplied by the Government to different institutions of the district also provide recreation to rural folk. Cheap radio sets have nowadays become common man's possession.

In urban areas cinema is a common source of entertainment. Out of three cinema houses in the district there are two at the district headquarters, i. e., Bhawanipatna and the other at Khariar Road. Besides cinema, itinerant circus and theatre parties also provide entertainment to the people. There are 18 recreational clubs and associations functioning in the district. These are located at Bhawanipatna,

Jayapatna, Junagarh, Dharamgarh, Atigan, Khariar Road, Kisinga, Madanpur-Rampur, Rishida and Narla. They provide entertainment to the people by organising various cultural programmes, sports and athletic meets. The peculiar outdoor and indoor games of the district are Billa, Pitu, stick game and Patee genja.

There are only two parks in the district, the Mahatma Gandhi park at Nawapara, and the Gandhi Pramod Udyam at Bhawanipatna. Of these, the park at Bhawanipatna attracts more people on account of its location and entertainment facilities for the children. Godhas, Sunabeda and Patalganga in Nawapara subdivision and Phulrijharan, Rabandhar and Asurgarh in Bhawanipatna subdivision are some of the wellknown picnic spots in the district. A large number of students and other people go to these places for sight seeing and picnic.

Hotels and restaurants are also places for social gathering and amusements. At Bhawanipatna, Khariar and Khariar Road there are a few good hotels and restaurants.

From recreational, religious or commercial point of view the other important places in the district are Tanwant (Nawapara), Belkhandi, Asurgarh, Bhawanipatna, Khaligarh, Kote, Ampani, Talagud, Khariar, Kisinga, Khariar Road and Junagarh.

There were eighteen *garhs* in the ex-State of Kalahandi which at different times constituted separate Zamindaris that were bestowed as appanages on members of the royal family. In 1949, when the present district of Kalahandi was formed comprising the ex-State of Kalahandi, the Khariar ex-Zamindari constituting the present subdivision of Nawapara was added to it. In these ex-State and ex-Zamindari areas there were also estate holders who were known by different names, viz., Zamindar, Khorposhdar and Gaontia. Besides, commensurate with the feudal order various service tenures were also in vogue which kept such tenure holders in a state of semislavery. With the merger of the ex-State with the province of Orissa on the first day of January, 1948, and subsequent abolition of all intermediary rights on land this age-old feudal system came to an end. Thus direct contact between the Government and the tenants was established. The abolition of the intermediary system has brought a rational system of land revenue collection and the cultivators are now assured of their right over the land they cultivate. This is a vital change in the socio-economic life of the people of the district in general.

The traditional leadership of the society usually came from the Rajas and the Zamindars, but under changed circumstances they have lost their old social prestige and status. With the spread of education and intellectual awakening, leadership is gradually passing into the hands of the common man. The tribal population are also getting accustomed to the modern ways of life.

Impact of the
Abolition of
Zamindari
system on
Social Life

CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

The economy of the district is mainly dependent on agriculture, which employs about 84 per cent of its labour force (1971 Census). This is not because agriculture is well developed in the district, but due to the fact that opportunities for gainful work outside agriculture are extremely limited. Irrigation facilities in the district are not developed. Although normal rainfall is 1,378 mm., its erratic nature and uneven distribution has been the cause of crop failure for several years in the past. The total net sown area of the district was 464,000 hectares during 1976-77, out of which 29,945 hectares was irrigated in the Kharif season and 3,218 hectares in the Rabi season. The rest had to depend upon rainfall.

The plains of the district are inhabited by some big progressive farmers who have introduced mechanisation in farming. In hilly areas, inhabited by tribal people, agricultural practices are primitive and shifting cultivation is prevalent on a large scale. Manure is scarcely used and there is hardly any artificial irrigation.

The district has excellent scope for horticulture and plantation crops.

The major resources of the district are the vast arable lands which are suitable for agriculture.

The district can be divided into two distinct physiographical regions—(i) the plains and (ii) the hill tracts. The plains which are found throughout the district covering about 50 per cent of the total district area are intersected here and there by hill ranges, isolated peaks and running streams. The areas under Dharamgarh and Jayapatna tahsils are the important plain tracts, highly fertile and constitute the best cultivated lands of the district. Hills in the district rise precipitously from the plains and are covered with dense forests, wantonly cleared at places for cultivation.

The statement below gives a picture of land utilisation in the district (1976-77) *

	(in hectares)
Total cropped area	556,000
Net area sown	464,000
Fallow	55,000
Forest	506,000
Other uncultivated land including groves and pastures	94,000
Cultivable waste	7,000
Area not available for cultivation	32,000

* Source—Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa

Shifting cultivation or Podu Chas (also called Dongar Chas, Kudki Chas or Kudu Chas) is widely practised by the tribal farmers in the hilly areas of the district. The vegetation on the hill tops and slopes are cut during the months of January and February and are left there to dry. Towards the end of April or the beginning of May these trees are burnt and the ash is spread over the land. On the approach of rains the patch of land is ploughed if the slope is moderate or worked by manual labour (*kudki chas*) with the help of spades, if the slope is steeper. Various crops, often in mixed pattern, are grown on the fields so prepared. Maize, Jower, tur and minor millets are generally grown in the fields. The fertility of the piece of virgin land so reclaimed lasts for about two to three years after which its cultivation is given up and the farmer shifts to a fresh patch and repeats the process. This is a wasteful method of cultivation which has caused acute soil erosion in the area and has depleted valuable forest wealth which also affects environmental conditions. It is difficult to change this habit of the tribals and encourage settled farming among them because of their deep-rooted traditions in this regard. Government have taken up many schemes like allotment of land for horticulture, plantation of fruit bearing trees, etc., for preventing the tribals from taking to shifting cultivation.

The problems of soil erosion is acute in the district in hilly areas due to undulating topography, intense rainfall and the harmful practice of shifting cultivation prevalent in the hilly tracts. Rapid loss of soils through serious erosion creates numerous rills and gullies and waste lands devoid of any vegetation which poses serious problem for the entire area. Hence the need for soil conservation measures is felt all over the upland, on the hills, in the degraded forests, the degenerated grazing grounds, etc.

The State Government have taken a number of anti-erosion measures, such as, contour bunding, levelling, gully control, conservation farming, plantation of economic species, etc. The unculturable waste lands which are the major foci of soil erosion are being put under miscellaneous fruit tree plantations with species like cashewnut, mango, jack-fruit, tamarind, *ber*, etc. Sisal plantation has been undertaken on a large scale to check soil erosion. Coffee plantation in Thuamul-Rampur area has been undertaken as an anti-erosion measure. The Soil Conservation Department has also undertaken land reclamation and land development work in the lands allotted to the landless persons in this area. The cost of reclamation comes to about Rs. 500 per acre out of which 50 per cent is borne by the I. T. D. P. as subsidy to the beneficiaries and the rest is received by the cultivators as loan from the local Land Development Bank.

SHIFTING
CULTIVATION

SOIL CONSER-
VATION

* I. T. D. P.—The Integrated Tribal Development Project
1 acre—0.404687 hectare

LAND
RECLAMA-
TION

Waste land is being leased out every year to landless persons for cultivation. These people are also granted loan for this purpose under the Land Improvement Loans Act, Agriculturists Loan Act, and other State aids. Besides, the poor cultivators are being provided with loan from the Land Development Bank and Government subsidy for reclamation. This constitutes a part of the accepted policy of the Government to encourage people to cultivate waste lands. During the last 5 years about 18,454 hectares of Government waste land have been leased out to 21,925 persons.

Besides the above, reclamation work through Government agencies have been undertaken in some areas of the district. During 1976-77 an area of about 162 hectares was reclaimed in the district through the Soil Conservation Organisation.

IRRIGATION

Irrigation facilities are highly deficient in the district. Although its economy is largely dependent on agriculture, no regular or systematic irrigation facilities have been developed so far. The district has a satisfactory rainfall, but it is frequently affected by droughts due to untimely rain and its uneven distribution. Possibilities of irrigation expansion are rendered meagre on account of the undulating terrain and the absence of suitable locations for the storage of rain water. As hard rocks are found below 9 to 12 metres of the ground surface in most part of the region, tube wells for lift irrigation are neither feasible nor economical. Tanks and wells are the important sources of irrigation. Most of the tanks, however, are in derelict condition and need repair and renovation as the water available therein does not last beyond December. Wells which irrigate only small plots of land somewhat on a regular basis suffer from paucity of supply and become dry in the summer, reducing the extent of their utility.

At present cultivation is largely confined to the Kharif season. Most of the irrigation facilities currently available are used during the rainy season. Of the total net sown area of 464,000 hectares in 1976-77, only 30,000 hectares (above 6 per cent) were under irrigation during the Kharif season. Irrigation facility in Rabi season was negligible (about 3,000 hectares). Irrigation facilities are somewhat developed in Dharamgarh and Jayapatna tahsils, but such facilities are scant in Lanjigarh and Nawapara tahsils which are worst affected in the years of drought.

The irrigation projects of the district are discussed below.

Major Irri-
gation Project

At present there is no major irrigation project in the district. One such now under contemplation is the Upper Indravati Project which is a multi-purpose project estimated to cost about Rs. 7,500.00 lakhs. When completed, this project is expected to irrigate 98,300 hectares in Kharif and 78,160 hectares in Rabi season in Jayapatna and Dharamgarh tahsils of this district.

Medium
Irrigation
Project

The construction work of the Uttei medium irrigation project has been completed with an outlay of Rs. 200·65 lakhs and it is providing irrigation to an area of 9,300 hectares during Kharif and 120 hectares during Rabi season.

The construction work of the Saipala Medium Irrigation Project is nearing completion with an outlay of Rs. 191·03 lakhs and is providing irrigation to an area of 270 hectares during Kharif season and 20 hectares during Rabi season in Kalahandi district. After completion it will irrigate an area of 570 hectares during Kharif and 300 hectares during Rabi in this district. This project is likely to be completed by 1978-79.

The construction work of the Sunder Irrigation Project is in progress. Its estimated cost is Rs. 371·71 lakhs. After completion it will irrigate an area of 2,760 hectares in Kharif and 1,470 hectares in Rabi season. The project is expected to be completed by 1978-79.

The following irrigation projects are proposed to be undertaken in the district.

Name of the Project (1)	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs) (2)	Irrigation potential (in hectares)	
		Kharif (3)	Rabi (4)
Jonk Irrigation Project	.. 1,135·00	11,350	6,050
Sandul Irrigation Project	.. 516·00	5,160	2,750
Indra Irrigation Project	.. 365·00	7,280	..
Sagoda Irrigation Project	.. 1,135·00	11,350	6,050
Rajna Dam	.. 1,135·00	11,350	6,150
Udanti	.. 8,250·00	39,000	20,800
Pendrawan	.. 84·00	840	450
Uttei Dam	.. 660·00	6,600	3,500
Lower Indravati	.. ..	..	..
Hati weir	.. (combined with Upper Indravati Project))		

Out of the above projects, the Jonk Irrigation Project, the Sandul Irrigation Project and the Indra Irrigation Project have been selected for execution during 1978-83. The rest are under investigation.

**Minor
Irrigation
Projects**

There are 57 minor irrigation projects in the district with an ayacut area of 15,404 hectares. Most of these projects provide seasonal irrigation. Tahsil-wise details of these projects are given below.

Name of the Tahsil	No. of Minor Irrigation Projects	Total certified ayacut (in hectares)
1	2	3
Bhawanipatna	17	4,767
Lanjigarh	5	1,435
Jayapatna	10	3,731
Dharamgarh	6	2,614
Nawapara	8	946
Khariar	11	1,112
Total	57	15,403

Lift Irrigation

The major part of the district comes under Archean formation. Only some parts of Koksara Block bordering the district of Koraput and parts of Boden, Nawapara and Komna Blocks bordering Madhya Pradesh have evidence of sedimentary formation. The ground-water development in the district can be taken up through the construction of dug wells, bore wells and dug-cum-bore wells. The extent of weathering of bed rock has been noted to be varying from moderate to extensive in different parts of the district.

The entire district has been covered under preliminary phase of ground water survey. The annually restorable ground water potential has been estimated to be 203.56 thousand hectare metres which can sustain installation of 21,660 numbers of standard open wells and about 2,000 bore wells to create irrigation potential for 47,320 hectares in Kharif season and 25,660 hectares in Rabi season. At present the district has 7,436 irrigation wells mostly provided with indigenous water lift with irrigation potential of 2,500 hectares.

The average annual rainfall of the district is reported to be 1,378 mm. The important rivers, viz., Hati, Tel, Utai, Uданти, Ret, Sagada and Sunder carry ample of flow in rain, but the size of flow gets reduced considerably by winter and summer. Still then these rivers provide immense scope for installation of river lift projects which can meet the supplementary irrigation requirement of Kharif crop and help to raise light and medium duty crops in winter season.

At present twenty-four river--lift irrigation projects have been started in the district which command 485 hectares of land during Kharif and Rabi seasons.

No proper soil survey has been undertaken in Kalahandi. The district has mainly the following three types of soil—red laterite, black soil and sandy loam. The red laterite soil is found all over the district. It is deficient in phosphorus and nitrogen. Black soil is found mostly in Bhawanipatna, Nawapara and Dharamgarh *tahsils*. It is rich in potassium and magnesium, but poor in nitrogen and phosphorus. It is best suited for the cultivation of paddy, cotton, chillies, tobacco and rabi crops like pulses and wheat. Sandy loam is found in Lanjigarh, Bhawanipatna and Nawapara *tahsils* which are suitable for the cultivation of oil-seeds and root crops. The river side areas on the banks of the river Tel, Utai, Sagoda, etc.. have alluvial sandy and sandy loam soils. The best cultivable soils are found in the plains of Nawapara, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna *tahsils*.

The cultivated lands of the district are classified as *bahal*, *berna*, *mal*, and *att*. *Bahal* and *berna* lands are low lying areas and are most fertile, and give better yield than the other two types of lands. These lands are used mostly for the cultivation of paddy. *Mal* is the embanked lands and slopes which are terraced to catch the surface drainage coming down from uplands. Generally, the uplands of the area entirely depending on rain water are called *att*. *Mal* and *att* lands which are considered as second and third class lands respectively are more suitable for crops which are less dependent on moisture. Besides the above four classes of land, the high lands where shifting cultivation is undertaken are locally called *dongarla*.

Food grains constitute the predominant crop of the district which covered 82 per cent of the gross cropped area of 5.56 lakh hectares in 1976-77. Paddy is the principal crop which alone accounted for 47 per cent of the gross cropped area in 1976-77. Other cereals and millets normally grown in the district include wheat, maize, Jower, bajra, minor millets, etc. Pulses like *arhar*, *mung*, *biri*, *kulthi*, field pea, etc., are also extensively grown which accounted for 16 per cent, whereas oil-seeds form the main commercial crop and covered 8 per cent of the gross cropped area. Other commercial crops like sugarcane, sweet potato, potato, onion, garlic, chilli, vegetables, tobacco, jute and mesta are grown moderately due to lack of irrigation facilities. Paddy, ragi, maize, jower, jute, mesta, vegetables, chilli, groundnut, etc., are mostly grown in the Kharif season. Crops usually grown in the Rabi season are wheat, winter paddy, oil-seeds, potato, tobacco, onion, garlic, coriander and some varieties of pulses. The area under different crops and their yield-rates are given in Appendix I.

Paddy

Paddy is the most important crop and is extensively grown in the district. During 1976-77 it covered an area of 2,59,800 hectares and 1,69,560 tonnes of rice were produced. The average yield being 10.04 quintals (in terms of paddy) per hectare.

There are three regular rice crops, namely, Autumn, Winter and Summer. Early varieties of paddy of 60 to 90 days duration are grown in about 80 per cent of the uplands. The high land rice is sown at the commencement of the rains i.e., in June and July and harvested towards the last part of September. The Autumn rice is sown in June and harvested in October. The Winter rice, grown on low lands, is sown or transplanted in July/August, and harvested in November and December. In some hilly areas in the southern part of the district the stream beds are cultivated with Summer paddy to a very limited extent. A traditional variety of paddy called 'Baya' was generally cultivated. It was also called *Amdhan* as its period of cultivation corresponded with the season of mango crop. The stream beds were converted into terraced fields when the flow of water went down and the plants were transplanted towards the end of May. At present its cultivation has been discontinued and the variety has been replaced by short duration high-yielding varieties like P. T. B.-10.

The plains of Dharamgarh and Jayapatna Tahsils are agriculturally most prosperous and considered as the granary of the district. These are the chief rice growing areas and are inhabited by a number of progressive farmers. Although high yielding varieties of improved paddy have been introduced in the district, their scope is now limited due to lack of assured irrigation facilities. It has not yet been popular with the tribal farmers of the district who cultivate only traditional crops of local varieties. During 1976-77, high-yielding varieties were grown in only 24,508 hectares in Kharif season and in 700 hectares as Summer rice.

Dubraj, Jhilli, Puagi, Baidalhunda, Mahipal, Chinamali, Kusuma, Kali Khuji, Assamchuri, Nanka, etc., are the popular local varieties of paddy grown in the district. Parijata, Ratna, Annapurna, T-141, Mosouri, etc., are the high-yielding varieties of paddy gradually gaining popularity.

Wheat

As stated earlier, wheat was not in cultivation in this district when Lt. C. Elliot visited the place in 1856. During the beginning of the present century it was grown only in some high lands where rice and wheat were cultivated alternately. Crops of wheat were raised by means of natural irrigation. Strictly speaking, the cultivation was confined to those villages where the members of the ex-Zamindar families happened to reside.

At present the cultivation has extended to other parts and is being grown under irrigated as well as non-irrigated conditions. Under non-irrigated conditions it is sown broadcast after the cessation of rains and then ploughed. In irrigated lands it is sown in November after the harvest of early or medium maturing paddy and also in uplands specially in Thuamul-Rampur and in other parts where there is assured irrigation facility.

Introduction of high-yielding varieties of wheat have completely replaced the common varieties cultivated earlier in the district. During 1970-71 normal wheat was cultivated in 958 hectares and the high-yielding variety in only 287 hectares. But the area under wheat cultivation is on an increase. During 1976-77, a total area of 3,198 hectares was put under the high yielding varieties like Sonalika and Janak, the production being 4,098 tonnes, and the yield per hectare 12.8 tonnes.

Among other cereals grown in the district important are Ragi, maize and Jowar. Ragi is cultivated fairly extensively during Kharif season and the area covered in the Rabi season is negligible. During 1976-77 an area of 26,621 hectares was put under this crop. The total production was 10,950 tonnes with an yield rate of 4.1 quintals per hectare. Improved varieties like Dibyasinga and AKP-2 have been introduced in the district.

Maize was cultivated over an area of 14,319 hectares in 1976-77, production was 9,404 tonnes and the yield was 6.6 quintals per hectare. The introduction of composite maize varieties, viz., Vikram, Vijaya, Jawhar, Protina, etc. have helped the cultivators in getting a higher yield by using their own seed stock. But still the local varieties are extensively cultivated in the district. During 1976-77 an area of 2,196 hectares was put under hybrid maize, whereas the common local varieties were cultivated in 11,869 hectares. Maize is also being grown in Rabi season in the peripheries of wheat crop or as a mono crop since 1974. The total maize produced during the year was 9,404 tonnes. Major maize growing areas are Thuamul-Rampur, Karlamunda, Lanjigarh, Madanpur-Rampur, Narla and Jayapatna.

The cultivation of Jowar is mostly practised in Kharif season by the tribal people in hill slopes and on hill tops, and its cultivation is almost absent in the plains. Improved and high-yielding varieties have also been introduced in the district. In 1976-77 an area of 5,123 hectares was cultivated with Jowar and the production was 3,237 quintals. Bajra was cultivated in a limited scale covering an area of 364 hectares (1976-77) and the production was 166 quintals.

Other
Cereals
Ragi

Maize

Jowar and
Bajra

Minor Millets

During 1976-77 minor millets were cultivated in 56,816 hectares. The total production being 19,342 tonnes. Jhari, Kodo, Gurji, Kango and Khoshla are popularly grown by the tribal cultivators of the district in hill slopes and uplands. These crops are not remunerative and yield less. They grow these crops for these are harvested in August and immediately cater to their needs at a time when their food stock gets exhausted. These are cultivated without much care. No weeding or manuring is practised. In other words, after ploughing and sowing the cultivators turn up to the field only when harvesting commences.

Pulses

Among pulses, black gram (*biri*), green gram (*mung*), tur (*arhar*), lentil, gram, cowpea, *kulthi*, field pea, etc. are grown in the district. The total area under pulses was 90,636 hectares in 1976-77. Production was to the tune of 31,209 tonnes with an yield rate of 3·4 quintals per hectare. Among the pulses *biri* is the most important crop which covered 21,334 hectares followed by *mung* which covered 18,052 hectares in 1976-77.

Biri and *mung* seeds are sown in July-August. The land is ploughed and cross ploughed after sowing. The crops are harvested in October-November. These pulses are also cultivated during Rabi season in paddy fields before or after the harvesting of paddy depending on soil conditions and are irrigated at least twice where there is facility for irrigation. These are harvested in April.

Tur is cultivated in uplands, hill slopes and on fields. In uplands it is also sown as a mixed crop with early paddy. Gram is extensively grown in the black soil found mostly in Bhawanipatna, Nawapara, Dharamgarh and Lanjigarh *tahsils*. Short duration and high-yielding varieties like Pusa Baisakhi *mung*, T. 9 and T. 65 *biri* have been introduced in the district and these are gradually becoming popular.

Oil Seeds

Gingelly (*til*), mustard, lin seed, castor and groundnut are the principal oil-seeds cultivated in Kharif and Rabi seasons in the district. Nizer is cultivated as a minor crop, sunflower and safflower are grown only in a limited scale at present.

Til

Til is grown both in Rabi and Kharif seasons. The cultivation of summer gingelly in the district is rather recent. The Kharif crop is sown in June at the onset of monsoon rains and harvested in September, while the Rabi gingelly is sown in October and harvested in January. During 1976-77 cultivation of gingelly covered 12,497 hectares.

Cultivation of mustard is restricted to highly fertile lands. Extensive cultivation of this crop is found in Thuamul-Rampur, Lanjigarh, Jayapatna and Madanpur-Rampur areas. The indigenous varieties are mainly grown. Improved and short duration varieties like M-27 and Approxmutant introduced in the district are gradually becoming popular among the cultivators. During 1976-77 an area of 10,224 hectares was put under mustard cultivation.

The linseed crop is grown in uplands from October under non-irrigated conditions. Sometimes land is left fallow prior to sowing, or it is sown after the harvesting of early paddy. In 1976-77 this crop covered an area of 8,555 hectares.

Castor is sown in June and October in combination with gram and linseed. It is a common practice to dibble them on the newly laid bunds in cropfields during Kharif season. After sowing it is left all to itself till harvested. During 1976-77 this crop covered an area of 6,524 hectares.

Groundnut is cultivated mostly in the Kharif season and its cultivation in Rabi season is insignificant. Light soil is congenial for this crop. The land is ploughed thoroughly and a small amount of manure is added. The crop is sown in June and harvested in October. Improved and highyielding varieties like AK 12—24 and Polach are gradually becoming popular in the district. The cultivation of this crop covered an area of 3,145 hectares in 1976-77.

The cultivation of nizer is more marked in the uplands of Thuamul-Rampur, Lanjigarh and Madanpur-Rampur area. It is sown in August—September and harvested in December—January. In 1976-77 this crop covered an area of 2,707 hectares.

Oil seeds are the only commercial crops of some importance grown in this district covering 8 per cent of the cropped area. The yield rate of major crops do not compare favourably with the State average. During 1976-77 the total area under oil seeds was 44,441 hectares. The production figures was 20,062 tonnes with an yield rate of 4·5 quintals per hectares.

Among fibre crops mesta, sunhemp, cotton and jute (to a very small extent) are cultivated in the district. During 1976-77, these crops covered an area of 4,620 hectares.

In most cases mesta is grown on field-bunds and on the periphery of sugarcane fields and also as a mono crop. The crop is harvested in November-December. Improved seeds of mesta have been introduced in the district and its cultivation is gradually becoming popular. During 1970-71 only 1,915 hectares were put under this crop, but the area of cultivation increased to 3,487 hectares in 1976-77 and 11,614 bales [‡] were produced.

Mustard

Linseed

Castor

Groundnut

Nizer

Fibre Crops

[‡] One bale—180 kg.

Sunhemp is mainly grown in Dharamgarh and Nawapara subdivisions in scattered patches. During 1976-77 it covered an area of 426 hectares and yielded 1,065 bales.

Cultivation of cotton was previously confined to localised areas adjoining the cultivator's homestead land. The need to experiment it on more extensive scale was felt first during the Durbar administration when the demand for cloth rose far beyond the supply. The scarcity of cloth became more acute due to the Second World War when people went without any regular supply of cloth. Black cotton soil occurs extensively in the district. But the incidence of heavy rains for a continuous period and the lack of irrigation facility for regulated supply of water are the main drawbacks for cotton cultivation in this area. Previously a local variety known as Turtari (*Gossypium arboreum*) was grown. During recent years improved varieties like MCU-5 and Mutant have been introduced. Cotton cultivation is gradually becoming popular. During 1976-77 an area of 670 hectares was cultivated with cotton which yielded 650 bales. Although jute cultivation has been introduced in the district since about 15 years, the cultivators are not well inclined to grow this crop. During 1970-71 an area of 175 hectares was cultivated with this crop, but during 1976-77 its cultivation was limited to only 40 hectares because of the poor yield due to the climatic conditions in the district.

Sugarcane

Sugarcane was cultivated in a limited scale in the district mainly in irrigated lands and in homestead lands. But gradually its cultivation is becoming popular among the local farmers. In 1970-71 an area of 2,281 hectares was under sugarcane cultivation. It increased to 4,600 hectares in 1976-77 and 32,040 tonnes of *gur* was produced. Improved varieties of cane have been introduced in the district. The yield rate of 70 quintals per hectare is more than the State average.

Vegetables

The main vegetables cultivated in the district are sweet potato, onion, potato, cole crops, tomato, pumpkin, ridge gourd, bottle gourd, brinjal, etc. Generally vegetables are grown in lands lying close to the habitation and with easy irrigation facility. The climate of this district is congenial to the growth of cole crops and other vegetables. Among the vegetables, sweet potato was cultivated in 5,579 hectares and onion in 5,164 hectares. Cultivation of potato was negligible. During 1976-77 the total area under vegetable cultivation was 32,765 hectares.

Condiments and Spices

Chilli, coriander, garlic, ginger and turmeric are cultivated in the district, chilli being the most important among them. It covered an area of 7,119 hectares in 1976-77 and the production was to the tune of 2,517 quintals. Turmeric is mainly grown in the hill tracts of Golamunda and Lanjigarh by the tribal people in shifting cultivation.

Tobacco is cultivated in 2,215 hectares (1976-77) of land in the district as a commercial crop. During 1976-77, 746 tonnes of tobacco was produced with an yield rate of 3·4 quintals per hectare. Local varieties are generally cultivated.

The climate and topography of some areas in the district, viz., Thuamul-Rampur block in Bhawanipatna *tahsil* and Lanjigarh block in Lanjigarh *tahsil* are excellently suitable for horticulture. In Thuamul-Rampur area mango, banana, pineapple, papaya, etc. are grown on a limited scale. Lanjigarh area is noted for banana, orange, pineapple, papaya, guava, jack fruit, etc. Cashew-nuts are being cultivated on hill slopes affected by shifting cultivation.

Fruit cultivation was being patronised by the Rulers and Zamindars of the ex-State and they still retain some old orchards. As observed by Cobden-Ramsay in the Gazetteer of the Feudatory States of Orissa, orange was cultivated in considerable quantities and produced very fine fruits in the Lanjigarh areas since the beginning of the present century. Considerable area was put under orange plantation for export. The orange plants which Cobden-Ramsay mentions are still there in the ex-Zamindari area, but their yield and quality have considerably gone down.

At present various development programmes provide impetus to the people to grow fruits. Citrus fruits and guavas hold great potentiality. The State Government contemplate to establish fruit orchards in each Grama Panchayat. Besides, the school orchard scheme has been launched under the Applied Nutrition Programme. During 1976-77 the total area covered by orchards and fruit trees was 1,795 hectares.

Grafts and seedlings of various fruit trees are being raised in the transit nurseries both at Bhawanipatna and Khariar for sale and distribution to the farmers of the district. The quantity of important grafts and seedlings distributed during 1977-78 is given below :

Name of species		Seedlings	Grafts
Mango	..	10,385	3,976
Jack fruit	..	4,373	..
Lemon	..	5,847	1,137
Orange	..	1,267	266
Guava	..	885	2,467
Pomegranate	..	661	142
Ber	..	1,059	..
Sopeta	..	..	300
Coconut	..	..	976
Banana	..	..	535

Coffee Plantation

The soil and climatic conditions of Thuamul-Rampur area of the district have been found excellently suitable for coffee plantation according to a survey conducted by the experts of the Coffee Board. The average elevation of the area varies between 2,500 feet to 3,000 feet (750 mt. to 900 mt.) which is conducive to the growth of coffee plants. At present coffee is grown in an area of about 140 hectares. Its plantation has been taken up as a soil conservation measure.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND STATE ASSISTANCE

The district enjoys a short monsoon period with erratic precipitation both in intensity and its distribution. The farmers of this district are used to monocrop system of cropping usually with long duration local paddy. Most of the farming communities of this district are small and marginal farmers. Their socio-economic condition being very poor they need ample assistance to follow improved agricultural practices. Generally the yield rate of different crops in the district is low due to poor soil conditions, lack of assured irrigation and ignorance of the majority of the cultivators to switch over to scientific method of farming. Yield rates also vary widely within the district depending on the above factors. The plains of Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna *tahsils* give higher yield than the hilly areas. But the most important factor adversely affecting the yield rates is the small extent of irrigation facility available in the district (6 per cent of the net cropped area) which restricts the introduction and efficacy of improved agricultural inputs like high-yielding seeds and fertilisers.

Government have implemented special projects like Drought Prone Area Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Project in the district to help the small and marginal farmers in the district to move away from their subsistence farming and achieve a better socio-economic standard. Use of tractors and pumps are increasing. Other plant protection implements like sprayers and dusters are being used by the farmers for applying insecticides. The traditional wooden plough has been replaced by iron plough in many places. Improved agricultural implements like mould bold plough, seed drill, garden rake, trench hoe, sprayers, etc. are being supplied at subsidised rates to the poor farmers of the district. Demonstrations in the cultivators' fields are being conducted by the Agriculture Department to convince them about the modern farming methods. The local cultivators are accustomed to growing long duration paddy varieties for good harvest under favourable weather conditions. But due to uncertainty of monsoon they sustain heavy loss to the extent of total crop failure. So it has become necessary to introduce and popularise short-duration, drought resistant and high-yielding varieties of different crops. With the success of crop demonstrations the farmers are gradually giving up the primitive method

of cultivation and taking two crops with residual moisture in rainfed areas and three crops in irrigated areas. Farmers' training camps are also being organised to acquaint them with all the aspects of scientific agriculture.

In order to help the cultivators to take to improved agricultural practices, cash loans under Agriculturists Loan Act and Land Improvement Loan Act are regularly given to deserving tenants. The Agriculturists Loan Act was intended to help the farmers in purchasing seeds or cattle or for any other purpose connected with agriculture. Later this loan was also advanced for rebuilding of the cultivator's house damaged or destroyed by flood. Land improvement loan is advanced for any work which adds to the letting value of land. The land improvement work includes construction of wells, tanks and other works for storage of water, preparation of land for irrigation, reclamation of land for agricultural purpose, etc.

Amount of loan given under these acts during last 5 years is given below :—

Year (1)	L. I. Act (In rupees) (2)	A. L. Act (In rupees) (3)
1973-74	.. 4,15,500	3,90,000
1974-75	.. 45,000	3,95,000
1975-76	..	26,00,000
1976-77	..	51,540
1977-78	.. 70,000	1,00,000

Agricultural shows and exhibitions that were being conducted regularly in different places of the district in the past have not yet been given up. In addition, farmers' training programmes, both in the field and in camps, are now being conducted by the Agriculture Department to educate the cultivators in advanced methods of scientific cultivation with improved seeds, implements and fertilisers. Multiple cropping demonstrations in farmers' fields have created a good impact on the Agriculturists. Crop competitions in paddy, wheat, oil-seeds and pulses are conducted every year and prizes are awarded to successful farmers.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS

Agriculture in the district is not mechanised. The age-old wooden plough, leveller, spade, sickle and several other implements to suit to the local conditions of soil and crop are in use. The country plough is the most commonly used implement. In areas where shifting cultivation is done the land is usually prepared with the help of spades and other primitive implements.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

The plains of the district are inhabited by a number of big and progressive farmers who have introduced mechanisation in farming. Most of these cultivators possess tractors. The use of pump sets is also gaining popularity. During 1977 there were about 500 pump sets in use and the number of tractors registered in the district was 206, out of which 195 belonged to private persons.

The district has a tractorisation unit of the State Government. In 1977-78 there were 12 tractors under the scheme stationed at different centres in the district and were hired out to farmers. The unit also demonstrates the use of various improved agricultural implements in different places to popularise their use amongst the cultivators. The Agricultural implements are also sold to the farmers.

Servicing facilities for agricultural implements are inadequate and are almost absent in rural areas. The State Government maintains a Zonal Service Station at Bhawanipatna which attends to the servicing and repairing needs of tractors. The private dealers dealing in different types of pump sets have their own servicing units.

The number of various agricultural implements in use in the district in 1972 is given below :—

Wooden plough	..	1,41,058
Iron plough	..	3,321
Sugarcane crushers (Bullock driven)	..	1,354
Sugarcane crushers (Power driven)	..	1,276
Carts (Bullock driven)	..	43,359
Oil engines	..	98
Electric pumps and pumps for tube-wells	..	32
Tractors	..	217
Oil Crushers (Ghani)	..	452

ROTATION OF CROPS

Paddy, ragi, maize, jowar, jute, mesta, vegetables, chilli, groundnut, etc., are mostly grown in the Kharif season. Crops usually grown in the Rabi season are wheat, winter paddy, oil seeds, potato, tobacco, onion, garlic, coriander and some varieties of pulses. Generally only one crop is now being grown in the Kharif season. There is hardly any second crop. Area under multiple cropping is also limited. In the irrigated areas, paddy is followed by a second crop usually of pulses or oil-seeds. In other areas, paddy is the sole crop of the year. Absence of assured water-supply has considerable impact on the district. In the unirrigated areas, crop pattern is hardly diversified and a second crop is seldom grown. Yet another method of increasing Agricultural production is to introduce rational cropping patterns which are best suited to the local conditions. Such patterns have been developed for the district by the State Agriculture

Department and during the past few years demonstrations have been conducted in cultivators' fields under various schemes. Such demonstrations have a good impact on the cultivators and create initiative for intensive cultivation. Gradually the farmers are adopting double cropping, multiple cropping, mixed cropping, inter cropping and relay cropping practices. These diversified and rotational methods of improved cultivation with high-yielding seeds have helped the cultivators to bear the loss from failure of a particular crop.

Traditionally the cultivators take care for the production of quality seeds and seedlings. After harvesting the crop is dried thoroughly and then threshed. It is further dried in the sun for a few days and then stored. Leaves of some indigenous plants and also ash are mixed with the seeds as a precaution against pest attack. During recent years increased attention is being given to the quality of seeds and seedlings for better production and to maintain the quality of the high-yielding varieties. The nucleus seeds are generally supplied by the Agriculture Department and also by the Seed Corporation of India. Previously the tribal farmers did not pay much attention to the quality of seeds. However, of late, the use of improved seeds, especially of ragi and paddy, are gaining popularity among them. To attract large number of small and marginal farmers to the new production technology of short duration and drought-resistant varieties of paddy, millets, oil-seeds and pulses, mini kits were supplied to farmers as seed packets during 1975-76 and 1976-77 Kharif season. This proved a success and the farmers have evinced interest in the cultivation of short duration varieties of paddy, mung, biri, ragi, etc.

Quantity of seeds supplied to the cultivators by the Agriculture Department in 1977-78 is given below :

Category of Seeds	Quantity supplied (in Quintals)
Paddy (high-yielding)	838.30
Maize	12.84
Jower	4.43
Ragi	34.08
Mung	57.86
Biri	69.85
Arhar	4.64
Cowpea	1.80
Groundnut	19.51
Til	3.91
Sunflower	4.00
Cotton	43.07
Mesta	3.02

Continued—

Category of Seeds	Quantity Supplied (in Quintals).
Dhaincha (Green manure)	1.25
Bajra	0.14
Sataria (Kangu)	0.35
Wheat	483.07
Bengal gram	88.99
Field pea	79.93
Lentil	1.45
Safflower	7.55
Mustard	120.93
Linseed	4.54
Sunhemp	8.00
Potato	19.00
Onion	0.68

Source—Statistical Abstract of Orissa, 1973

**MANURES
AND
FERTILISERS**

Cowdung still remains the principal manure. The farmers dump cowdung, refuses of the cattle-shed and other left-overs from the crop which form the farmyard manure. Oil-cake and silt of old tanks are also applied in the fields. With the efforts of the Agriculture Department the local cultivators are gradually adopting compost as a substitute for farmyard manure. In 1976-77, 5,06,110 tonnes of compost were prepared in the district. Green manuring of paddy fields is also becoming popular. An area of 12,063 hectares was green manured with sunhemp and *daincha* in 1976-77. Those who take to shifting cultivation burn the vegetations on the fields and the ash thus obtained is spread over the soil to fertilise the field.

The use of chemical fertilisers is largely confined to the progressive farmers mostly in Bhawanipatna, Lanjigarh, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna *tahsils*, who are also the highest consumers of chemical fertilisers in the district. But due to the high cost of the fertilisers, and comparatively less area being under improved seeds and crops, their application has not been adequate. Another set-back of extensive use of chemical fertilisers is want of sufficient irrigation facilities.

Generally nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers are used. Consumption of chemical fertilisers in the district during last 3 years is given below—

Year	Nitrogenous (in Qtls.)	Phosphatic (in Qtls.)	Potassic (in Qtls.)
1974-75	226.275	38.476	31.551
1975-76	287.949	55.689	53.254
1976-77	272.040	92.504	53.450

There are a number of diseases and pests that cause considerable damage to crops. To add to this, damage is also caused by wild bug, case worm, rice hispa, jessids, blast, blight, etc. *Pyrilla purpusila* is the common pest found in the sugarcane and it is also affected by stem borer and top shoot borer. Potato is affected by early and late blight. Besides, grasshoppers, caterpillars, fungi and virus cause a lot of damage to different crops. In 1977 due to severe attack of pests like swarming caterpillars, hairy caterpillars and cut worms in some parts of the district in epidemic form there was severe loss to major crops like paddy.

Use of modern insecticides and fungicides were unknown to the cultivators in the past. A number of superstitious practices were followed by the people to ward off the pest and crop diseases. Leaves, barks and ash of some indigenous plants with very bitter taste and smell are still used to prevent pests while storing grains.

With wide propaganda and also demonstrations the Agriculture Department has been able to impress upon the cultivators the efficacy of the modern techniques of agricultural practices. Gradually the people are adopting scientific methods to control pests and crop diseases. Sufficient stocks of pesticides and plant protection equipments are being maintained at district headquarters and Community Development Blocks to ensure timely supply to the farmers. Some farmers also have their own sprayers and dusters. There is a provision of 25 per cent subsidy to supply sprayers to the farmers through the Agro-Industries Corporation, a State Government undertaking.

The Agriculture Department of the State Government maintains three seed multiplication farms located at Arakabahali (near Bhawanipatna), Khariar and Nawapara. The Arakabahali seed farm was started in 1954 and the other two farms were established in 1960. Seeds produced in these farms are supplied to the cultivators after scientific tests. High-yielding and improved paddy, wheat, pulses, oil-seeds, maize, vegetables, cotton, etc. are generally produced. Besides the production of seeds, these farms also conduct demonstrations of improved methods of cultivation. The quantity of seeds of different important crops multiplied during 1976-77 is given below

Name of Crop		Production (in quintals)
Paddy	..	1033.35
Jower	..	6.24
Castor	..	93.40
Maize	..	7.50
Arhat	..	2.70
Ragi	..	8.84
Biri	..	43.52
Mung	..	3.42

The rainfall in the district is normally adequate for a fairly good Kharif crop and light crops in the Rabi season. But long breaks of monsoon during the rainy season and wide variations in the quantum of rainfall from year to year have caused frequent failure of crops. Almost the entire district is drought-prone, but areas frequently susceptible to drought conditions are the entire Nawapara *tahsil*, Lanjigarh, Madanpur-Rampur and Narla blocks in Lanjigarh *tahsil* and Golamunda block in Dharamgarh *tahsil*. Partial failure of crops in the remaining areas is reported almost every year.¹ Unlike the coastal districts of the State, Kalahandi falls outside the cyclonic tract. Cyclones in their severity are rather rare. The district except some river-side areas of Nawapara and Dharamgarh *tahsil* is free from floods.

No adequate records are available to throw light on the calamities visiting the ex-State of Kalahandi in old times. Famine reports of Chhatisgarh of which Khariar ex-Jamindari (now Nawapara subdivision) formed a part till 1936 speak of the condition prevalent in that area in the following terms.

Food Scarcity 1868

The monsoon did not break in time. The paddy crop received a major set back. Kodo crop had a good harvest and it could meet the food requirements of a section of people. Relief centres were opened to supply food to needy people.

Famine of 1897

Partial failure of Rabi and Kharif crops was a recurrent feature for about three years beginning from 1884, culminating in the disastrous famine of 1897. Excessive rains, but untimely fall had their deterrent effects on crops. Government opened relief centres and provided works of public utility for employment of the wage earners. Loans were advanced to the cultivators under the Agriculturists Loan Act. Effects of this famine on the prices of commodities was disastrous and the cost of living went very high. The average price of rice in Chhatisgarh was $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers (about 7kg.) per rupee. After May, 1897, death-rate rose to 81 per mille. Birth-rate fell considerably. The officers who were in the administration at that time had no previous experience to tackle the famine situation and were unable to prevent the heavy loss of human lives.

¹. A study for determining the rainfall cycle in Balangir District was undertaken by the Bureau of Statistics and Economics, Orissa, on the suggestion of Dr. Pranakrushna Parija, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University. The statistical analysis of rainfall in respect of Titilagarh observatory has found place in the Balangir District Gazetteer (1968). The conclusions also apply to the entire area of south Kalahandi from Khariar to Jonk. It shows that there is a year of drought every three or four years.

Again in 1899, there were irregular showers. The tanks also did not retain sufficient water for irrigation. Consequently crops failed. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur reported that there was complete and absolute failure of both autumn and spring harvests in 1899-1900. The Government started road construction work to provide employment to labourers. A number of irrigation tanks were excavated. Earth work and collection of ballast for the Raipur-Dhamtari feeder line and the proposed Raipur-Visakhapatnam railway line were carried on (the latter railway was actually opened in 1928). Free kitchens were opened in villages. People were given doles. Initially the people were hesitant to accept food in those centres for fear of being declared out-castes. This apprehension could hold them back only for a few days. After some days of painful starvation people flocked to free kitchens in considerable numbers. About 42 per cent of the total population of Chhattisgarh received such doles. The effects of the famine were of a magnitude unprecedented in any previous famines. About 7,07,000 people (about 45 per cent) received all kinds of relief. Land revenue to the tune of Rs. 8,50,000 had to be suspended. The ex-Zamindar of Khariar spent about Rs. 8,000 on relief work and maintained nine kitchens throughout the famine period. He also advanced to tenants loans of Rs. 30,000 for purchase of seeds.

In 1902-03, there was again scarcity but of a lesser severity. Another famine visited the Kalahandi ex-State and Khariar region in 1919. As an aftermath of the First World War the general economic condition of the people had deteriorated. It went still worse with this scarcity. There was cessation of rainfall from 13th September 1918, though from May the total rainfall (71.07) had been ample and well distributed. Except early variety of paddy, all other crops, namely *mandia*, the staple foodgrain of the poor tribals, *rasi* an important item of export, *mung*, *biri*, and *kandol* suffered seriously during the drought. Profiteering and unauthorised export aggravated the situation. Though measures like provision of *taccavi* loans and supply of foodgrains from stocks of previous harvests were taken up, people suffered greatly. Prices of food-stuffs shot up. The brunt of high prices fell heavily on the poor people. A virulent type of cholera came in continuation of the distress caused by influenza epidemic and food scarcity of 1918 and raised the death-rate to about 80 per mille in 1919. Food scarcity led to malnutrition and some deaths also occurred due to starvation in 1920.

There were partial scarcities in 1922-23, 1925-26, and 1929-30 due to drought conditions and the rivers of the district were in floods during 1927 resulting in local distress.

Famine of
1899

Famine of
1919-20

Drought of
1954-55

In 1954 except for failure of rains in the early part of the season, it was more or less adequate except in certain small pockets. The whole of Nawapara subdivision was affected by drought where the yield was less than 50 per cent. In other areas it was 50 to 60 per cent.

In 1955 there was scanty rain in the early part of the season. Though the sowing operation could not be made in time, the paddy crop could not grow up due to scanty rain. Timely reploughing operation could not be made and there was delay in transplantation. There was satisfactory rainfall in the last part of the year, i.e., in September, 1955. This rain could not help the early variety of paddy crop. The outturn of late variety of paddy crop was also not satisfactory as reploughing and transplantation operation could not be done in time. The condition of crop especially in Bhawanipatna subdivision was rather unsatisfactory. Taking the normal yield to be 75 per cent, the failure of crops in Bhawanipatna subdivision was about 40 per cent, in Nawapara subdivision about 30 per cent and in Dharamgarh subdivision about 20 per cent. In certain pockets, however, the loss was more.

All possible relief measures were taken by the State Government by providing employment to the affected people. Eleven mid-day meal centres were opened in the district and about 1,000 children attended these centres daily. Loans in cash and kind (in shape of seeds) were advanced to the cultivators to raise a second crop to make good the loss as far as possible and the collection of land revenue was suspended.

Drought of
1965-66

During 1965-66 this district was severely affected by drought as never before, especially in the Nawapara subdivision. Due to scanty rainfall in the months of June, August and October in 1965, the Kharif paddy crop was very severely affected. The drought was responsible for the loss of nearly 3/4th of the total crop production. The effect was so severe that its impact continued to be felt during 1966-67 also. The drought was apprehended in August, 1965 itself and to meet the situation as also to combat its after effects various measures were taken by Government immediately. The bulk of the population which constituted the landless agricultural labourers became unemployed due to suspension of all sorts of agricultural operations. The worst sufferers were the landed gentry, who because of the drought could not reap a harvest nor could they take to manual labour to which they were never accustomed. The pastures lost the greenary and the bovine population therefore were equally starved. Everywhere there was an acute shortage of water. All these presented a complex problem for the district.

As a measure of providing employment to the people a net work of labour intensive schemes and test relief works were taken up even in the remotest corners of the district which provided employment to 106,722 persons. During 1965-66 to 1966-67 a total amount of Rs. 57,12,000 was spent in the district in executing different test relief works, etc., and Rs. 1,37,01,300 was given as loan under the Agriculturists' Loan Act and Land Improvement Loan Act. Grafutitous relief centres were opened in 228 places. Free kitchens were opened from July, 1966 both by the State Government and also by the philanthropic organisations and the benevolent members of the public.

The Rotary Club of Bhubaneshwar collected Rs. 20,000 from Rotary Clubs of Europe and gave it to Rama Devi's relief organisation which was working in Kalahandi at that time Rama Devi collected 12 destitute children and brought them to Satyabhamapur in Cuttack district where some of them may still be there. One of the children was given away in marriage for which the Rotary Club of Bhubaneshwar gave her a wedding present. Red Cross and CARE had quite large scale relief camps in Khariar, milk-feeding was also undertaken by the UNICEF.

In 1977 this district experienced an unprecedented flood due to sudden and heavy rainfall from the 9th to 13th of September. The rainfall in and around Bhawanipatna which is normally a drought striken area experienced 275 mm., on the 12th September against the normal rainfall of 220.9 mm., for this month in the Kalahandi district. The extent of precipitation in about 24 hours was more than the month's rainfall and about 1/5 th of the annual rainfall. Such heavy precipitation caused extensive damage and havoc disrupting life and communication for a couple of days, bringing acute suffering to the people. Almost all the rivers of the district including the Tel, the Sunder and their tributaries were in high spate. A number of minor irrigation projects, bridges and culverts were washed away. The newly constructed bridge over river Tel on Balangir-Bhawanipatna road was also severely damaged. Roads at many places were submerged under water disrupting communication and causing serious damage to the roads. 389 villages covering an area of 69,606 hectares and a population of 1.62 lakhs were affected by this flood. Crops worth rupees 104.16 lakhs were damaged in an area of 11,828 hectares. Twenty human lives were lost in the calamity.

Immediately after this severe flood there was extensive outbreak of swarming caterpillars. In Kalahandi about 8,741 hectares were affected by these pests. Prior instructions had been issued to the field officers against the impending pest attack. Immediate action was taken when pests appeared. When the pest attack became more

Flood of
1977

extensive, the Director, Agricultural Aviation, New Delhi and the Plant Protection Adviser, Government of India, were contacted to send their air-crafts for undertaking aerial spraying. Four air-crafts operated in the area from the Utkala air-strip and the Belpada air-strip. Control measures with ground equipments were also undertaken to check further spread of these pests. There was a substantial crop loss due to the pest attack, some farmers lost their Kharif crop completely while many harvested the premature crop to avoid total loss. Vigorous efforts were made to encourage farmers to raise a second crop to compensate the losses on account of floods and pest epidemics.

Necessary relief measures were undertaken to provide food and employment to the people.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Live-stock development in the district is almost neglected. In a largely agrarian society like that of the district, people can supplement their income by rearing live-stock and developing dairy farming. But very rarely this has been undertaken by the local people as a commercial proposition. Cattle rearing is prevalent among the local people, but only on a domestic scale. Dairy farms have not developed mostly due to the lack of demand for milk and milk products and the problems of marketing. Domestic poultry farming is prevalent widely among the Scheduled Castes and the tribal communities. Birds and eggs are sold by the local people in weekly markets. Due to lack of market and transport difficulties, poultry farming is not developing on a commercial basis. Piggery is also widely prevalent mainly among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Pig meat is a favourite food of the local tribals and Harijans. Goats and sheep are reared for table purpose.

The live-stock population (according to Live stock Census, 1972) are given below :

Cattle	..	619,985
Buffaloes	..	157,741
Goats	..	175,688
Sheep	..	151,334
Pigs	..	20,370
Horses and Ponies	..	2,751
Mules	..	688
Donkeys	..	191
Poultry	..	743,729

The pastures and grazing grounds available in the district are not sufficient for all categories of animals to graze for the whole year. There are extensive areas of forests and waste lands and plenty of green grass for the cattle to graze during the rains. Every village has its own pasture (*gochar*). Acute shortage of green grass is felt after the rains and the animals remain underfed during the summer months depending mostly on paddy straw.

To substitute the shortage of natural pasture, fodder cultivation has been taken up throughout the district. During 1977 fodder cultivation was taken up in about 45 hectares by 151 persons. The seeds of maize, cowpea, barseem and M. P. Chari along with fodder roots were supplied by the Veterinary Department to the cultivators. Besides, fodder cultivation was also undertaken in some forest lands of the district by the Forest Department. During 1978, a number of Grama Pachayats had taken up fodder cultivation in the village pastures with Dinanath grass for multiplication and for future expansion to other areas of the localities. A departmental fodder farm with an area of 44.20 hectares has been established in this district to supply fodder to the cattle of the dairy farm.

Agricultural by-products like rice bran, wheat bran, edible oil-cakes and pulses like biri and kulthi are also used as cattle feed. Premixed cattle and poultry feeds are marketed by the Orissa Agro-Industries Corporation, a State Government undertaking.

There were 72,570 milch cows and 19,522 milch buffaloes in this district according to 1972 Live-stock Census. Milk yield of the local cows is very meagre and they remain dry for most part of the year. Generally the cows are neglected and preference is given to bullocks because of their utility in agriculture. Till recently no systematic attention was given by the local people for improved breeds.

There is a live-stock breeding-cum-dairy farm at Bhawanipatna. Started in 1968, the farm was previously stationed at Balangir due to lack of accommodation in the district. It was shifted to Bhawanipatna in 1974. There are 136 heads of cattle in the farm including 45 cows. The cattle belong to Haryana breed. They are being upgraded with Jersey breed. In an average about 130 liters of milk is produced daily which is marketed in Bhawanipatna town.

Being a drought-prone area, the district is suitable for the development of live-stock and dairy which will help the poor cultivators economically. During recent years steps are being taken by the Government through various development projects to develop dairy farming on a commercial basis. Six Primary Milk Producers' Co-operative

Societies have been registered in the Community Development Block areas of Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Komna and Nawapara. At present they are handling about 60 litres of milk daily due to limited scope in the local markets. There is ample prospect of this industry in future when it will be possible to supply milk to bigger markets in an organised manner. Besides these milk unions, 54 cows have been supplied to the small and marginal farmers of the district for the production of milk for profit. Both the schemes of the single-cow unit and the milk union are subsidised by the Government. It has been experienced that the establishment of milk unions and consequent appearance of an assured market for milk, creates among the farmers an incentive for the adoption of measures to improve milk yield.

Cattle Breeding

The local breeds of cattle are generally stunted in growth and are poor in quality. Bullocks and buffaloes are employed in ploughing and pulling carts. Cows and she-buffaloes are maintained for milk purpose. This district is the habitat of a local type of milch breed known as 'the Khariar' cattle, popularly called 'Tarbod' cattle after the village of the same name in the Nawapara subdivision. It is a small statured breed with defined medium type character of milch productivity—milk yield being about 2 kg. per day. Generally it is reddish grey in colour with a white star or blaze on the forehead. If properly maintained, a cow of this breed is capable of yielding 4 to 5 litres of milk per day. This breed was selected for research by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

For last 20 years the State Government is implementing various schemes for the creation of graded cattle of improved progeny, particularly cross-breed animals of exotic species and high yielding varieties. The breeding is done both by natural process and by artificial insemination. In the beginning artificial insemination was abandoned for some time due to lack of enthusiasm among the local people.

During past few decades steps were being taken to improve the local breeds of cattle by cross-breeding with Haryana and Red Sindhi bulls and Murrah buffaloes. During recent years Jersey breed has been introduced in the district. There are at present a net work of 45 artificial insemination sub-centres and 14 natural service bull centres in the district. A semen collection centre with 10 Jersey bulls was started in the dairy farm campus at Bhawanipatna in 1975. It supplies semen to the artificial sub-centres functioning in different veterinary dispensaries and live-stock aid centres. The Utkal Gomangala Samiti maintains 28 bull centres for natural breeding with Haryana, Red Sindhi and Jersey bulls. For the upgradation of buffaloes steps have been taken to introduce the Surti breed in the district. This breed has been obtained from Gujarat.

The goats, sheep and pigs are reared only for meat. The climatic condition of the district is not congenial to the woolly breed of sheep. The local breed of goat yield very little milk, barely sufficient for their kids.

Sheep,
Goats and
Pigs

For the upgradation of the local breed of goats a few Betal bucks were supplied to some Grama Panchayats in the past. Presently 100 Kalinga bucks have been procured for distribution among the small and marginal farmers of the district for cross-breeding. During the last two years 65 improved bucks were supplied to the tribals and the Scheduled Castes people in the Community Development Block areas of Thuamul-Rampur and Madanpur-Rampur.

No systematic steps were taken for the upgradation of the local sheep. Recently 20 cross-bred corredable rams have been procured for cross-breeding.

Twelve numbers of crossbred medium Yorkshire boars have been procured and supplied to the people in Thuamul-Rampur and Lanjigarh areas of the district.

Poultry keeping is widely prevalent among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people of the district. The local breed is extremely hardy and requires no special care for rearing. Besides, these birds collect their own food. Being shy layers, these small statured birds are mainly used for table purpose. The people in some areas of the district have got duck rearing practice.

Poultry

In order to improve the local breed by cross-breeding with improved species and also to attract the people of the district for keeping poultry for profit, various schemes are being undertaken by the Government. Pullets, cockrels, hatching eggs, etc. are being supplied to the people by the Veterinary Department. There is a hundred-bird poultry unit at Bhawanipatna started under the All-India Poultry Development Scheme and two such units have been established at Kesinga and Khariar. All these units maintain the white Leg Horn breed.

To help the local people in marketing their poultry and eggs two poultry co-operative societies have been registered recently in the district. One of these societies has been assisted with an amount of Rs. 1,500/- as working capital.

Cattle shows are organised regularly by the Animal Husbandry Department to encourage people to possess exotic breeds. Each year, during the observation of the Gosambardhana week cattle shows are organised at different centres of the district.

Cattle Shows
and Fairs

Cattle Markets

Transction of cattle of the local breed takes place in the weekly markets at Bhawanipatna, Utkela, Dharamgarh, Junagarh, Khariar Road, Khariar and Bhanpur where bullocks are mainly transacted.

Cattle and Poultry Disease

The common contagious diseases of the cattle in the district are rinderpest, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarters, anthrax and foot and mouth disease. Besides, the cattle suffer from diseases caused by different parasites. Haemorrhagic septicaemic and black-quarter generally occur during rainy season. A large number of cattle are infected by foot and mouth diseases. Although cases of mortality are few, it causes a great economic loss to the farmers because when affected the bullocks become incapable for work and agriculture is handicapped. Common poultry diseases are ranikhet and fowl pox.

Both curative and preventive measures are undertaken by the technical staff of the Veterinary Department stationed at different veterinary institutions in the district. Being an inter-state border district, check-posts have been established at Chhilpa and Khariar Road and Nawapara to vaccinate the cattle imported from outside the State. The costly vaccine of the foot and mouth disease is given only to the graded animals free of cost.

Table below shows the number of cases treated by the Veterinary institutions along with the numbers vaccinated during 1976-77.

Number of cases treated	..	4,52,861
Number of vaccinations done against—		
Rinderpest	..	26,246
Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	..	3,65,214
Black quarter	..	1,66,922
Anthrax	..	6,466
Foot and mouth disease	..	238
R. Ov.	..	40,814
Fowl pox	..	18,583
Others	..	442

Veterinary Institutions

There are 3 veterinary hospitals in the district, one at the district headquarters, and the other two located in the Dharamgarh and Nawapara subdivisions. Besides, there are 19 dispensaries, three minor veterinary dispensaries and sixty live-stock aid centres functioning in different parts of the district.

The district has a number of hill streams and important rivers which are the natural sources of fish supply in the district. Besides these streams and rivers, a water area of 6097.41 hectares is available from tanks under different Grama Panchayats. The irrigation projects of the district have also created a water area of 648.71 hectares. Although the district has immense potentialities for the development of inland fishery, it has not yet become an important source of subsidiary income to the local people. Pisciculture has been taken up in some Grama Panchayat tanks covering an area of 752.31 hectares only. In addition, some private persons have taken up pisciculture in their own tanks.

About 40,000 kg. of inland fish produced annually in the district is consumed internally. In addition to this, a similar quantity of marine fish (both fresh and dried) is imported from the Ganjam district of Orissa and from Waltair and Vizianagram in Andhra Pradesh.

The Fisheries Department of the State Government have started fry supply centres in different parts of the district located at Bhawani-patna, Bhatrajore, Baldiamal, Koksara, Khariar and Nawapara. Fish breeding is conducted at Bhawanipatna, Bhatrajore and Koksara. The fish farms consist of some nursery tanks, rearing tanks and stocking tanks. The centres are the source of supply of fry. Prior to 1954-55, when rearing of fry was not being carried out in the district fingerlings were being procured from outside for distribution. At present about 30 lakhs of fry are being supplied by the Fisheries Department to different Grama Panchayats and private pisciculturists. In each subdivision a Fisheries Extension Officer has been posted to render technical advice to the pisciculturists.

The Fisheries Department is giving demonstrations for the production of quality spawn by induced breeding technique, adopting modern scientific methods. The commercial Banks are also giving loans to private pisciculturists for the renovation of derelict tanks for development of pisciculture.

There are a number of fisherman families in the district who fish from rivers, tanks and swamps and sell them in local markets. Fishery is an important source of livelihood of a number of people living on the banks of the rivers Tel and Indravati in Dharamgarh, Nawapara and Jayapatna *tahsils*. The population of fishermen is quite negligible in the district. According to 1961 Census only 454 persons were engaged in fishing. Traditional fishing implements like nets, bamboo traps and angling rods are in common use in the district.

KALAHANDI

Kalahandi district is noted for its rich forests which cover nearly 40 per cent of its total geographical area. In 1977, it extended over an area of about 4,775 sq. km. (including the forest of Kashipur *tahsil* of Koraput district). The forest comprises 1,734 sq. km. of reserved, 2,482 sq. km. of demarcated and 559 sq. km. of undemarcated protected forests.

The most important forest produce are firewood, timber, bamboo and Kendu leaf. Bamboos of excellent quality are the predominant products in the forest tracts in Lanjigarh and Bhawanipatna *tahsils*. Teak, Sal, Piasal, Sisu, Sahaj, Bija, Jamun, Mohua, etc. are the main timber species found in the district with Sal predominating. There was a time when teak was abundant. Khariar is the only area within the State of Orissa which forms a part of the natural teak belt of Madhya Pradesh, and once it owned some of the best teak. But due to reckless felling by the contractors engaged by the ex-Zamindari, the valuable timber species have practically disappeared. The method of exploitation of large timber was being carried on by contract system and the contractors were given the monopoly to fell trees above a certain girth (according to C. P. L. R. Act, 1917, it was 4 feet). The forests being worked by the contractors in this way for years and unworthy people being recruited to the Estate forest staff, the bulk of it now contains a few or no large timber of value. Teak was also found in many village lands and in the forest areas in the valley of the Tel river. Bulk of the teak has also disappeared in an orgy of destruction which followed the granting to villagers of the right to trees standing on their own holdings during 1948. Nawa-para *tahsil* is still noted for good quality teak wood.

Firewood, timber and bamboos are exported in large quantities outside the district. Kendu leaves possess a good market both inside the country and abroad.

Other forest products are myrobalans, broom-grass, lac, Mohwa flowers and seeds, Antia bark, Sabai grass, catachu, tamarind, arrowroot, honey, hide, horn, etc.

Unrestricted and irregular felling done in the past was responsible for rapid deterioration of forest in the district. Destruction of vegetation by burning forest areas in shifting cultivation is still a common practice by the poor tribal cultivators of the hilly tracts. Scientific exploitation has been introduced to preserve the forest to meet the growing demand of the people and to obtain substantial revenue for the State exchequer.

The following statement shows the revenue earned from the forest during 1976-77:—

Sources		Revenue (in rupees)
Timber	..	58,34,422
Firewood	..	6,39,037
Bamboos	..	9,35,486
Kendu leaves	..	56,22,447
Minor Forest Produce	..	6,87,727
Other sources	..	3,86,218

Although the district is rich in forest resources, especially in respect of some important products like good quality timber, bamboos and Kendu leaves, the impact of forest on the economy of the district is not very significant. Some of the forest based industries like saw mills, carpentry units, etc. have sprung up in the district, but a major portion of the timber is sent out of the district either in the form of logs or sawn timber. Bamboos are exported from the district to feed paper mills established in some other districts of the State. The local people get some employment in plucking the Kendu leaves which are exported outside the State. A large number of small breweries have, however, come into existence in the district which use Mohua flowers for the preparation of country liquor. Forests have provided some subsidiary sources of income to the local people. Collection of minor forest products, picking of kendu leaves, and cutting of timber and bamboo are some of the important subsidiary occupations. A large number of local inhabitants fall back upon numerous species of fruits and roots obtained from the forest as their main source of subsistence. Forest products also constitute an important item of export of the district.

APPENDIX I

Area, Production and Yield Rate of different crops for the agricultural year 1976-77 •

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tonnes)	Yield rate (Quintals per hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Rice	..	259,800	169,560
2	Wheat	..	3,198	4,098
3	Ragi	..	26,621	10,950
4	Maize	..	14,319	9,404
5	Jowar	..	5,123	3,237
6	Bajra	..	364	166
7	Small Millets	..	56,816	19,342
<i>Total—Cereals</i>		366,241	216,757	5·9
8	Tur	..	9,639	4,146
9	Gram	..	6,930	2,668
10	Mung	..	18,052	6,768
11	Biri	..	21,334	7,660
12	Kulthi	..	11,510	3,116
13	Cowpea	..	1,568	584
14	Field pea	..	12,254	3,676
15	Other Kharif pulses	..	500	100
16	Other Rabi pulses	..	8,849	2,491
<i>Total—pulses</i>		90,636	31,209	3·4
17	Groundnut	..	3,145	3,418
18	Til	..	12,497	4,860
19	Castor	..	6,524	2,858
20	Mustard	..	10,224	4,930
21	Linseed	..	8,555	3,167
22	Nizer	..	2,707	548
23	Sunflower	..	338	101
24	Safflower	..	451	180
<i>Total—Oil-seeds</i>		44,441	20,062	4·5

Continued

APPENDIX I

Area, Production and Yield Rate of different crop for the agricultural year 1976-77

Sl. No.	Crop	Area (in hectares)	Production (in tonnes)	Yield rate (Quintals per hectare)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25	Potato	..	37	157
26	Sweet potato	..	5,579	45.6
27	Onion	..	5,164	40.9
28	Other (Kharif) vegetables	..	10,476	43.7
29	Other (Rabi) vegetables	..	11,509	47.1
	<i>Total—Vegetables</i>	..	32,765	44.8
30	Chillies	..	7,119	3.5
31	Corriender	..	723	2.8
32	Garlic	..	157	3.5
33	Ginger	..	133	3.5
34	Turmeric	..	279	6.7
	<i>Total—Condiments and spices</i>	..	8,411	3.6
35	Mango	..	760	3,800
36	Banana	..	225	2,908
37	Citrus	..	412	4,150
38	Papaya	..	100	420
39	Coconut	..	180	40
40	Cashew nut	..	40	12
41	Other fruits	..	240	625
	<i>Total—Fruits</i>	..	1,795	..
42	Jute†	..	40	267
43	Mesta†	..	3,484	3.3
44	Sunhemp †	..	426	2.5
45	Cotton†	..	670	0.9
46	Tobacco	..	2,215	3.4
47	Sugarcane	..	4,600	70.0

*. SOURCE—Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa.

†. Production and yield rates in bales of 180 kgs. each.

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing industry was conspicuous by its absence in the Kalahandi ex-State area. Among cottage industries mention may be made of lac processing, weaving of cotton cloth, pottery, bamboo basket making, mat weaving, construction of plough and solid wheeled carts, making brass ornaments and blacksmithy. All these manufactures were to meet the simple requirement of the villages. In the past smelting of iron ore in charcoal furnaces was widely practised by the Lohars, but incourse of time, the cheap factory made iron almost completely replaced the local products, though the practice is being still adhered to by villagers living close to the Basang hills and some parts of the plateau region.

Kalahandi is industrially one of the most backward districts of Orissa. According to the 1971 Census, only 0·93 per cent of the workers of the district were engaged in manufacturing other than household industry as against 2·30 per cent in the State. Household industry engaged 2·82 per cent of the workers which, however, was less than the State average of 3·63 per cent.

The district is quite rich in agriculture and forest resources. Moreover, a few mineral resources are also there in the district. Inspite of having all those resources the district is industrially very backward.

The slow growth of industries in the district is mainly due to the absence of coal and other sources of power, small extent of mineral resources available, and low production of agricultural raw materials excepting paddy, inadequate infrastructural facilities, lack of skilled workers, shortage of capital and entrepreneurial talent and large percentage of backward people in the district.

For the first time in 1925 a diesel power house was installed in Bhawanipatna. It mainly supplied electricity to the palace and a few other government institutions. After the merger of the ex-State, the power house was taken over by the State Government and it introduced a number of modifications in the supply and distribution system. Subsequently some other diesel power houses were installed in the district to supply electricity at Junagarh, Kesinga, Khariar, Nawapara and Khariar Road. In course of time these diesel power houses were closed and electricity was supplied to the district from the State Electricity grid fed by the Hirakud Hydro-electric Project.

All the five towns, namely, Bhawanipatna, Kisinga, Junagarh, Khariar and Khariar Road have been electrified. The rural electrification programme in the district has also gained some momentum. 277 villages have been electrified till December 1977 including the subdivisional headquarters of Nawapara and Dharamgarh.

The consumption of electricity in the district during 1976-77 is given below.

Category	No. of Consumers	Consumption (in units)	Percentage to total district consumption
1	2	3	4
Domestic	..	2,822	(24.31)
Commercial	..	1,710	(29.78)
Industrial	..	163	(28.56)
Public lighting	..	13	(5.40)
Agriculture and Irrigation	..	91	(4.86)
Public Water Works	..	12	(3.67)
General purpose tariff	..	3	(3.42)
Total	..	45,51,024	..

Compared to some other districts of Orissa, Kalahandi is rather poorly endowed with mineral resources. Graphite, manganese, bauxite, lithomargic clay, cobalt and galena are the important minerals found locally. But the deposits are either small or of low grade. Bauxite found in the district is low in silicon and high in iron with an estimated reserve of 1.8 million tonnes. Graphite deposits are found in Bhawanipatna and Nawapara *tahsils*. This is the only mineral which is being exploited at present. The extent of reserve of this mineral is not yet estimated. An area of 247 hectares was given as mining leases to different private parties. Mining operation in most of the areas is irregular and is done by manual labour. The annual production figure comes to nearly 500 tonnes on an average and is mostly used in the graphite crucible plant at Titilagarh in the neighbouring district of Balangir. According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (vide Survey of Backward Districts of Orissa), the known occurrences of mineral deposits in the district with the possible exception of bauxite are of marginal viability and can not sustain any heavy mineral-based industry.

There is no large-scale or medium size industry in the district. Whatever other industrial units exist are either in the small-scale or in the household sector. Of the small-scale industries most of the units are of conventional type like rice mills, oil mills, saw mills, etc. Processing Units predominate the industrial set up of the district.

Prior to 1965 there were about 29 industrial units of which 12 were rice mills, 2 saw mills, 2 chemical industries, and one engineering unit ; all producing consumer goods. Schemes like the Panchayat Samiti industries are being implemented in the district based chiefly on the locally available resources. State-Aid loan and loans from the Orissa Financial Corporation and the State Bank of India have been able to provide some fillip to the industrial growth in the area.

Details of the existing small-scale industries are discussed below.

Rice Mills

There are at present 18 rice mills working in the district mainly located at Kelsinga, Khariar Road and Junagarh. The total investment of the rice mills is Rs. 100·74 lakhs, having milling capacity worth Rs. 372·65 lakhs per annum. Most of these mills are registered with the Food Corporation of India and sell their products through the Corporation. Two rice mills have also oil extracting plants in addition to their main rice mills. Besides these rice mills, there are 123 rice hullers doing only job-work of hulling paddy.

Saw Mills

There are 12 saw mills working in the district. The units are engaged in job sawing and are located in places like Lanjigarh, Narla Road, Madanpur-Rampur, Khariar Road, etc. These industries have invested Rs. 4·30 lakhs in form of machinery and working capital.

The saw mill at Madanpur-Rampur is a Panchayat Samiti industry and is managed by a Co-operative Society. It has a branch saw mill at Narla Road. The Society has taken lease of 4 selected forest coupes since 1969.

Compared to the forest resources of the district the number of saw mills and their output is very small. Round logs have good demand outside the district as compared to sawn wood and the local consumption of sawn wood is also very small. Nearly 99 per cent of the timber extracted from the forests is exported outside the district in the form of logs.

Oil Mills

There are three oil mills in the district located at Kelsinga. The total investment of these mills is about Rs. 2·5 lakhs. Oil seeds like mustard, groundnut, til, linseed, etc. are available in plenty in the district and these units utilise the surplus oil seeds for manufacture of oil.

The sugar factory at Medinipur was started in December 1965 as a Panchayat Samiti industry under the management of a Co-operative Society with a capital investment of Rs. 2.23 lakhs. Owing to running on a heavy loss the factory stopped production during 1971-72. The reason for its running into loss is ascribed to the non-availability of good quality sugar cane at reasonable rates. The sugar factory, however, was given on lease to a private party in 1975-76.

Sugar Factory

At present there are five units, four located at Kelsinga and one at Bhawanipatna, manufacturing bread, biscuits and confectionery. The capital investment of these units is Rs. 0.55 lakhs. These are small units meeting the local demand of the district. One unit at Kelsinga is also supplying its products to the neighbouring district of Balangir. The prospects of these industries are good, subject to the assured supply of sugar at controlled rates.

Bakery and Confectionery

There are two units engaged in retreading and resoling of old motor tyres, one each at Bhawanipatna and Kelsinga. The capital investment of these units is Rs. 0.39 lakhs giving employment to 11 persons. These units are capable of doing job work worth Rs. 0.45 lakhs.

Retreading and Resoling of Motor tyres

There are two units in the district manufacturing homeopathic medicines and pharmaceutical medicines. The pharmaceutical medicine plant started in 1967 at Khariar Road is quite well organised and it has invested about Rs. 1.5 lakhs. The other unit located at Bhawanipatna started production in 1970. These units have good future prospects provided the supply of raw materials like industrial alcohol and other imported and scarce products remain regular.

Homeopathic and Pharmaceutical Medicines

Four Gudakhu manufacturing units have been established in the district located at Bhawanipatna, Kelsinga, Rupra Road and Narla Road. They have invested about Rs. 0.5 lakh and have provided employment to 26 persons.

Gudakhu

One unit engaged in the assembly of umbrella was started at Narla Road in 1970 with a capital investment of Rs. 25,000. It had an annual capacity of producing goods worth Rs. 60,000. The unit started production, but was subsequently closed.

Umbrella Manufacture

There are two washing soap manufacturing units located at Khariar Road and Khariar with a capital investment of Rs. 50,000. These units have an annual capacity of producing soap worth Rs. 2.0 lakhs.

Washing Soap

Wirenails
and Panel
pins

There is one well organised unit manufacturing wire nails and panel pins at Khariar Road. It was established during 1964 with a capital investment of Rs. 8.68 lakhs. In the past the industry was facing difficulty in procuring the required quantity of wire according to its requirements. Subsequently it installed a wire drawing plant of its own and was able to increase its annual production.

General
Engineering

There are 3 units in the district engaged in the manufacture of iron gates, grills, agricultural implements, steel trunks, etc. About Rs. 2.5 lakhs have been invested by these industries. They manufacture everything on order basis.

The unit at Khariar Road named as Khariar Road Blacksmithy Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. was started in 1963 as a Panchayat Samiti industry. The unit manufactures iron gates, grills, screws, gear shutters, garden chairs and various other light fabricated items. It has to depend mostly on government orders as public demand in the locality is not much. The unit is doing good business.

Aluminium
Factory

An aluminium utensils factory was established at Dharamgarh in 1971 with a working capital of Rs. 2.15 lakhs. It provides employment to 16 persons.

COTTAGE
INDUSTRIES

The important household industries in the district are handloom weaving, pottery, blacksmithy, basket making, carpentry, leather work, jewellery making, mat weaving, making of brooms from broom sticks and lac processing. According to 1971 census the total number of workers in the district was 3,80,978, out of which only 10,738 persons (2.82 per cent) were engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. These activities are mostly hereditary in nature and the artisans are scattered throughout the district. During the 1st Five-Year Plan period (April 1951 to March, 1956) both the Central and the State Government started taking steps for the promotion of household industries in the country which were surviving in an unorganised manner. The activities of the Khadi and Village Industries Board, the All-India Handloom Board, the All-India Handicrafts Board, etc. helped the poor artisans in improving the technique and in augmenting production.

Weaving

Weaving of cotton is one of the oldest cottage industries of the district. The handloom weavers comprise of some members of the Scheduled Castes and the Tribes and the artistic weavers of the Bhulia caste. The Bhulias are capable of weaving very fine clothes having

the intricate Tie and Dye and Jala designs. To preserve the traditional skill of these artisans some co-operative societies have been organised in recent years and they get government patronage. Two co-operative societies having common weaving sheds have been constructed at Sunamal and Charbahal exclusively for the Harijan and the tribal weavers of the locality. The co-operative societies are provided with share capital and working capital loan and they get raw materials at reasonable rates. The co-operative department supervises the production activities of these societies and impart necessary guidance for their improvement. The Orissa State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd. procures the products from the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies for sale in its sale depots. Besides, other measures like organisation of exhibitions and fairs, providing rebate on sale of handloom cloths, etc., are being implemented to popularise the handloom products.

In 1977-78 there were 11,737 weavers in the district having 2,755 looms. Out of which 4,516 weavers having 1,599 looms were under the co-operative fold and the rest 7,221 weavers having 1,156 looms were outside the co-operative fold. Out of 25 weavers co-operative societies formed in the district 5 societies having 329 members with a capital investment of Rs. 2,15,110 were working, 5 were moribund and 10 societies were under liquidation. The rest 5 newly organised societies did not start functioning. During 1977-78 these 5 working societies produced 20,000 metres of handloom fabric valued at Rs. 1.61 lakhs. It is evident from the above fact that inspite of the facilities provided by the State the industry is in a state of decay. The wages earned by the weavers of the district are not sufficient to maintain themselves and are comparatively lower than the wages earned by other class of artisans. Moreover, the poor and illiterate weavers of the district are totally ignorant about the financial pattern and schemes devised by the Government from time to time to provide financial help both from the institutional agencies and the Government. Inadequate financing has retarded the healthy growth of the handloom industry in the district.

A number of cottage industries like pottery, Ghani, hand pounding of rice, carpentry, rope and fibre making, lime klin, brick making, bamboo processing, leather works, manufacture of gur and khanda-sari, etc., are being patronised by the Government and the Khadi and Village Industries Board. Industrial Co-operative Societies have been organised to unite the artisans for better management of these cottage industries and to get government assistance in a systematic manner.

During 1972-73 there were about 48 industrial co-operatives in the district. Details about these establishments are given in the following table:—

Type of Co-operative (1)	Number of Establishments (2)	Number of members (3)	Share capital (in Rs.) (4)
1. Pottery	..	13	325
2. Carpentry	..	4	69
3. Gur and Khandasari	..	3	241
4. Lime Stone	..	1	16
5. Oil	..	9	193
6. Fibre	..	2	76
7. Handpounding	..	11	399
8. Brick making	..	1	29
9. Leather	..	2	19
10. Bamboo processing	..	1	19
11. Rope making	..	11 (Under liquidation)	15

The above table shows that among these industrial co-operative societies, pottery making, *ghani* and handpounding of paddy are considerable in number. These cottage industries need more careful attention for their survival.

Among other important cottage industries of the district mention may be made of mat weaving, broom making and lac processing. The raw materials are easily available in the forests of the district. A few artisans in some rural centres of the district are found engaged in the above mentioned crafts. Mat weavers are concentrated at Manikera and Mohangiri. Brooms are produced at Manikera, Mohangiri, Bandhakana, Dhansuli, Mangalpur and Kalampur. Lac processing is mainly done in the Jayapatna area.

A leather unit at Khariar and a lac processing unit at Jayapatna have been sponsored by the Rural Industries Project under the co-operative sector and these units are making steady progress.

The State Government in a bid to bring about rapid industrial development in this backward district have announced certain facilities and concessions like provision of land, power, etc., to prospective entrepreneurs at a cheap rate ; assisting them to secure licence to start

the industry and foreign exchange requirements, if any ; assistance in the preparation of project report and feasibility study ; providing technical guidance, extending financial assistance to deserving industries in the form of share capital, loans, Government guarantees, etc. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, concessions in sales tax and purchase tax in raw materials and finished goods, exemption of octroi duty on machinery and raw materials of new industries, and the establishment of 'Developed Areas' with some basic facilities where industries can be started quickly, are provided with.

For promoting intensive and intergrated development of all kinds of small scale industries by evolving effective techniques and methods, the Rural Industries Project was started in Kalahandi district in February, 1973. It has been sponsored with the assistance of the Planning Commission, Government of India, and is one among the four such projects in the State.

In brief, the following assistance are given by the Rural Industries Project for the development of small scale industries in the district.

1. Feasibility Project reports
2. Developmental programme
3. Training of skilled operatives
4. Technical and managerial consultancy
5. Built up shed and developed sites
6. Loans and hire purchase of machineries
7. Marketing assistance
8. Tie-up with various financing agencies
9. Central subsidy and other concessions for new small-scale industries
10. Supply of improved tools at subsidised rate to rural artisans

As a preliminary work, a techno-economic survey of the district was conducted in 1974 to assess the industrial potentiality and the scope for the development of existing industries in the district. Accordingly a list of prospective industries was prepared and follow up action is being taken for the establishment of these industries.

During 1974-75 the R. I. P. has advanced working capital and machinery loan to twelve industrial co-operative societies to the tune of Rs.1,10,000. During 1975-76 two industrial co-operatives received Rs.55,000 and three individual entrepreneurs received Rs.18,000. During 1974-75, Rs.2,000 was given as grant-in-aid to industrial co-operatives for the repair of industrial sheds and a sum of Rs.1,500 was given as managerial subsidy to the Badi Leather Industrial Co-operative Society. Since 1974-75 sets of improved hand tools have been distributed to 202 rural artisans like carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, cobblers and potters of the district.

The Rural Industries Project has assisted sixteen candidates for undergoing training in the Local Industrial Training Institute in different trades. Further, 6 persons have been trained at Government Shoe Factory at Cuttack in manufacturing leather goods.

In 1976, the Rural Industries Project had conducted industrial camps at six growth centres, i. e., Kisinga, Khariar, Khariar Road, Jayapatna, Junagarh and Narla for a period of 2 to 3 days at each place. During these camps a team of officers from the Rural Industries Project were present for the identification of new entrepreneurs and for collecting applications for the registration of small-scale industries. A total number of 73 prospective entrepreneurs were identified during these camps and necessary preliminary assistance was given to them on the spot.

A Pakage Assistance Campaign for entrepreneurs of this district and the neighbouring district of Koraput was arranged in collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute, the Orissa State Financial Corporation, the Directorate of Industries and the different commercial Banks with a view to render a pakage of assistance, such as registration certificate, supply of finance and raw materials, allotment of Government land, factory sheds and supply of electricity within a limited time for rapid development of industries. A total number of 97 entrepreneurs participated in the campaign. As a result of the special drive for the development of small-scale industries in the district, 92 units have been established during the period 1974 to 1976, providing employment to 554 persons.

The different agencies providing financial assistance to the small-scale industries are (i) Directorate of Industries, Orissa, (ii) Orissa State Financial Corporation, (iii) The State Bank of India, (iv) the National Small Industries Corporation, (v) Industrial Development Bank of India, etc.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Technical training is given in different trades like electrician, wireman, motor mechanic, fitters, turners, welders, etc. in the Industrial Training Institute at Bhawanipatna to about 150 candidates. The duration of the course varies from one to two years. One-third of the trainees are awarded State Government stipend of Rs. 35 each per month. All Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates are given a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 each under the Tribal Welfare Scheme. In addition to this, Community Development Blocks of the district also give a monthly stipend of Rs. 45 each to the trainees sponsored by the respective Blocks. Other incentives given to the trainees after the completion of their courses are (i) provision of tools and implements, (ii) apprenticeship training in different factories and (iii) the award of All India Trade Scholarship to candidates who come out successful in the test conducted by the Central Training Institute.

Provisions have been made for professional training in different technical trades like carpentry, brick and tile making, blacksmithy and I. C. Engine, etc. in the Training-cum-Production Centre at Junagarh. There is provision for 15 candidates in each course with a duration of two years. Trainees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes get a monthly stipend of Rs. 50 each.

An industrial estate was established at Kisinga in 1973. It has been provided with two 'B' type factory sheds and four 'A' type factory sheds. It has been recommended for allotment of 'B' type sheds for setting up factories for making bolts and nuts, cycle carriers and aluminium utensils, etc.

Besides Kisinga, Khariar Road has also been selected as an important growth centre in this district. About 12·55 hectares of Government land have been reserved at Khariar Road for future industrial use.

Techno-economic survey conducted by the National Council of Applied Economics Research, Small Industrial Service Institute, commercial banks, the Directorate of Industries, etc., have revealed that the district is very backward in all respects and needs intensive and special efforts for its development and industrialisation. The basic infrastructure, i. e., development of roads and other modes of communication, power supply, purified water for drinking and for commercial purpose, banking facilities, etc., must be taken up on a priority basis.

There is not a single large-scale industry in this industrially backward district. Existing small-scale units are also few and far between. The important ones are rice and saw mills. The State Government is, however, keen to attract a number of industrialists to this district which has been identified as one to receive concessionary finance for setting up industries from the Industrial Development Bank of India and other agencies and some outright subsidies from the Government.

Kalahandi is one of the most backward districts of Orissa at present and may be identified as one such in the country. It does not, however, lack in development potentialities. Once its forest wealth, agricultural potentialities and irrigation possibilities are fully exploited with due accent on growth of necessary infrastructural facilities, this district will surely be on the road to progress in no time. The State Government and other financial institutions including commercial banks are keen on bringing about an accelerated development through various developmental schemes and concessionary facilities.

The Small Industries Service Institute have suggested further development of existing industries and also the prospect of starting new industries in the district in their latest survey report (1972). It is evident from the report that there is enough scope for small-scale units which can run on local resources depending on local demands. In addition, various other types of industries can also be started successfully as the district is nearer to the trading centres of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. In brief, there is scope for pre-tressed concrete poles, transmission line accessories, PVC cables, cement products, PVC shoes, printing press, aluminium utensils, stone crushing units, washing soap, plastic moulded articles, powerloom cloth, hosiery products, starch from maize, lead pencil, ice factory, rice bran oil, graphite crucible, starch from tamarind seeds, etc. During the past few years some of these industries have already been established in the district.

INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

There is no large-scale industry in the district. Workers employed in the rice mills and saw mills constitute the majority of the industrial labourers. Unfortunately the rice mills are of seasonal nature. So the percentage of casual labourers is more than the permanent employees. Employment in other industries is comparatively less. The industrial labourers of the district are not organised and they depend entirely on the Government for getting relief. A district level labour office is functioning at Bhawanipatna since 1957. The activities of the Labour Department in this district is to enforce the provisions of various labour laws in force and also to maintain harmonious relationship between the employers and the employees in the industrial establishments in the district.

For the welfare of the industrial labourers a Multipurpose Labour Welfare Centre has been established at Khariar Road by the Labour Department. At the Centre, recreational, educational, cultural and social facilities are being provided to the industrial workers and their family. Besides, a Reading Room-cum-Recreation Centre is functioning at Kesinga where facilities are provided both for reading and recreation. The State Government have constructed 10 numbers of industrial tenements under the Industrial Housing Scheme at Kesinga and these have been allotted to eligible factory workers.

Details about the labour organisations in the district have been given in Chapter XVII—Other Social Services.

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

The village money-lenders, namely, *sahukars*, *mahajans* and *gaontias* constituted the main bulk of the indigenous bankers for several centuries. The money-lenders who were primarily wealthy agriculturists played an important role in the rural economy and were the only agency engaged in providing agricultural finance, usually at exorbitant rate of interest, which differed from place to place. Money-lenders belonging to the adjoining districts came to the ex-State of Kalahandi and carried on their business. They lent money against pledge of gold or silver ornaments, land, and standing crop in the field. The crop in the field was usually purchased by the money-lender himself during the harvest time at a nominal rate and the price was adjusted against the loan including the interest. Loans were advanced clandestinely and dubious ways of collection of arrear were adopted by the money-lenders.

During the Durbar administration, *graingollas* were started with an aim to advance paddy loan to the needy agriculturists which is locally called as *Mani-Dhan*. But, these were small organisations to meet the requirements of the people. The first institutional banking organisation came into existence in 1949 with the inauguration of the Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bhawanipatna.

An economic survey* conducted by the Government of Orissa in 1954-55 revealed the indebtedness of the cultivating families only. Nevertheless, since these families form the overwhelming majority, the condition with regard to their debt will be a broad picture of the state of rural indebtedness. Besides, the survey took into account only those loans which remained undischarged at the time of investigation. Loans which were fully redeemed during the year of survey were not taken into account.

The survey revealed that debts were incurred for family consumption which accounted for 30·28 per cent. To meet the expenditure on social ceremonies 10·83 per cent of the total debt were incurred. These were responsible for 41·11 per cent of the total debt of the farmers which were distinctly burdensome. Of the total debt 58·89 per cent were incurred for various productive purposes, of which 25·24 per cent accounted for expenditure on cultivation, 33·65 per cent for purchase of land and bullocks.

BANKING
AND
FINANCE

History of
Indigenous
Banking in
the district

General Cred-
it facilities
available in
the district

Indebtedness

* Economic Survey of Orissa, Vol. I, by Prof. Sadasiv Misra.

As regards the source of credit, the main source was the money-lender. The data revealed that 79·40 per cent of the total amount of debt were obtained from money-lenders. Some of them were professional and some others, agriculturists. On certain occasions, some farmers were able to secure loans either from friends, or from Government or co-operative societies, but these constituted only 20·60 per cent.

Loans were incurred not merely in cash but also in kind and the interest charged by one money-lender from the same customer in respect of loans in cash and in kind are also different. As the data revealed 52·36 per cent and 47·64 per cent of the total debt were incurred in cash and in kind respectively. Some loans were secured under usufruct system, according to which the money-lender took the produce of the land mortgaged towards the interest and sometimes for part payment of the loan. But this system is on the decline. As the data revealed, about 2·95 per cent of the total loan were secured under usufructuary mortgage.

Of the total loan 47·54 per cent carried 50 per cent and above as the rate of interest. Besides, 26·79 per cent of the loan carried 25·0 per cent as the rate of interest. It is indeed a matter of concern that 74·33 per cent of the total loan of the agriculturists bore an interest of 25 per cent and more. 2·73 per cent and 3·65 per cent of the loan carried 12·5 per cent and 18·75 per cent as the rate of interest. Loans at 3·5 per cent, and 9·5 per cent appear reasonable, but only 8·42 per cent of the total rural credit were obtained at such rates of interest. These rates were charged usually in cases of loans from Government agencies and co-operative banks. 1·2 per cent of the total loan carried no interest which were usually lent out by friends and relatives for a short period.

Role of private money-lenders and financiers

In recent years there has been considerable growth in the number of co-operative credit societies and banks. But the influence of private money-lenders has not waned in the district. The money-lenders charge high rate of interest than other agencies but still they are popular because firstly, they are easily approachable; secondly, borrowers have not to undergo any red-tapism; thirdly, they sometimes advance loans without any landed security and so borrowers have no fear of attachment of property. In the urban areas some people are lending money at an exorbitant rate of interest. Inspite of the high rate of interest, people take loan from such persons as it is available to them easily at the time of their need. Their clientele consists largely of people belonging to low-income group. The Kabuliwallahs who went from village to village to lend small amounts have now vanished or, at any rate, have become scarce.

The private money-lenders and financiers still supply a sizeable portion of rural credit. Their notoriety is not very different from that of their counterparts elsewhere, but they now operate under severe restrictions imposed by the Orissa Money-lenders Act, 1939, and the Orissa Money-lenders Amendment Act, 1975. By these Acts, the money-lender is required to register himself and obtain a licence for carrying on the business. He is also required to maintain regular account books and to submit statement of accounts to the licensing authority. The rate of interest of different types of loans have been legally fixed, such as, simple interest of 9 per cent per annum in case of secured loan and up to 12 per cent per annum in case of unsecured loan. A money-lender is punishable with imprisonment or pecuniary fine or both in case of default. The offences punishable under this Act are non-cognisable.

Besides, the Government have amended the Orissa Co-operative Societies Act so that people can avail loans easily. Paddy loan is advanced under 'Crop Loan System' to the agriculturists at the time of their need. Moreover, the commercial banks have come up to necessary credit assistance to the agriculturists, manufacturers, businessmen, and others for productive purposes at a low rate of interest which forced the private money-lenders to be somewhat moderate in their demand.

It is difficult to give any reliable statistics of the number and volume of business of the money-lenders. There are many private money-lenders carrying on business without a licence. However, it is noticed from records that up to January, 1977 there were 312 registered money-lenders in the district, of which 59 belonged to Bhawanipatna Tahsil, 11 to Madanpur-Rampur Tahsil, 63 to Dharamgarh Tahsil, 102 to Jayapatna Tahsil and 77 to Nawapara Tahsil. These money-lenders in aggregate gave a loan of Rs. 8,86,860 to 9,074 persons up to January, 1977.

With the implementation of the Twenty Point Economic Programme, action was taken against the money-lenders who did not submit their records for inspection. Besides, efforts were made to collect relevant data relating to the registered and un-registered money-lenders. Moreover, the implementation of the amended provisions of the Act yielded certain good results. The money-lenders are now aware of the legal consequences for any malpractice in money-lending business.

There are three commercial banks, viz., the State Bank of India, the Central Bank of India and the United Commercial Bank operating in the district. The State Bank of India has seven branch offices,

located at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Kesinga, Khariar, Komna, Nawapara and Junagarh, and two sub-offices at Jayapatna and Madanpur-Rampur. The Central Bank of India has opened a branch office on the 30th November, 1972 at Khariar Road. The United Commercial Bank has opened a branch office on the 19th December, 1973 at Kesinga. Thus, the total number of commercial bank offices in the district is eleven and the population served by a bank office is about 1,05,800 persons.

Between 1967 and 1970, the bank's deposits in the district increased by 109·6 per cent. The average annual rate of growth of deposits during 1968—70 worked out to 36·5 per cent and the average deposit at the end of 1970 per office was 8·35 lakhs. The average annual rate of growth of deposits of the commercial banks operating in the district, during the period 1972—75, is given below :

Year		Deposits (in lakhs)	Rate of growth (in percentage)
December, 1972	..	58·46	..
December, 1973	..	87·83	50·24
December, 1974	..	123·19	40·26
December, 1975	..	183·63	49·06

Post Office
Savings
Bank

Post offices are the most important outlets for the savings of the people, specially in the interior areas. The number of account-holders in Post Office Savings Banks is increasing steadily from year to year. In March 1968, there were 2,637 account-holders which rose to 3,064 in March, 1975. In 1974-75 (April to March) in Post Office Savings Banks an amount of Rs. 47,59,237 was deposited and Rs. 42,77,445 was withdrawn leaving a net saving of Rs. 4,81,792. In Cumulative Time Deposit, during this period, there were 262 account-holders, and Rs. 2,43,174 and Rs. 1,05,652 were deposited and withdrawn respectively leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,37,522. In Post Office Recurring Deposit, there were 211 account-holders in March, 1975, and Rs. 25,763 and Rs. 1,890 were deposited and withdrawn respectively leaving a net balance of Rs. 23,873. In Post Office Time Deposit, Rs. 1,47,050 and Rs. 5,450 were deposited during the years 1973-74 and 1974-75 respectively. The savings in National Savings Certificates in 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75 were Rs. 1,64,350, Rs. 1,66,080 and Rs. 34,660 respectively.

Co-operative
Banks and
Credit
Societies

In the co-operative sector, there are three Land Development Banks, one Central Co-operative Bank and 134 credit societies.

The Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Limited was established on the 13th October 1949, with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. It has two branch offices at Junagarh and Khariar Road. The Bank is the only financing agency in the district in the co-operative sector and finances all co-operative societies. The major portion of its fund, however, goes to the affiliated credit primary societies. It accepts various types of deposits from the affiliated societies as well as the public. Besides, the Bank has undertaken to handle bill business since 1970. The membership of the Bank consisted of 159 co-operative societies and the State Government up to June 1975.

At the end of June 1976, the Bank had a share capital of Rs. 31.91 lakhs. The deposits, reserve fund, borrowings and working capital of the Bank were Rs. 57.73 lakhs, Rs. 10.22 lakhs, Rs. 76.05 lakhs and Rs. 188.37 lakhs respectively. The Bank made a net profit of Rs. 3.75 lakhs and the percentage of collection over demand was 48.5 per cent.

In 1976, there were three Land Development Banks operating in Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. At the end of June 1976, these Banks had a total membership of 25,916 persons. The total working capital was Rs. 221,68,974 of which paid-up capital was Rs. 12,50,960. The reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 26,360 and Rs. 88,859 respectively. These Banks advanced Rs. 11,51,356 as loan to the members for purchasing tractors, pump-sets, for digging wells and land improvements.

In 1973, there were six Large-sized Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 2,491 persons. These Banks had a total working capital of Rs. 6,45,796 of which share capital was Rs. 2,26,957. These Banks advanced Rs. 2,43,358 up to the end of June, 1976.

In 1976, there were 110 Service Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 102,310 persons. These societies function at village level as the agencies for distribution of agricultural inputs and agricultural credit to the farmers. The societies had a total working capital of Rs. 4,15,33,035 up to the end of June 1976 of which paid up capital was Rs. 51,71,482. The reserve fund and deposits were Rs. 38,32,925 and Rs. 17,14,050 respectively. The societies advanced Rs. 80,29,651 as short-term and medium-term loans to the members.

In 1976, there were eight Employees' Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 473 persons. At the end of June 1976, the societies had a total working capital of Rs. 1,36,403 of which paid-up capital was Rs. 13,156, reserve fund Rs. 2,022 and deposits Rs. 1,421. The societies made an advance of Rs. 72,340 up to the end of June 1976.

The Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.

Land Development Banks

Large-sized Co-operative Societies

Service Co-operative Societies

Employees' Credit Co-operative Societies

House
Building Co-
operative
Society

In 1976, there was one House Building Co-operative Society at Junagarh with a membership of 133 persons. At the end of June 1976 the society had a working capital of Rs. 29,550 of which paid-up capital was Rs. 1,206. Till the end of June 1976, the society made no advance of loan.

Lift Irriga-
tion Co-
operative
Societies

In 1976, there were nine Lift Irrigation Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 147 persons. Up to the end of June 1976, the societies had a working capital of Rs. 1,331 of which paid-up capital was Rs. 1,160. The societies made no advance of loan up to the end of June 1976 since these were newly organised.

GENERAL
AND LIFE
INSURANCE

Life Ins-
urance
Corporation
of India

The Bombay Life Insurance Company Ltd., the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd., the New India Insurance Company Ltd., the Hindustan Insurance Company Ltd. and the National Insurance Company Ltd. were functioning in the district prior to the nationalisation of insurance companies. With the nationalisation of insurance companies a branch office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India was opened on the 1st September, 1956 with headquarters at Sambalpur comprising the districts of Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Balangir. In 1958 Sambalpur district was separated on account of the increase in the business. Consequently, a separate office was established in 1958 with headquarters at Balangir to serve the districts of Kalahandi and Balangir. In September, 1975, a Development Centre was opened with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. The centre is under the charge of an Assistant Branch Manager who is assisted by four Development Officers. Nearly seventy Agents are working in the district. The following table shows the number of policy-holders and the quantum of business done during the years 1971-72 to 1975-77.

Year	Number of Policy holders	Quantum of business (in rupees)
1971-72	..	32,32,500
1972-73	..	62,17,500
1973-74	..	1,01,23,200
1974-75	..	67,51,000
1975-76	..	64,77,000

General
Insurance
Corporation
of India

In the district three general insurance companies, viz., the Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd., the United India Insurance Company Ltd. and the New India Assurance Company Ltd. are functioning. These are subsidiary companies of the General Insurance Corporation of India and doing insurance on fire, burglary, automobiles, etc.

During the period 1965-66 to 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 2,72,800 was advanced as loan to 74 entrepreneurs by the State Government under the Orissa State-Aid to Industries. Besides, during the period 1972-73 to 1975-76, a sum of Rs. 2,51,878·04 was advanced as subsidy to 25 industrial units of the district. In 1974-75 and 1975-76, under the Rural Industries Project, 16 industrial co operative societies were advanced a sum of Rs. 1,84,500 as loan for purchasing machinery, improved tools, etc. During the period 1965-66 to 1969-70, a sum of Rs. 98,900·00 was advanced as loan to 182 displaced goldsmiths to establish themselves in some other occupation.

The little white glossy shells, *cyprea moneta* which are popularly known as cowries, are nowadays rarely to be met with. In the past, it played a great role in the currency system of the land. There are evidences of the prevalence of cowry currency in Orissa as well as in the district up to the beginning of the 19th century A. D. In 1808, the British Government introduced their own coins called Sicca rupee. This hasty step to stop the cowry currency which constituted the main medium of exchange among the vast majority of the people for centuries resulted in an abnormal fall in the price of cowry upsetting the whole monetary system and causing misery and hardship to the people at large.

A few coins that were in circulation for different periods have been discovered in the district. The discovery of a hoard of punch-marked coins at Asurgarh, attributed to the 3rd century B. C. and even earlier, testify that these coins were in circulation in this tract of land. The discovery of four gold coins of Maharaja Prasannamatra, the Sarabhapuriya king of South Kosala, at Nehena, near Khariar town, indicates that these coins were in circulation during the later part of the 6th century A. D. The Khariar region was under the rule of this king. The district of Kalahandi was an integral part of the Ganga empire which presupposes that the Ganga fanams must be in circulation during the Ganga rule. Besides, a few silver coins presumably of the Muslim period have been recently discovered in the district. These are preserved in the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneshwar, and have not yet been properly identified.

The East India Company circulated their own coins in British possessions in India. These coins and paper currency were also in circulation in the ex-State of Kalahandi and Khariar which merged in the district.

The decimal system of coinage was introduced in the district on the 1st April, 1957 along with British coins. Gradually the British coins were withdrawn from circulation and the people are now fully adapted to the decimal system of coinage. Coins and paper currency of different denominations of All-India standard are in circulation.

In early times, trade and commerce were carried on through the river Tel. Most probably there was traffic in oil and brisk export trade in rhinoceros hide. Merchants also sailed with their merchandise to different places and there are evidences to indicate the cultural and commercial intercourse of Kalahandi region with prosperous towns like Kausambi and Ahichhatra in northern India during the days of the Mauryas. Besides, the find of Kushan coins and pottery in the district indicate the cultural and commercial relationship of Kalahandi region with the Kushan empire during the 1st-2nd century A. D.

During the rule of the feudatory Chiefs there were good roads in Kalahandi through which trade was being carried on. The Raipur main road ran across the ex-State of Kalahandi and was bridged over the small streams which facilitated trade and commerce between these two districts. A railway line from Vizianagram on the South-Eastern Railways passes through the district on its way to Raipur. It was opened to traffic in 1932. As a consequence of it the export and import trade of the district boomed. At present there are eight railway stations in the district of which Kelsinga is the largest and is connected with the district headquarters with a good all-weather road. Three State Highways pass through the district which maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. Besides, there are Major District Roads, District Roads and village roads which serve as the internal communication of the district. Brisk trade and commerce is being carried on through these routes.

Imports and Exports

Pre-Independence period

The production of the ex-State of Kalahandi, and Nawapara, though various, were none of them of a superior quality, or produced in such quantities as to admit of heavy exportation. The greater part of them was consumed locally. Turmeric, fenugree and vegetables used by the local people were cultivated in abundance. The principal exports were rice, pulses, oilseeds, cotton and forest produce including lac and hide. The imports were chiefly salt, cotton clothes, brass utensils, spices, petroleum and fancy articles.

Post Independence period

Trade and commerce are fairly developed at railhead towns through other important towns and rural centres have some trading establishments. Trade and commerce are mainly agro-based and forest-based. The main exports are rice, rice-bran, oilseeds, pulses, *kendu leaves*, *mohua* flowers, timber, bamboo, myrobalan, hill brooms, charcoal, firewood, hides and skins, *siali* rope, tamarind and chilli to the extent of about rupees three crores annually. A considerable amount of *chudda* (flattened rice) is exported from Khariar Road to different places. The export of timber means draining away teak wood from the district. However,

during the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76, the annual removal of timber in the district amounted to 11,184 cft., 83,662 cft. and 87,304 cft. respectively. The main imports are sugar, wheat, kerosene, fertilisers, diesel, petrol, salt, potato, cement, tiles, gunny bags, iron and steel goods, oil, clothes, stationery, grocery, medicines, agricultural implements and utensils to the extent of rupees one crore annually.

The trade of the district is done mostly with Raipur in Madhya Pradesh. The Nawapara Tahsil has its trade link entirely with Raipur. Other areas of the district have also trade relations with the neighbouring district. Besides, goods are exported to all over India, such as, Calcutta, Khadagpur, Bombay, Vizianagram, Palasa, Siliguri, Calicut, New Delhi, Asansol, Nagpur, etc.

The main inward and outward goods traffic of the district is being carried on through railway. In 1951-52, an amount of 1,83,547 quintals of goods of the value of Rs.6,70,951 were exported to different places. During the same year, an amount of 1,44,159 quintals of goods of the value of Rs.1,64,730 were imported to the district. In 1956, the outward goods traffic was increased to 4,55,675 quintals of the value of Rs.15,95,641. During the same year, the inward goods traffic was 118,866 quintals of the value of Rs.3,23,867. Towards 1961-62, the outward goods traffic was further increased to 9,43,063 quintals of the value of Rs.23,44,558 and the inward goods traffic to 1,64,179 of the value of Rs.3,93,165. Since 1962, both the inward and outward goods traffic increased. In 1975-76 the goods exported and imported were 1,003,428 quintals and 2,90,226 quintals of the value of Rs. 210,07,719 and Rs.45,71,279 respectively.

A table showing the outward and inward goods traffic through different railway stations of the district with their value in rupees, during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76 is given in Appendix I of this chapter.

According to the Census of 1961, 6,060 persons or 0·6 per cent of the total population were engaged in trade and commerce. Out of them 82 were engaged in wholesale trade, 5,922 in retail trade and 56 carried on miscellaneous business. Out of the total wholesale dealers 27 were in town areas and 55 were in rural areas. Of the total retail dealers 3,172 persons were engaged in cereals and pulses business. There were 948 shops including shop-cum-residences, restaurants, etc., which show that there was one shop for every three villages. Out of these shops 621 were in rural areas and 327 in urban areas.

In April, 1971 there were 177 licensed wholesale traders of which 110 were engaged in agricultural commodities and 67 in non-agricultural commodities. There were 424 licensed retail traders. Besides, there were many unlicensed retail traders and small shopkeepers in different towns and rural centres.

The following figures show the number of registered dealers in the district for the years 1971-72 to 1977-78.

Years	Under the Orissa Sales Tax Act	Under the Central Sales Tax Act
1971-72	756	177
1972-73	797	205
1973-74	739	188
1974-75	755	186
1975-76	785	195
1976-77	830	209
1977-78	795	255

The shops in rural areas deal mostly in articles of daily consumption of the local people, such as, cereals, pulses, salt, oil, sugar, spizes and groceries. The shops in the urban areas are comparatively better equipped to meet the requirements of the town people as well as the rural folk. The chief commercial centres of the district are Khariar Road, Kisinga, Junagarh, Bhawanipatna and Khariar. Besides, trade and commerce on a small-scale has also developed at important rural centres, viz., Dharamgarh, Jayapatna, Rupra Road, Madanpur-Rampur, Komna, Utkela, Narla, Koksara, Ladugaon, Ampani and Nawapara.

Bhawanipatna

Bhawanipatna is the district headquarters and is 35 kilometres south of Kisinga which is an important railway station of the district. It is connected by all-weather motorable roads with Balangir and Jeypore. There are mostly retail dealers in this town. A few wholesale merchants are also there who transact business mostly in paddy, timber and cloth.

Kisinga

With the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway line in 1932, Kisinga grew into importance as a centre of trade and commerce. Kenduleaf, rice, oil seeds, pulses and timber are the items of export from this place both by road and rail. There is a regulated market at Kisinga. The town is inhabited by many prosperous traders, both whole-salers and retailers.

Khariar is a small town in Nawapara subdivision and lies midway between Nawapara and Bhawanipatna. The place is known for its trade in paddy, oil-seeds, pulses, teak, lac, mohua flower, myrobalan, etc.

Khariar

Khariar Road is an industrial and business town on the river Jonk. It is an important trade centre having trade links mostly with Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh. A weekly market, the largest in Nawapara subdivision is held here every Tuesday. A considerable amount of rice and *chudda* (flattened rice) are exported to different places. The place is inhabited by many well-to-do traders both wholesalers and retailers. There is a regulated market here.

Khariar
Road

Junagarh is a trade centre of local importance. There is a regulated market here dealing in sunhemp, jute, paddy, pulses, oil-seeds and poultry. A detailed account on the regulated market has been given under the sub-heading 'Regulated Markets' of this chapter.

Junagarh

Jayapatna

Jayapatna is a Tahsil and a Community Development Block headquarters. It is an important rural trading centre of the surrounding villages and is inhabited by well-to-do agriculturists and traders. An amount of 33,019 quintals of agricultural commodities of the value of Rs. 31,739 is approximately transacted here annually.

Jayapatna

Dharamgarh

Dharamgarh is a subdisional headquarters and a big marketing centre of the neighbouring villages. It is the sub-yard of the Junagarh Regulated Market. It is famous for its cattle market where a large number of cows, oxen, sheep and goats assemble for sale. An amount of 16,034 quintals of agricultural commodities of the value of Rs. 13,38,933 is approximately transacted here annually.

Charbahal

Charbahal is situated at a distance of 19 km. from Junagarh on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. Businessmen from Kesinga and Junagarh come here during the harvesting season for purchasing food-grains in lot. The annual transaction of the place is about 67,014 quintals of food-grains of the value of Rs. 62,84,930.

Rural
Market
Centres

In rural areas greater portion of the local trade is carried on at various markets (*hats*) usually held once or twice a week. At these markets villagers dispose of their surplus stocks of rice, grain and other local produce, and make purchases of cotton or piece goods, ornaments, utensils, spices, sweetmeats, tobacco, kerosene oil, salt, fancy articles, etc. These markets are the most important channels of agricultural marketing of the district. Local people come to these markets with their agricultural and forest produce from a distance of about 25 km. Merchants from town areas visit these markets for purchasing goods at a lower rate. Trade in cattle is carried on in some big weekly markets. Fowl and eggs are also available in these markets.

A list of hats with their location and market days is given in Appendix II of this Chapter.

Regulated Markets

The object of the regulated markets is to regularise the purchase and sale of agricultural commodities with benefits to the sellers as well as to the buyers. The producers are provided with market intelligence and storage accommodation. Market practices relating to bidding, weighing and delivery of goods are regulated and payment of the actual value to the cultivator is assured.

The Junagarh Regulated Market

The Junagarh Regulated Market was inaugurated on the 7th September, 1960 at Junagarh. The market area (i. e., the area for which a regulated market is established) comprises the entire Dharamgarh subdivision. The main market-yard at Junagarh comprises 4 acres of land on which stand the office building, godown, rest-shed, auction platform, etc. Dharamgarh, Ladugaon, Charbahal, and Jayapatna are the sub-yards of this market. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders and members nominated by the Government and local authorities. The Market Committee collects information regarding the prevailing price of other markets and disseminates the same for the information of the producers.

The Regulated Market Committee is providing better facilities to the producer-sellers. The notified commodities are sold in the market yard by open auction. The highest bidder buys the stock provided the producer-seller agrees to sell at the rate offered. The weighment is done by the licensed weighmen under the Committee in the presence of the seller or his representative. The buyer has to pay the value of the stock in the market-yard under the supervision of the market staff.

The following are declared as regulated commodities for this regulated market.

Name of the commodities

1. Sunhemp
2. Jute
3. Paddy
4. Ragi
5. Wheat
6. Harada
7. Biri
8. Mung
9. Kultbi
10. Bunt
11. Khesari
12. Kandul
13. Chana
14. Groundnut

15. Lin-seed
16. Nigar
17. Mustard
18. Castor seed
19. Tobacco
20. Gur
21. Onion
22. Garlic
23. Corriander
24. Chillies
25. Jhudango

Name of animals

1. Poultry
2. Cattle
3. Sheep
4. Goat

The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1974-75 (1st November, 1974 to 30th October, 1975).

Name of commodities		Quantity sold (in quintals)	Value (in lakh)
Paddy	..	52,087	31.77
Katting	..	3,830	4.59
Horsegram	..	17,505	8.25
Khesari	..	2,727	4.09
Blackgram	..	503	0.80
Ragi	..	66	0.66
Til	..	1,681	3.86
Gunja	..	4,742	9.48
Aisi	..	5,100	12.75
Mustard seed	..	1,036	2.51
Hill gram	..	17	0.03
Green gram	..	94	0.25
<hr/>			
TOTAL	..	79,388	78.52

The Kesinga Regulated Market was established on the 27th June, 1966. The market area comprises the whole of Bhawanipatna subdivision. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members representing agriculturists, traders and members nominated by the Government and local authorities.

The Kesinga
Regulated
Market

The following are declared as regulated commodities for this market.

- .. Jite
- 2. Mesta
- 3. Paddy
- 4. Wheat
- 5. Jowar
- 6. Bajra
- 7. Ragi
- 8. Maize
- 9. Mung
- 10. Biri
- 11. Kulthi
- 12. Redgram
- 13. Mustard
- 14. Lin-seed
- 15. Gingelly
- 16. Groundnut
- 17. Nigar
- 18. Gulji

The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1974-75. (1st November, 1974 to 30th October, 1975).

Name of commodities	Quantity sold (in quintals)	Value (in lakh)
Paddy	..	..
Rice	..	..
Maize	27,931	39·10
Jowar	..	..
Horsegram	5,346	5·88
Blackgram	186	0·36
Greengram	139	0·31
Bengalgram	3,271	6·43
Gingelly	836	2·50
Nigar seeds	1,860	4·65
Lin seed	12,902	38·70
Gulji	584	0·58
Total	63,055	98·51

The Khariar Road Regulated Market was established on the 7th September, 1960. The market area comprises Beltukuri, Kulibandha, Parkoda, Dalimunda, Khariar Road Grama Panchayat, Dharambandha, Sarabang, Lakhna, Nawapara Grama Panchayat, Tarbod, Dhela, Kandetara, Komna, Pendrawan Grama Panchayat, Bargaon, Khaira, Bhojpur, Dwajwara, Tukula, Khariar, Boden Grama Panchayat, Kendumunda, Hatibandha, Nirgi, Karungamal and Sinapali Grama Panchayat. The management is carried on by a Market Committee consisting of 15 members. The regulated market provides a canteen, a farmer's shed, a covered auction hall, two platforms, boundary wall, etc.

The following are declared as regulated commodities for this regulated market.

Name of commodities

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sunhemp | 11. Chana |
| 2. Jute | 12. Khesari |
| 3. Wheat | 13. Groundnut |
| 4. Paddy | 14. Linseed |
| 5. Ragi | 15. Nigar |
| 6. Harada | 16. Mustard |
| 7. Biri | 17. Castor seed |
| 8. Mung | 18. Onion |
| 9. Kulthi | 19. Garlic |
| 10. Bunt | 20. Corriander |
| | 21. Chillies |

Name of animals

1. Poultry
2. Cattle
3. Sheep
4. Goat

The following table shows the name of commodities, quantity sold and their value during 1974-75 (1st November, 1974 to 30th October, 1975).

Name of commodities	Quantity sold (in quintals)	Value (in lakh)
Paddy	..	4.40
Tilseed	..	10.44
Kulthi	..	3.35
Total	12,505	18.19

**Co-operative
Marketing
Societies**

There are three Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies which mainly deal in agricultural inputs. Besides the Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies, there are two Consumers' Co-operative Stores, one Wholesale Co-operative Store, two Forest Marketing Co-operative Stores, one Co-operative Book Store, and one Milk Producers' Co-operative Store.

**Regional
Marketing
Co-operative
Societies**

In 1976, there were three Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies with their headquarters at Junagarh, Kesinga, and Nawapara. At the end of June 1976, the total membership of these societies was 207 individuals and 115 co-operative societies. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit of these societies were Rs. 37,77,499, Rs. 10,63,457, Rs. 49,075 and Rs. 13,663 respectively. The value of sales of agricultural produce and requisites during the year (1st July, 1975 to 30th June, 1976) was Rs. 45,11,746.

**Wholesale
Co-operative
Store**

In 1976, there was one Wholesale Co-operative Society with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. At the end of June, 1976, the membership of the store was 52 co-operative societies and 532 individuals. The working capital, share capital, reserve fund and deposit were Rs. 4,94,294, Rs. 2,04,972, Rs. 2,722 and Rs. 3,948 respectively. During the year, the store transacted business on foodgrains and other articles to the value of Rs. 12,09,980.

**Consumer
Store**

In 1976, there were two Consumer Stores located at Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh. The Consumer Store at Bhawanipatna was a newly organised society and had no business till the end of June, 1976. The total membership of these stores was 448 individuals. The working capital, share capital and deposit were Rs. 18,416, Rs. 17,048 and Rs. 900 respectively. During the year, the store at Dharamgarh transacted business in foodgrains and other articles to the value of Rs. 82,049.

State Trading

According to the decision of the Government of Orissa, the schemes (a) levy on producers, (b) levy on rice millers, and (c) levy on rice hullers were enforced for the Kharif year 1974-75 for procurement of paddy and rice. On the whole, a stock of 28,649.82 quintals of rice as detailed below was procured under the schemes during the above mentioned year.

(a) Levy on producers	.. 16,042.92	quintals of rice
(b) Levy on millers	.. 12,415.90	quintals of rice
(c) Levy on hullers	.. 190.00	quintals of rice

During the above year, there were 552 Fair Price Shops operating in the district, and an amount of 2,683.5 tonnes of rice were sold through these shops.

Under the Twenty Point Economic Programme committees were formed to watch over the activities of the dealers for supplying essential commodities. The dealers were exhibiting list of stocks with their quantity and price daily for the consumers' convenience and official check up. 84 Service Co-operative Societies were appointed as dealers in controlled cloths. Four hostels for students and all the Ashram schools were supplied with controlled commodities, such as, wheat, sugar and rice as per their requirements. From the 1st July 1975 to the 10th May, 1976, thirty-nine surprise checks were conducted and 3 cases under the Kerosene Oil Control Order, 1962, were instituted.

From July 1975 to April 1976, controlled cloths to the value of Rs. 17.97 lakhs were sold through the co-operative societies and the Gram Panchayats. Besides, the Orissa Tribal Development Co-operative Society through its 15 sale centres in different areas of the district sold controlled cloths worth Rs. 2.74 lakhs.

There is a Merchants' Association located at Bhawanipatna. It was established in 1961. The object of the association is to promote matters of business. The association collects and disseminates information relating to trade and commerce to the members. The management of the association is vested in a Managing Committee.

Prior to the introduction of the metric system the weight in common use was the seer of 80 tolas. The common measures of volume was the *puti, ada, boda, sola, and gidha* in all transactions of rice, paddy and other food grains. For measuring length *hatha, gira, yard, foot, and inch* were in use. The local measure for area was the *suka*, which was not fixed, but meant the area sown by two or three *putis* (1.493 to 2.239 quintals) of seed. The whole village area was estimated to contain so many *sukas*. Four *sukas* was equal to one *khuri* or the area sown by 8 to 12 *putis* (5.972 to 8.956 quintals) of seed. The villagers also spoke of the *puti paran*, i.e., 20 *mans* (0.746 quintals) of seed grain as the amount sown in a *puti paran*. This being inexact, the English acre was adopted when exact area was required.

The old weights and measures and their equivalent in metric units are given below :

Old Weights and Measures		Metric equivalent	
2 Gidhas	= 1 Sola	=	0.466,55 Kilograms
2 Solas	= 1 Ada	=	0.933,10 Kilograms
4 Adas	= 1 Man	=	3.732,40 Kilograms
20 Mans	= 1 Puti	=	74.648,00 Kilograms
4 Putis	= 1 Pastama	=	2.98.592,00 Kilograms
2 Pastamas	= 1 Purug	=	5.97.184,00 Kilograms
4 Chittacks	= 1 Gidha	=	0.233,27 Kilograms

Distribution
of essential
commodities
and cloth

Merchants'
Association

Weights and
Measures

Old Weights and Measures			Metric equivalent	
1 Sola	= Half a seer	=	0'466,55	Kilograms
1 Ada	= 80 tola	=	0'933,10	Kilograms
1 Maund		=	37'3242	Kilograms
1 Seer		=	0'933'10	Kilograms
1 Yard		=	0'9144	Metre
1 Foot		=	0'3048	Metre
1 Inch		=	0'0254	Metre
1 Acre		=	0'404687	Hectare
1 Hatha	= One and a half feet	=	0'4572	Metre
1 Gira	= 1/16 Yard	=	0'0571	Metre

These measures varied not only in nomenclature but also in capacities from area to area. Materials from which these measures were constructed also varied from place to place. As a result of such differences in the use of weights and measures there was ample scope for the trader to cheat the consumers. So, with a view to overcoming these difficulties, the metric system of weights and measures was introduced as an All-India standard from the 1st April, 1962. Initially difficulties were experienced by both the consumers and traders, but after regular practice and propaganda through distribution of conversion tables, charts and pamphlets the system is now easily understood by the people.

Time

To denote time hours, minutes and seconds are prevalent. Terms like *bahania*, *majhnia*, *sanja*, *rathia* and *belake* are also used by the common folk in Nawapara subdivision to denote morning, mid-day, evening and night respectively. In Dharamgarh subdivision terms like *sakalpahar*, *maidhan pahar*, *sonja pahar*, and *rait* are used locally to denote morning, mid-day, evening and night respectively.

APPENDIX I

The table shows the outward and inward goods traffic and their value through the different railway stations of the district during the period 1971-72 to 1975-76

Name of the Railway Stations	Traffic	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74		1974-75		1975-76	
		Quintals		Rupees		Quintals		Rupees		Quintals	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Khariar Road	Outward	3,47,939	65,01,055	2,39,817	59,10,050	1,72,656	99,15,076	1,42,641	68,74,845	1,42,165	1,52,27,503
	Inward	52,560	16,61,821	54,026	26,04,860	50,973	28,99,842	64,810	39,97,376	58,626	35,93,980
Nawapara Road	Outward	2,06,494	2,19,867	71,248	9,03,177	82,810	2,21,593	29,515	2,04,277	45,269	2,96,933
	Inward	3,178	6,677	1,166	4,899	2,656	15,081	9,418	30,545	21,086	62,228
Lakhna	Outward	3,444	..	3,038	..	2,026	..	1,035	..	1,182	..
	Inward	Nil	..	Nil	..	229	..	Nil	..	244	..
Kesinga	Outward	6,55,785	24,04,646	4,90,771	16,75,943	4,78,647	22,85,347	2,77,278	11,71,897	2,48,815	19,63,927
	Inward	1,96,371	5,82,761	2,17,444	7,97,304	1,91,015	7,21,287	1,76,286	7,85,566	2,00,625	7,63,745
Rupra Road	Outward	71,015	3,00,876	59,395	2,79,272	31,352	1,71,647	51,351	2,96,408	47,146	3,34,393
	Inward	7,907	38,017	9,107	39,018	7,083	54,905	11,707	90,360	7,364	54,821
Nala Road	Outward	2,02,672	5,24,810	1,99,811	8,27,207	2,15,917	4,27,046	2,26,559	4,59,727	2,48,958	4,86,007
	Inward	1,290	6,403	915	4,497	1,259	19,147	1,206	6,994	1,262	6,505
Lanjigarh Road	Outward	1,60,777	15,48,600	2,80,410	25,00,500	2,53,766	25,33,744	2,40,308	42,81,506	2,67,893	26,96,956
	Inward	706	1,05,000	368	45,000	471	21,500	555	82,500	1,019	85,000
Kandel	Outward	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..
	Inward	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..	Nil	..

APPENDIX II

A list of *hats* with their location and
market days in the district

Name of the Subdivision (1)	Location (2)	Market days (3)
Nawapara	Nawapara	Sunday/Wednesday
	Sarabang	Saturday
	Dharambaura	Monday
	Biromal	Saturday
	Kurumpuri	Thursday
	Lakhna	Monday
	Komna	Saturday
	Bhella	Friday
	Udenbandh	Sunday
	Tarbod	Wednesday
	Deodhara	Monday
	Pendrawan	Sunday
	Biliaganjar	Thursday
	Khariar Road	Tuesday
	Sanmageswar	Saturday
	Tukla	Saturday
	Birighat	Thursday
	Karlakot	Wednesday
	Sinapali	Wednesday
	Chalana	Sunday
	Niljee	Friday
	Patialpada	Tuesday
	Kendumunda	Wednesday
	Boden	Monday
	Pharsara	Sunday
	Khaira	Sunday
	Babir	Thursday
	Gandabahali	Tuesday
	Palsada	Saturday

Name of the Subdivision (1)	Location (2)	Market days (3)
Dharamgarh	Manjhari	Tuesday
	Golamunda	Thursday
	Brundabahal	Wednesday
	Kirkakani	Friday
	Dharamgarh	Monday/Friday
	Bordi	Friday
	Chapria	Wednesday
	Kegaon	Saturday
	Chahaka	Sunday
	Baddangaon	Sunday
	Dhamanpur	Monday
	Daspur	Thursday
	Chichia	Sunday
	Kootia	Saturday
	Kumani	Tuesday
	Chilgaon	Monday
	Kholiakani	Sunday
	Rengasapali	Wednesday
	Kandel	Friday
	Talamala	Saturday
	Kaliakundal	Saturday
	Chhonjagarh	Wednesday
	Mahichala	Saturday
	Bilika	Saturday
	Khaliapali	Saturday
	Habaspur	Tuesday
	Budhidar	Friday
	Dundelman	Wednesday
	Koksara	Wednesday
	Behera	Sunday
	Temra	Friday
	Kotmunda	Tuesday
	Ampani	Saturday

Name of the Subdivision (1)	Location (2)	Market days (3)
Dharamgarh	Ladugaon	Monday
	Rengalpali	Tuesday
	Pipalguda	Sunday
	Charbahal	Monday
	Ranmal	Friday
	Tarapur	Thursday
	Badkutura	Wednesday
	Baner	Saturday
	Bandhakona	Tuesday
	Kalampur	Sunday
	Mirgur	Monday
	Mondal	Thursday
	Jayapatna	Thursday
	Talguda	Sunday
	Badarlakot	Monday
	Mangalpur	Tuesday
Bhawanipatna	Bhawanipatna	Tuesday/Saturday
	Dadpur	Friday
	Depur	Wednesday
	Sagada	Monday
	Muding	Wednesday
	Belpada	Monday
	Salebhata	Friday
	Palna	Monday
	Borda	Sunday
	Bengaon	Friday
	Bijepur	Wednesday
	Lanjigarh	Saturday
	Musanal	Thursday
	Lanjigarh Road	Sunday
	Utkela	Thursday
	Kesinga	Wednesday
	Pastikudi	Monday
	Narla	Sunday
	Kalampur	Sunday
	Bandhakana	Tuesday
	Badkutru	Wednesday
	Thuamul Rampur	Monday/Thursday/Saturday

CHAPTER-VII

COMMUNICATIONS

OLD TIME
TRADE
ROUTIES

In old days the country now forming the district of Kalahandi was almost inaccessible for lack of communications. The steep ghats, dense forests infested by wild animals and numerous hill streams made journey difficult in this region. During the 4th century A. D. Samudra Gupta led his army through the territory of Mahakantara of which the district of Kalahandi formed a part. Two of the ancient trade routes from Madhya Pradesh passed through this district. One of these routes starting from near Kanker in Bastar district proceeded through Ampani to Vizagapatam district (Andhra Pradesh). The other route from Phuljhar passed through this district upto the border of the Ganjam district through the Mohangiri-ghat. Both these routes were famous for transportation of salt and other commodities to Madhya Pradesh and beyond.*

One can have an idea about the trade routes existing in this region during mid-nineteenth century from the reports of Elliot and Captain A. C. McNeill. In the report dated the 28th July, 1856, on the erstwhile Kalahandi State submitted to the Commissioner of Nagpur, Elliot, the Deputy Commissioner of Chhattisgarh, remarked, "Sayer is collected at Joonagurh, Bhundaysir, Dadpore and Ampanee on imports and goods in transit principally consisting of salt on which the rate levied is Rs.18 to Rs.26 per 100 bullock loads, with a small allowance of 5 to 10 Gonees (half a bullock load) for every hundred¹. The next year, i.e. on the 12th May, 1857, Captain A. C. McNeill, officiating Agent in the hill tracts of Orissa sent a report to the Secretary to the Government of India in which he wrote "many were the complaints made to me by Brinjaries and other traders of the amount of transit duties which they had to pay between the coast and Chuttesghur amounting, as they stated, to the sum of Rs.256/4 (Rs.256.25) on one hundred laden bullocks.....In addition to this, a further charge was made at Rayaghur, while on their way to the coast for salt".

Rayaghur above refers to Rayagada of Koraput district and the route was then popular for a track to the coastal areas from Madhya Pradesh and Kalahandi.

The Imperial Gazetteer of India (1908) describes about the roads of the ex-State of Kalahandi as follows.²

* Acharya Paramananda—Studies in Orissan History, Archaeology and Archives p. 452.

¹. The Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 2

². Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. KIV—p. 294

"The State contains 48 miles (76.8 km.) of gravelled and 116 (184.8 km.) of embanked roads. The principal routes are those from Bhawanipatna to Raipur, and to Sambalpur through Bolangir in Patna, and from Junagarh to Rajim through Deobhog. Exports are sent principally to Raipur and the Madras Presidency, while imports are received from Raipur, Sambalpur, and Madras".

For the ex-State of Kalahandi, the roads from Bhawanipatna leading to Raipur, Balangir and Ampani were of vital importance. Cobden-Ramsay writes of these roads in his Gazetteer (1907-08) as follows.¹

"The Raipur main road runs across the State and is bridged over the smaller streams. There is a good surface road from Bhawanipatna to the borders of the State on the Tel river: the length of the road is 34 miles (54.4 km.) with two rest-houses at Kasurpara and Utkela: this road continues through the Patna and Sonepur States to Sambalpur: another good surface road runs due south from Bhawanipatna to Ampani and Jaipatna in the Mahulpatna zamindari via Junagarh with rest-houses at Junagarh, Charbahal, Ampani and Jaipatna, the headquarters of the Mahulpatna zamindari: about 30 miles (48 km.) from Bhawanipatna this road bifurcates, one branch going to Jaipatna and the other to Ampani : a good gravelled road has been constructed at considerable expense over the difficult Ampani *ghati* and carts can now ply between Naurangpur in Jaipur and Kalahandi. From Bhawanipatna there is a good road with wooden bridges running north to Depur about 13 miles (20.8 km.) in length. There are also good village roads : the hill tracts are provided with fair roads. There is an inspection bungalow at Bhawanipatna".

For the maintenance of these roads there was a Public Works Department under the charge of the Agency Engineer, Orissa Feudatory States. During 1912, there were altogether 28,374 avenue trees throughout the ex-State. These were taken care of by the raiyats. One cooli was appointed to look after the roads and the avenue trees at Bhawanipatna. The Agency Engineer held the charge of the ex-State Public Works Department till 1921. From the 19th December, 1921, the organisation came to the control of the State Engineer who looked after the road construction and other public works through the ex-State. Prior to 1923, all the roads were being constructed by *bethi* labour. With the abolition of *bethi* and *begari* in 1923-24 an additional amount of Rs.14,745 had to be provided over and above the original (Public Works) budget of Rs. 86,232 to execute the works that would have been done by *bethi* labour. During second half of the twenties, the ex-State spent less on roads and more on buildings. As for

¹. Feudatory States of Orissa—p. 207

example, of total amount of Rs.1,31,921 spent on the Public Works in 1929-30, Rs. 74,262 was spent on buildings and only Rs.26,305 on roads. *

The ex-Zamindari of Khariar had only cart tracks for communication up to 1860. A road from Arang to Khariar was opened up in 1861, for construction of which the Zamindar had made a gift of necessary land. After a few years wells were also dug by him at every third mile (near about 5 km.) of the road to provide drinking water to travellers. This road served as a very important trade route as different kinds of commercial commodities were used to be transported from Chhattisgarh area towards the East Coast.

After the transfer of Khariar to Orissa in 1936, the Provincial Government started construction of a road from Padampur to Nawapara with a view to provide direct link between Orissa and Khariar. This all-weather road, 32 miles (51 km.) in length, was completed in 1946.

In the days when mechanized vehicles were not seen in this region, the ruler, Zamindars and other aristocrats used palanquin, horses and elephants as conveyance. Common people depended on bullock carts, *bhara* and pack bullocks for the purpose of transport.

After Independence, even though vigorous programme has been taken up for the construction of new roads and for the improvement of old ones, the district is still relatively under-developed from the communication point of view. The following picture of the road communication given in the District Census Handbook, Kalahandi, 1961, has not changed very much even in 1977. The district "does not fall on the alignment of any of the National Highways. One of the Major District roads, however, maintains connection with two of the National Highways (No. 6 and 42) which run from Calcutta to Bombay and from Cuttack to Sambalpur respectively. Three¹ State Highways pass through this district and they maintain direct communication with all the adjoining districts. Bhawanipatna is connected by all-weather road with Dharamgarh but the communication with Nawapara, the headquarters of another subdivision, is maintained partly by bus and partly by train. The only direct communication between Bhawanipatna and Nawapara is a fair-weather road which is closed to traffic during rains".

ROAD TRANSPORT

The following is an account of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department in the district.

* Central Review of the Administration of the Feudatory States of Orissa for the year 1929-30.

¹. Now four

Phulbani
District
Border—
Madanpur-
Rampur—
Palam-Amath
Road (State
Highway
No. 1)

This road is a part of the State Highway No. 1 which starts from the National Highway No. 5 at Khurda and ends at Amath on the State Highway No. 2. The length of the road in the district is 31 miles (49·6 km.). The road from Phulbani border to Madanpur-Rampur is a part of the only shortest route to the State Capital, Bhubaneshwar via Narla. Previously this was a cart track. The portion from Phulbani border to Madanpur-Rampur (13 miles or 21 km.) has been improved to State Highway standard and made all-weather road during 1968-72 after which the importance of the road has increased. One major and four minor bridges are yet to be constructed to make the remaining portion an all-weather road. The road which was once proposed to be raised to National Highway standard to connect the National Highway Nos. 5 and 6 at Berhampur and Raipur respectively is partly black-topped.

Papada-
handi-
Bhawani-
patna-
Balangir-
Sambalpur
road (State
Highway
No 2)

The State Highway No. 2 starts from the National Highway No. 3 at Borigumma in the Koraput district and passes through the district of Kalahandi for a distance of 82 miles 4 flg. (132 km.). The road leaving the district at Belgaon passes through Balangir to join the National Highway No. 6 at Bargarh in the Sambalpur district. The whole length of the road in the district which was constructed during the ex-State administration is metalled and black-topped. This has become an all-weather road except for the detention of traffic for a few hours once or twice a year near the river Hati which has a submersible bridge. The road passes through Ampani, Koksara, Junagarh, Bhawanipatna, Utkela, and Kashrupara where the Public Works Department maintains one inspection bungalows.

Sohela-Naw-
apara-Khari-
ar-Bhalumu-
nda-Bongam-
unda Road
(State Highw-
ay No. 3)

This road connects Sohela (Sambalpur district) with Nawapara and Khariar. The length of this all-weather road in the district is 94·2 km. The other important places through which it passes in the district are Tarbod and Komna. The entire length of the road is black-topped. There are inspection bungalows at Nawapara and Khariar. Besides, there are also rest houses at Tarbod and Komna.

Bhawanipat-
na-Rayagada
Road (State
Highway
No. 6)

This State Highway starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Bhawanipatna and joins the State Highway No. 5 at Muniguda in the Koraput district. This black-topped road passes in the district for a distance of 37 km. The road was constructed during the Durbar administration. This is an all-weather road.

Chhatikuda—
Narla-Ram-
pur Road
(Major Dis-
trict Road
No. 24)

This road which joins the State Highway No. 6 with the State Highway No. 1 was constructed during the ex-State administration with the carriage-way not so strong enough to take the present day traffic loading. After merger, the road has been improved gradually.

Only 19 km. of the road has been black-topped. Some minor bridges and culverts have been constructed during the years 1968-75. This is the main feeder road connecting the areas of rich forests and agricultural produce. The State Capital, Bhubaneswar, is connected with the district headquarters by the shortest distance through this road and the State Highway No. 1. The length of this all-weather road is 39·6 km. There are inspection bungalows at Chhatikud and Narla.

The road starts from the State Highway No. 3 at Nawapara and terminates at Madhya Pradesh border. The length of this black-topped road in the district is 12·8 km. The unbridged *nalla* over the river Jonk at terminal place obstructs through passage of traffic. There is one inspection bungalow at Khariar Road.

The road starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Bhawanipatna and joins the State Highway No. 3 at Khariar. About 40 km. of the road was constructed during the ex-State administration. The standard of the road was improved after merger. The road crosses the rivers Tel and Sundar which have been bridged recently. One minor bridge over Kunda *nalla* is yet to be completed to make this an all-weather road. The length of this metalled road is 69·6 km. (43 miles 4 fgs.). The road from the Tel to the Sundar needs substantial improvement. Once it becomes an all-weather road, it will save a distance of about 64 km. (40 miles) from Bhawanipatna to Khariar and will have tremendous traffic. There are inspection bungalows at Karlapara and Borda.

The road starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Baldhiamal and proceeds up to Madhya Pradesh border via Dharamgarh. The road was constructed during the *durbar* administration. The length of the road is 23·6 km. (14 miles 6 fgs.). It is completely black-topped. The main rivers it crosses are Hallore jore, Boden *nalla* and the Tel of which the first two are bridged. There is an inspection bungalow at Dharamgarh.

The road starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Bhawanipatna and proceeds for a distance of 45 km. During the ex-State administration half of the road was constructed. Improvements of this road were taken up in 1948-49, and 19·2 km. (12 miles) were metalled and 1·6 km. (one mile) black-topped. The remaining portion is only a cart-track. High level bridges have been constructed over the rivers Murlijore and Phurlijore on this road.

The road which is fully black-topped starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Moter and proceeds up to Jayapatna for a distance of 28·80 km. (18 miles). The road was constructed during pre-merger period. The bridges over Rammaljore and Bandigaon *nalla* have been completed. The screw pile bridge over Gaidhar *nalla* had been put up during the ex-State rule. The road needs substantial improvement as it will form a main feeder road for the Indravati power house site.

Arang-Khariar road
(Major District Road No. 34)
(Portion from Nawapara to Madhya Pradesh Border)

Bhawanipatna-Khariar Road
(Major District Road No. 41)

Baldhiamal-Dharamgarh Road
(Major District Road No. 42)

Bhawanipatna-Kalyansinghpur Road
up to Gunupur (Major District Road No. 48 (A))

Moter-Jayapatna Road
(Major District Road standard)

Madangipastikudi-Depur Road (Other District Road)

Junagarh-Dasigaon-Kalampur Road (Classified Village Road)

Rampur-Risida-Karlamunda Road (Classified Village Road)

Dharamgarh-Golamunda-Sinapali Road (Classified Village Road)

Dharamgarh-Charbahal Road (Classified Village Road)

Mahajanguda-Ladugan-Baner Road (Classified Village Road)

The road starts from the Major District Road No. 41 at Mada ngi and crossing the State Highway No. 2 at Pastikudi joins the State Highway No. 6 at Depur. This unmetalled road, 18·8 km. (11 miles 6 furlongs) in length was constructed during the *durbar* administration. This is a fair-weather road.

The road starts from the State Highway No. 2 at Junagarh and leads to Thuamul-Rampur via Singarighat. The road except the Ghat portion of 7·5 km. has been improved out of the Drought Prone Areas Programme Scheme. One minor bridge over Kaliajore is needed to make it an all-weather road up to the foot of the *ghat*. Before construction of the road two Blocks viz. Kalampur and Thuamal-Rampur were isolated for six months during the year. The road which is important from commercial point of view passes through the tribal areas. The length of the road is 32 km. (20 miles).

The road 32 km. in length starts from the junction of the State Highway No. 1 and the Major District Road No. 24 at Madanpur-Rampur and proceeds through the thickly populated area of the district up to Karlamunda. It connects the whole of the Karlamurda and a part of the Madanpur-Rampur Blocks with the Tahsil headquarters at Madanpur-Rampur, the rail-head at Narla and the district headquarters at Bhawani-patna. The road has facilitated the transportation of forest produce like Sal and Piasal logs, bamboos, Sal seeds, etc., throughout the year. This all-weather road is metalled throughout. The length of the road is 32·8 km.

This road which starts from Dharamgarh connects the whole of the Golamunda and Sinapali Blocks. After the construction of a minor bridge over Dhangirijore, Dharamgarh will be connected with Sinapali by the road throughout the year. The Sinapali Block area which is affected by drought almost every alternate year, has been mostly benefited by this road. This is the main arterial road from which many rural roads are branching off thereby connecting the tribal areas of the district. The road has been improved to water-bound macadam surface out of the Drought Prone Area Programme scheme. The length of this road is 24 km.

This all-weather road connects Dharamgarh with the State Highway No. 2 at Charbahal. This shortens the distance from Dharamgarh area towards Charbahal and Moter-Jayapatna road. The length of this moorum surfaced road is 16 km.

The length of this all-weather road which connects the State Highway No. 2 at Mahajanguda with Baner on the Moter-Jayapatna road is 22·4 km. This moorum and soled surfaced road is black-topped for a length of 3 km. This road passes through Ladugan, a rich village of the area and reduces the distance from places like Jayapatna, Baner towards Ampani.

The length of this fair-weather road is 28 km. The road is black-topped for one km. and the remaining portion is of earthen surface.

Bhella-Boden Road
(Classified Village Road)

This fair-weather road, 14·4 km. in length is of earthen and soled surface.

Udayaban-dha-Harisankar Road (Classified Village Road)

The length of this fair-weather road is 26·4 km. Out of the total length, eight km. of the road is of water-bound macadam surface and the remaining portion is of soled surface.

Khariar-Boden Road
(Classified Village Road)

The length of this fair-weather road is 24 km. Of this road, three km. are of soled surface.

Sinapali-Boden Road
(Classified Village Road)

The Rural Engineering Organisation maintains 396 km. of roads in the district of which 16·5 km. are metalled, 68 km. soled and the rest are of earthen surface. Some of the important roads under the organisation are (a) Attanguda-Jugsaipatna road (17 km.), (b) Jarning-Nandol-Junagarh road (17 km.), (c) Dharamgarh-Farang road (14 km.), (d) Palam-Belkhandi road (11 km.), (e) Tundla-Karlamunda road (14 km.), (f) Narla-Sikarkupa road (16 km.), (g) Khariar-Bhojpur road (12 km.), (h) Sinapali-Kusumjore road (17 km.), (i) Sinapali-Karangamal road (10 km.), (j) Sinapali-Armella road (15 km.), (k) Gundabali-Mantri-trai road (17 km.), (l) Khariar-Amodi road (30 km.), (m) Parkoda-Bisora road via Kuliabandha (15 km.), (n) Nan para-Kuliabandha road (17 km.), (o) Darlimunda-Lakhna road (11 km.), (p) Kurumpuri-Lakhna road (10 km.), (q) Bhella-Tarbod road via Michhapali (25 km.), (r) Kuliabhatta-Belgaon-Kotgaon road (10 km.), (s) Ranmal-Mandal road (10 km.), (t) Jayapatna-Talagud road (10 km.), (u) Banersuini-Palas road (10 km.), (v) Bongamunda-Dudukathenga road (11 km.), (w) Golamunda-Kegaon road (16 km.) and (x) Kegaon-Badchergaon road (18 km.).

Roads main-tained by Rural Engi-neering Organisation

The Forest Department maintain 555 km. of roads. All are *kutcha* roads and jeepable in fair-weather only. Some of the important forest roads are Banamalipur-Kiapadar road (15 km.), Ampani-Badkuturu-Koraput border road (21 km.), Biswanathpur-Bijepur road (42 km.), Kakbhata-Bhurti road (14·5 km.), Tulapada-Manikera road (48 km.), Mohangiri-Surangi-Urladanji road (32 km.), Kashrupara-Saling road (17 km.), Golamunda-Bakrasil road (11 km.) (all under the Kalahandi Forest Division), Nangalbod-Ghatmal road (11 km.), Redamal-Bhupani road (12 km.), Kamarbara-Sunabeda road (33·60 km.), Dharambandha-Seonarayanpur road (24·60 km.), Sunabeda-Patdhar road (18·40 km.),

Forest Roads

Chercichuan-Halwapali road (11·80 km.), Ghatmal-Amiti-Patdhara road (16·20 km.), Patialpara-Kasiapani road (15 km.) and Chercichuan-Ghatmal road (14·40 km.) (all under the Khariar Forest Division).

Panchayat Roads

Different Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis of the district also maintain 870 and 280 km. of roads respectively. Most of these are dust roads.

Urban Roads

109·42 km. of roads are maintained by the five urban local bodies of the district. Of these roads, 40·74 km. are under the Bhawanipatna Municipality, 25·30 km. under the Junagarh Notified Area Council, 19·88 km. under the Khariar Road Notified Area Council, 13·50 km. under the Kesinga Notified Area Council and 10 km. under the Notified Area Council, Khariar.

During 1975-76, an amount of Rs. 67,03,677 was spent for improvement and construction of roads, bridges, culverts, etc., in the district.

Vehicles and conveyances

Bullock carts play an important part for transportation of goods both in rural and urban areas of the district. Bulk of goods on main roads are, however, carried by trucks. Two of the five towns of the district have no cycle rickshaws. Cycle is commonly used. In 1975-76, there were 108 motor vehicles registered in the district including 69 motor cycles and scooters, 10 station wagons and jeeps, 6 cars, 2 taxis, 8 trucks and 13 tractors and trailors.

The number of cycles, cycle rickshaws and bullock carts licensed under different urban local bodies of the district from 1973-74 to 1975-76 are as follows :—

Name of Local body	1973-74		
	Cycles	Cycle Rickshaws	Bullock Carts
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Bhawanipatna	..	468	37
Kesinga	..	102	..
Khariar Road	..	152	..
Khariar	..	462	3
Junagarh	..	208	48
			86

Name of Local body	1974-75			1975-76		
	Cycles	Cycle rickshaws	Bullock Carts	Cycles	Cycle rickshaws	Bullock Carts
(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Bhawanipatna	..	1,061	50	50	861	50
Kesinga	..	47	..	..	223	..
Khariar Road	..	488	..	116	333	..
Khariar	..	389	2	18	394	2
Junagarh	..	265	6	78	342	9
						131

Licenses were issued to about 15,500 bullock carts and 15,000 cycles by different Grama Panchayats of the district during 1975-76. In urban areas, cycle rickshaw charge is about 50 paise per km. There is no fixed rate for hiring a truck. In rural areas the fare charged by bullock cart owners varies from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per km. or 20 to 35 paise per quintal per km. whereas the charge is slightly higher in urban areas.

The Regional Transport Authority of the district consists of four official and two non-official members. It was constituted on the 7th October, 1955. No private bus owner has been permitted to ply his vehicle in the district.

REGIONAL
TRANSPORT
AUTHORITY

Before merger, the ex-State administration was managing the transport service with a few buses. In 1948, the road transport was nationalised and the Government of Orissa opened a transport unit at Bhawanipatna under the charge of a station master. The unit was placed under the jurisdiction of the District Transport Manager, Balangir. In 1955, the unit was transferred to the jurisdiction of the District Transport Manager, Koraput, with headquarters at Jeypore. At Khariar Road, another unit was opened in 1957-58 when all the private transport services operating in the Nawapara subdivision were nationalised. Subsequently the unit at Khariar Road was transferred to Khariar.

STATE ROAD
TRANSPORT
SERVICE

Kalahandi Zone was created on the 1st June, 1970, comprising the Bhawanipatna, Rayagada and Khariar Units. Due to administrative convenience, the Rayagada Unit was detached from the Kalahandi Zone from the 1st April, 1976 and merged with the Koraput Zone. So also, the Khariar Unit was detached and merged with the Bargarh Zone from the 1st May, 1976.

The Kalahandi Zone with headquarters at Bhawanipatna is headed by a District Transport Manager whereas the Khariar Unit is managed by a senior Station Master.

The present (1976) fleet strength of the Kalahandi Zone is 50 vehicles. There are 10 buses plying in different routes under the Khariar Unit.

Buses of the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation which is a public undertaking are plying on the following routes in the district.

Sl. No.	Name of the route	No. of trips	Distance in km.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
KALAHANDI ZONE			
ALL-WEATHER ROUTES			
1	Bhawanipatna-Cuttack	..	456
2	Bhawanipatna-Puri	..	477
3	Bhawanipatna-Berhampur	1/2	360
4	Bhawanipatna-Sambalpur	..	245
5	Bhawanipatna-Sunabeda	..	203
6	Bhawanipatna-Jayapatna	3	78
7	Bhawanipatna-Jayapatna via Dharamgarh	2	104
8	Bhawanipatna-Kesinga	8	35
9	Bhawanipatna-Jeypore	2	172
10	Bhawanipatna-Kotpad	1	157
11	Bhawanipatna-Umerkote/Raigarh	1	186
12	Bhawanipatna-Lanjigarh	1	85
13	Bhawanipatna-Khursud	2	48
14	Bhawanipatna-Risida	2	88
15	Bhawanipatna-Kalampur	2	64
16	Bhawanipatna-Chendiu	1	53
17	Bhawanipatna-Rayagada	1	134
18	Bhawanipatna-Dharamgarh	1	45**
19	Bhawanipatna-Badjore	1	53***
20	Bhawanipatna-Parlakimidi	1	215
21	Bhawanipatna-Dharamgarh	1	45 (Hat special on Friday)
22	Bhawanipatna-Junagarh	1	26 (Hat special on Sunday)

* Risida-I Service is extended to Mohangiri during fair-weather which is 90 km.

** During fair-weather it is extended to Behera which is 66 km.

*** During fair-weather it is extended up to Karlamunda-Risida, which is 84 km.

Sl. No. (1)	Name of the route (2)	No. of trips (3)	Distance in km. (4)
FAIR-WEATHER ROUTES			
23	Bhawanipatna-Gaudchendia	..	50
24	Bhawanipatna-Kegaon via Goiamunda	..	85
25	Bhawanipatna-Boden	..	102
26	Bhawanipatna-Daspur	..	64
27	Bhawanipatna-Khariar	..	73 } *
28	Bhawanipatna-Sinapali	..	102 }
KHARIAR UNIT			
29	Khariar-Cuttack	1	473
30	Khariar-Raipur (Fair-weather) (During rainy season up to Khariar Road 77 km.)	1/2	186
31	Khariar-Dharambandha (Fair-weather) (During rainy season up to Khariar Road 77 km.)	1	109
32	Khariar-Dova (Fair-weather) (During rainy season up to Khariar Road 77 km.)	1	127
33	Khariar-Khariar Road	1	77
34	Khariar-Kantabanji	3	40
35	Khariar-Nilji (Fair-weather) via Sinapali	1	42

The State Road Transport Corporation charges at the rate of 4·5 paise in ordinary buses and 5 paise in express buses per passenger per km. In addition, passengers are required to pay passenger tax at the rate of 15 per cent of the fare of their journey.

In 1966-67, the State Transport buses carried 6,85,001·5 passengers in the district. Within ten years ending 1975-76, the number of passengers have increased near about five times. In this year, 30,36,537 passengers travelled in the Corporation buses plying under the Bhawanipatna and Khariar Units and the gross income from fare and freight was Rs. 50,90,521·74.

In the district rest sheds have been provided by the Corporation for passengers in Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Junagarh, Koksara, Moter, Dharamgarh, Jayapatna, Khariar, Nawapara and Ampani.

The Vizayanagaram-Raipur broadguage railway line of the South-Eastern Railways which passes through the district was projected as a famine relief measure at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores in 1899. The work of this line started in 1923 and was duly completed and opened to traffic in 1932.

The line "enters the district at an eastern point in the Sadar (Bhawanipatna) subdivision, the first station in the district being Lanjigarh Road. After going north for some distance it passes to the adjoining district of Bolangir, but again appears inside the district in Nawapara subdivision where it goes north-west till it finally leaves the

RAIL ROAD

* These two routes are extension of Bhawanipatna-Khursud service.

district and enters Madhya Pradesh at a short distance after Khariar Road." * The total mileage of the railways within the district is 70 km. Altogether 8 railway stations lie within the district of which two, viz. Kandel and Narla Road were opened to passenger traffic from 1954 and to goods traffic from 1960. Kesinga is the main railhead of the district. It is also the busiest among the railway stations of the district.

The table below gives the names of railway stations, the average daily number of passengers, the actual number of passengers handled year-wise during 1974-75 and 1975-76 and facilities available at each of the stations.

Statistics relating to the volume of railway goods traffic has been dealt with in the Chapter VI, Banking, Trade and Commerce.

Name of the Railway Stations of the district	Average daily passengers in 1975-76	Actual No. of Passengers handled		Earnings from Passengers		Facilities available
		1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76 Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Lanjigarh Road	67	Inward .. 2,035 Outward .. 18,860	2,357 23,146	21,974	28,812	Secnd Class waiting hall
Narla Road	.. 127	Inward .. 35,228 Outward .. 36,420	42,282 46,325	59,946	80,563	Secnd Class waiting hall
Rupra Road	.. 133	Inward .. 10,735 Outward .. 34,931	9,827 47,827	45,414	66,783	Waiting hall for secnd class passengers and water taps
Kandel Road	.. 45	Inward .. 2,120 Outward .. 14,583	2,388 19,445	11,850	16,651	Second Class waiting hall and drinking water
Kesinga	.. 945	Inward .. 89,654 Outward .. 1,72,931	1,27,243	5,65,001	7,48,171	Waiting hall for Upper Class and 2nd Class passengers, water taps, over-bridge, Tea Stall, Book Stall, Platform with cover
Lakhna	.. 76	Inward .. 13,654 Outward .. 21,985	14,706 27,624	35,552	48,403	..
Nawapara Road	95	Inward .. 14,085 Outward .. 33,892	15,069 33,540	75,836	80,949	Upper Class and secnd Class waiting halls
Khariar Road	.. 305	Inward .. 49,882 Outward .. 88,488	86,377 1,10,141	2,22,673	3,14,064	

* Census of India, 1961—Orissa—District Census Hand Book—Kalahandi, p. 22

The role of the railways in the economic life of the district needs no exaggeration. Kalahandi being comparatively isolated from the point of road communication, the railways provide the most convenient link for the district with neighbouring States. The export potentials of the district like rice, pulses, *kendu* leaves and other forest products have received a great fillip after opening of the railways. Imports into the district have also gone up.

After the opening of the Dandakaranya-Balangir-Kiribur rail line, Kalahandi is now connected with Sambalpur and other western districts of the State. But a direct railway link for the district with other parts of the State continues to be a necessity. There is hardly any competition between the railways and the road transport as the road communication connects most of the places which are not linked by rail.

The rivers which constitute the only water-ways in the district are not navigable and therefore have no importance from the point of passenger or goods traffic. The ferries are used for crossing rivers and *nallas*. A ferry service of the Public Works Department operates between 15th of June and 15th of October every year on the Tel at Belgaon to help passengers and light motor vehicles to cross the river. Three country boats are used in this ferry service. After the opening of the new bridge over the river which is nearing completion, the ferry service will be discontinued. Other ferries on the rivers of the district have been transferred to the control of Grama Panchayats. The boats used usually during rains to cross the river are small in size and present no peculiarity. Altogether 102 boats are used in different ferry services managed by the Grama Panchayats of the district.

WATER-WAYS
AND
FERRIES

A list of ferries maintained by different Grama Panchayats of the district has been given in Appendix I.

The following is the list of some of the major bridges of the district.

BRIDGES

KALAHANDI

Details of Bridges

Name of the Road (1)	Category of Road (2)	Name of Bridge (3)	Location (4)	No. of spans (5)	Length of bridge (6)	Width between Kerbs (7)
Chhatikuda-Narla-Rampur Road.	M. D. R. 24.	Uttei	23rd. Mile (36·8 km.)	3×65'-0"	206'-0"	24'-0"
Chhatikuda-Narla-Rampur Road.	M. D. R. 24.	Sandol	7th Mile (11·2 km.)	3×65' (Skew).	206'-0"	24'-0"
Dharamgarh-Gola-munda Road.	C. V. R.	Tel	7th km.	8	360'-0"	24'-0"
Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi Road.	S. H. 2	Hati	27th km.	15×20'-0"	355'-0"	24'-0"
Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi Road.	S. H. 2	Sagada	14 km.	..	298'-0"	24'-0"
Moter-Jayapatna Road	M. D. R.	Kamal	14th km.	5×27'-0"	153'-0"	24'-0"
Junagarh-Dasigaon-Kalampur Road.	C. V. R.	Bhatrajore	2nd km.	4×66'-0"	290'-0"	24'-0"
Junagarh - Dasigaon-Kalampur Road.	C. V. R.	Kusumjore	8th km.	3×20'-7" M.	220'-0"	24'-0"
Bhawanipatna-Khariar Road.	M. D. R. 41	Tel	28th Mile (44·8 km.)	12 Spans	435'-0"	24'-0"
Bhawanipatna-Kalyan-singpur Road.	M. D. R. 48 (A)	Murlijore	11th Mile (17·6 km.)	4 Spans	225'-0"	24'-0"
Khariar-Bongamunda Bhalumunda Road.	S. H. 3	Airy	10th km. from Khariar side.	5×65'	325"	24'-0"
Bhawanipatna-Khariar Road.	M. D. R. 41.	Sundar	37th Mile (59·2 km.)	7×107'-6" One shore span 20'-0"	780'	24'-0"

Name of the Road (1)	Type of Bridge (8)	Year of completion of construction (9)	Cost of construction (10)
Chhatikuda- Narla-Rmapur Road.	Simply supported R. C. C. T. beam with cross girder and R. C. C. slab	1972	11 lakhs
Ditto	Ditto	1970	10 lakhs
Dharamgarh -Golamunda Road.	High level Bose girder bridge	1973	34 lakhs
Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi Road.	Submersible bridge simply supported solid deck slab	1953	1,05,000
Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi Road.	..	..	12,00,000
Moter-Jayapatna Road ..	High level simply supported R. C. C. solid deck slab	1960	6,12,000
Junagarh - Dasigaon - Kalampur Road.	High level R. C. C. 3 beam type girder and slab	1974	11,20,000
Junagarh - Dasigaon - Kalampur Road.	High level 3 T. beams type girder and slab	1974	8,80,000
Bhawanipatna-Khariar Road	Well foundation R. C. C. Box girder Bridge	1973	78,00,000 Including approaches
Bhawanipatna-Kalyansingpur Road.	Well foundation R. R. Stone masonry R. C. C. T. beam and slab	..	9,00,000
Khariar - Bongamunda - Bhulumunda Road.	High level bridge with R. C. C. decking	1976	..
Bhawanipatna- Khariar Road	High level bridge prestressed R. C. C. girders and slabs	..	..

TRANSPORT
BY AIR

The district has two airfields located at Utkela and Gotma.

The airstrip at Utkela is situated at a distance of about one km. from the Bhawanipatna-Balangir road (State Highway No. 2). The distance of Utkela from Bhawanipatna is 24 km. The approach road leading to the airfield starts from the Utkela Public Works Department Inspection Bungalow. This is an all-weather permanent Air Strip with its surface black-topped. The main strip is 3,000' by 150'. The total land acquired for the purpose is 4,000' by 350'. A lounge building has been constructed.

The other airfield is at Gotma. It is situated at a distance of 6 km. from Nawapara and is connected with the subdivisional headquarters by an all-weather road. The airfield is meant for small planes only. On the 15th April, 1966, a helicopter carrying the Prime Minister of India landed on this field.

TRAVEL AND
TOURIST
FACILITIES

As stated earlier the means of communication in olden days were by the pack-bullocks, *bharas*, bullock-carts, elephants, horses and *dolas*. Fear of theft was great and attack on the pedestrians was frequent. The fear of attack from wild animals and lack of proper communication facilities made any journey a veritable nightmare. The district is now more open with a number of good roads connecting to the interior. Apart from public buses which carry passengers to important places of the district, a few taxis are also available for long journey from Bhawanipatna.

At present tourists coming from other States may choose the following routes to come to the district—

Vizagapatnam-Pottangi-Nawarangpur-Ampani-Bhawanipatna-Balangir-Sambalpur (by road)

Vizagapatnam-Rayagada-Kesinga-Raipur (by rail)

Raipur-Khariar Road-Khariar-Kantabanji-Balangir (by road)

Bhawanipatna-Bhubaneswar (by road)

Some of the places of tourist interest in the district are Ampani, Patalaganga, Fulari Jharan and Karlapat hills. Ampani hills are situated 43 km. away from Nawarangpur and 77 km. away from Bhawanipatna on the Vizagpatnam-Jeypore-Bhawanipatna road. The Ghat road, deep forest, the artifical lake near Behera village

attracts tourists to stay there for a day. The Haladigunda valley in this hill range has a peculiar character. It is said that in the morning and evening the refracted sun's rays fall in the valley in such a manner that the object of vision appears yellow. Sahajkhul forest range, only 2 km. away from the top of Ampani Ghat is a good shooting spot abounding in spotted deer, Sambar and panther. In summer *shikar* is easier from Behera reservoir side. For a research scholar of ancient history the place is significant because two ruined forts, viz., Gudahandi and Khaligarh are situated within 5 miles (8 km.) radius. The hill top has a nice temperate climate. Perennial springs flow in the foot hills.

Patalaganga, a perennial spring of mineral water is situated 40 km. away from Khariar town in Boden Block. About 40 litres of water flow from the spring per minute. It is treated as a holy place for the Hindus. The spring water is not chemically tested but people believe that some mineral salt is mixed with it, because it cures stomach troubles. The roads connecting this place need development and a tourist shed is badly needed.

Fulari Jharan is a waterfall and Karlapat a shooting forest block. After going about 9 miles (14·4 km.) from Bhawanipatna towards Thuamul-Rampur one reaches Fulari Jharan. The waterfall is only about 50 feet high, but in the natural surrounding it appears as a beauty spot. Karlapat forest block which is a good spot for shooting is only 14 miles (22·4 km.) away from Fulari Jharan and on the same road. Deer, Sambar and leopard are seen in the forest. Purunaguma village which is 12 miles (19·2 km.) away from Fulari Jharan has kept its original tribal culture. Pausha Purnima (full moon day of December-January) is the biggest festive day of the tribals. Tribals from 40 km. radius come to this village on the eve of the 'Tukimara' or 'Maiden sacrifice' festival in the village. It is told that a few years back tribals were sacrificing a young girl during this festival to the mother earth by burying her. Nowadays they bury a living ram and kill a buffalow. Tourists may like this compact area for sight seeing, shooting and observing the ancient traditions in their pristine grandeur. They may visit the place in winter.

The district has no good hotel. There are, however, some small hotels in the district located at the subdvisional headquarters and other towns. There are a few lodging houses at Bhawanipatna, Khariar and Khariar Road.

There are eleven Dharmasalas located in different parts of the district. The following is the list of these Dharmasalas.

Name (1)	Location (2)	Management (3)	No. of rooms (4)	Other facilities (5)
Dharamgarh Subdivision				
Dharmasala at Jayapatna.	Near the main Government road.		3	Not electrified
Dharmasala at Ladugan.	Near the temple	Government	10	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	Government	4	Ditto
Nua Dharmasala at Junagarh.	Near the main road.	Government	14	Electrified
Puruna Dharmasala at Junagarh.	In the town	Government	8	Ditto
Nawapara Subdivision				
Khariar Dharmasala	Near Daily Market.	Private	10	Electrified
Nawapara Dharmasala	Near Bus Stand	Private	3	..
Mahabir Dharmasala at Khariar R.D.	Near Railway Station	Private	15	Electrified
Bhawanipatna Subdivision				
Gulal Bhawan Dharmasala at Bhawanipatna.	Within daily market area.	Private	8	Electrified, pipe water and flash latrine.
Dharmasala at Bhawanipatna.	Ditto	Private	One hall	Electrified
Dharmasala at Kesinga.	Ditto	Private	5	Electrified

Circuit houses, Dak bungalows and Rest Sheds

There is one circuit house at Bhawanipatna managed by the Revenue Department. It has four suites. There are 19 inspection bungalows located in different parts of the district of which 16 are maintained by the Public Works Department and the remaining three by the Revenue Department. The Public Works Department also manages two rest houses. This apart, the district has 34 rest sheds of which 31 are under the control of the Revenue Department and the rest three under the Forest Department. The bungalows are meant mainly for the Government officials touring on duty. When vacant, these are also available for reservation by public on payment.

A detailed list of the inspection bungalows, rest houses and rest sheds of the district has been given in Appendix II.

In April 1951, the district had 34 post offices and 2 telegraph offices. With the implementation of the Five-Year Plans, the number of post offices increased year by year. Bhawanipatna was upgraded into a Head Post Office with effect from the 1st September, 1956. By April 1961, the number increased in the district to 127 post offices and 8 combined posts and telegraph offices. The number has further increased during last fifteen years. By the end of March 1977, the district had one Head Post Office at Bhawanipatna which controlled 22 sub-post offices and 229 branch post offices. This apart, the Head Post Office also controlled one sub-office and twelve branch offices of the Raipur district of Madhya Pradesh and one branch office of the Balangir district. All the post offices are vested with Savings Bank power. There are four lower selection grade and three non-delivery sub-offices in the district.

There are 21 combined post and telegraph offices in the district located at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Kelsinga, Khariar, Khariar Road, Nawapara Tanwat, Junagarh, Narla, Rupra Road, Sinapali, Jayapatna, Komna, Koksara, Madanpur-Rampur, Utkela, Moter, Kegaon, Lanjigarh Road, Ampani, Koudala and Pastikudi. Out of these, the first seven are working under Morse system.

The Public Call Offices are functioning at Bhawanipatna, Bhawanipatna Gandhi Chauk, Kegaon, Dharamgarh, Junagarh, Jayaptana, Kelsinga, Khariar, Khariar Road, Nawapara Tanwat, Rupra Road, Utkela and Pastikudi. The district for the purpose of postal administration comes under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Post Offices, Balangir Division, Balangir.

A list of post offices of the district (as on the 31st March, 1977) with volume of business transacted from 1973-74 to 1975-76 is given in Appendix III.

The district has no radio station. Number of radio sets licensed and amount realised therefrom during 1974 to 1976 are given below :—

**POST AND
TELEGRAPH
OFFICES**

**RADIO AND
WIRELESS**

Year (1)	No. of radio sets (2)	Amount realised (in Rs.) (3)
1974	.. 709	10,252·50
1975	.. 573	9,305·00
1976	.. 960	12,314·00

There are three police wireless stations located at Bhawanipatna, Nawapara and Khariar.

PIGEON SERVICE

The district has three pigeon lofts under the control of the Superintendent of Police established at Bhawanipatna, Kutra and Khariar. The loft at Bhawanipatna is operating with 40 birds whereas the lofts at Kutra and Khariar have 22 and 17 birds, respectively.

In addition to the operating of the birds in certain routes, the following boomerang services are also carried out to inaccessible places of the district : Bhawanipatna to Chilguda out-post, Bhawanipatna to Borda out-post, Bhawanipatna to Sikerkupa out-post, Bhawanipatna to Karlapat, Kutra to Thuamul-Rampur police station, Kutra to Jayapatna police station, Kutra to Chilguda out-post, Khariar to Sinapali police station, Khariar to Boden out-post and Khariar to Borda out-post.

The services rendered by these pigeons in the district during emergency is of particular significance as most of the areas in the midst of dense wooded hills are inaccessible for most part of the year.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGES

There are the following nine telephone exchanges in the district.

Name of the Exchange with capacity	Working connections	Date of opening of the Exchange
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bhawanipatna 200 L	146	12-12-1956
Kcsinga 100 L	90	20-7-1960
Khariar Road 100 L	51	24-3-1966
Raj Khariar 100 L	25	20-3-1968
Junagarh 35 L	22	31-3-1969
Rupra Road 50 L	10	11-1-1970
Nawapara Tanwat 25 L	10	17-3-1970
Dharamgarh 25 L	10	31-3-1970
Utkela 25 L	10	28-1-1972

TRANSPORT EMPLOYEES UNIONS

There are two transport employees' unions functioning in the district viz., (a) The Kalahandi State Transport Employees Union, Bhawanipatna and (b) the Kalahandi Taxi, Truck Workers Union, Bhawanipatna. The Kalahandi State Transport Employees' Union which has 128 members, was established on the 31st December, 1973 whereas the Kalahandi Taxi, Truck Workers' Union with 40 members started functioning from the 23rd December, 1974. These unions have been formed to safeguard the interests of their members.

APPENDIX I

List of Ferries

Name of the Panchayat Samiti (1)	Name of the Grama Panchayat (2)	Name of the Ferry Ghat (3)	Name of the River (4)
Thuamul-Rampur	Jubrajpur	Pongduhi ghat	Indravati
	Dumarpadar	Dumarpadar ghat	Ditto
	Jubrajpur	Jubrajpur ghat	Ditto
	Ghutrakhal	Benkhamar ghat	Ditto
Kalampur	Mingur	Karmeli	Hati
	Kalampur	Biripur Patrabasa }	Do.
	Badakuturu	Barchhi	Do.
	Bandhakana	Temra	Do.
	Depur	Bankapaka	Do.
Karlamunda	Sargul Malpada	Deulamuhan	Confluence of Utei and Tel
		Sagadia	Utei
		Surumuhan	Utei
	Boropadar	Khaliapall	Utei
	Regeda	Hatapada	Utei
		Bijapali	Utei
		Sapalahana	Utei
	Juradebra	Mahaling	Utei
	Teresingha	Bindhani	Tel
		Ledumurda	Tel
Narla		Gusuria	Tel
	Risida	Pahala	Tel
	Belkhandi	Digsira ghat	Tel
	Tundula	Rajapara	Tel
Bhawanipatna	Belkhandi	Domuhan ghat	Tel and Utei
	Karlapara	Chahagoan ghat	Tel
	Borda	Borda Raj ghat	Udanti
	Borda	Khalapala ghat	Ditto
	Borbhata	Bargaon ghat	Tel
	Do.	Subsilet ghat	Tel
	Salebhata	Madiguda ghat	Tel
	Kalam	Thunara ghat	Sagada
	Chheliamal	Sardhimunda ghat	Tel

Name of the Panchayat Samiti	Name of the Grama Panchayat	Name of the Ferry Ghat	Name of the River
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Madanpur-Rampur ..	Manikera and Madanpur	Fula ghat	Raul
	Muding	Sandol ghat at Dutta	Sandol
	Saidalanga	Talijore nala ghat	Talijore nala
	Manikera	Sarpipala ghat	Raul
	Gochhadengen	Raul ghat at Borighat	Raul
Nawapara ..	Sarabang	Pahartola	Jonk
	Beltukuri	Bakharmal	Jonk
	Dharambandha	Dharambandha	Jonk
Khariar ..	Chindaguda	Kikiribeda	Sundar
	Duajhar	Duajhar ghat	Ditto
	Tukula	Tukula ghat	Ditto
	Tukula	Baraghat	Ditto
	Sardapur	Dhanksar ghat	Ditto
	Do.	Godatala ghat	Ditto
	Birighat	Kusumal ghat	Ditto
	Do.	Birighat	Ditto
	Do.	Bhaludunguri ghat	Ditto
	Sinapali ..	Sinapali ghat	Udanti
Sinapali ..	Nilji	Nilji ghat	Ditto
	Makhapadar	Malpada-Hatibandha ghat	Ditto
	Do.	Liad ghat	Ditto
	Do.	Chalna Jogibahal ghat	Ditto
	Hatibandha	Kopia ghat	Ditto
	Do.	Hatibandha Chaura ghat.	Ditto
	Do.	Hatibandha Liad ghat.	Ditto

Name of the Panchayat Samiti (1)	Name of the Grama Panchayat (2)	Name of the Ferry Ghat (3)	Name of the River (4)
Junagarh	Nandol	Nandol ghat	Tel
	Do.	Sagada ghat	Hati
	Maliguda	Budelgaon ghat	Hati
	Mundraguda	Chilguda ghat	Hati
	Do.	Koten ghat	Hati
	Dasigaon	Chilkpur ghat	Hati
	Do.	Dasigaon ghat	Hati
	Matigaon	Kaligaon ghat	Hati
	Banijara	Barakesal ghat	Hati
	Do.	Banijara ghat	Hati
	Do.	Purunasar ghat	Hati
Jayapatna	Paik-Kendumundi	Kotpadi ghat	Hati
	Mangalpur	Kapurmal ghat	Hati
Kesinga	Nunmath	Tel ghat	Tel
Golamunda	Atigan	Kendulguda	Tel
	Do.	Talmala	Tel
	Do.	Michhagaon	Hati
	Do.	Bagdongri	Hati
	Bhairiguda	Chingersar	Hati
	Do.	Kuluguda	Tel
	Fatang	Chilgaon	Tel
	Rengsapali	Baragaon	Tel
	Do.	Karpa	Tel
	Do.	Karli	Tel
	Mahaling	Lather	Udanti
	Kuhura	Bhatipada	Udanti
	Daspur	Kumari	Tel
	Chechia	Sosia	Tel
	Badchergaon	Badchergaon	Tel
Boden	Chapria	Chapria	Udanti
	Kegaon	Kegaon	Udanti
	Do.	Lanji	Udanti
	Domjhor	Palsada	Sundar
Dharamgarh	Kankeri	Kankeri ghat	Tel
	Do.	Sandhikulhari ghat	Tel
	Do.	Luhagoan ghat	Tel
	Brahman Chhendia	Thanat ghat	Tel
	Gadijore	Pipla ghat	Mundra

KALAHANDI

APPENDIX II

List of Inspection Bungalows, Rest Houses and Rest Sheds

Sl. No.	Name of the Inspection Bungalow	Location with name of road on which situated	No. of suites available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
MANAGED BY THE PUBLIC WORKS (R. & B.) DEPARTMENT			
1	Bhawanipatna	.. 1st Mile of Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi road, S. H. 2.	4
2	Junagarh	.. 16th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi road, S. H. 2.	2
3	Koksara	.. 37th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi road, S. H. 2.	2
4	Moter	.. 2nd Mile of Moter-Jayapatna road, O. D. R.	2
5	Ampani	.. 50th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Papadahandi road, S. H. 2.	2
6	Dharamgarh	.. 10th Mile of Baldiamal-Dharamgath road, M. D. R. 42.	2
7	Sagada	.. 8th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Kalyansingpur road, M. D. R. 24.	2
8	Narla	.. 8th Mile of Chhotikud-Narla-Rampur road, M. D. R. 24	2
9	Chhatikuda	.. 9th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Rayagada road, S. H. 6.	1
10	Kashrupada	.. 26th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Balanrgir road, S. H. 2.	2
11	Utkela	.. 14th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Balangir road, S. H. 2.	2
12	Karlapara	.. 13th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Khariar road, M. D. R. 41	2
13	Borda	.. 25th Mile of Bhawanipatna-Khariar road, M. D. R. 41.	1
14	Nawapara	.. Arang-Khariar road, S. H. 3	2
15	Khariar	.. Arang-Khariar road, S. H. 3	2
16	Tarbod (Rest House)	.. 88th Mile of the Arang-Khariar road, S. H. 3.	2
17	Komna (Rest House)	.. 98th Mile of the Arang-Khariar road, S. H. 3.	2
18	Khariar Road	.. Arang-Khariar road, M. D. R. 34	..
MANAGED BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT			
19	Jayapatna	.. Moter-Jayapatna road	..
20	Thuamul-Rampur	.. Bhawanipatna—Thuamul-Rampur road	..
21	Gunupur	.. Bhawanipatna-Gunupur road	..

Sl. No.	Name of the Rest Shed/ Rest House	Location with name of road on which situated	No. of suites available
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

LIST OF REVENUE REST SHEDS**SADAR SUBDIVISION**

1	Revenue Rest sheds at Belkhandi	Bhawanipatna-Belkhandi road, Via-Risida.	..	
2	Ditto	Ditto	..	
3	Ditto	Kesinga	Bhawanipatna-Balangir road	..
4	Ditto	Risida	Bhawanipatna-Risida road	..
5	Ditto	Karlapat	Bhawanipatna-Karlapat road	..
6	Ditto	Jubrajpur	Thuamul-Rampur-Jubrajpur road	..
7	Ditto	Madanpur-Rampur	Bhawanipatna-Madanpur-Rampur road	..
8	Ditto	Mohangiri	Bhawanipatna-Thumudibandh road	..
9	Ditto	Biswanathpur	Bhawanipatna-Lanjigarh road	..
10	Ditto	Lanjigarh road	Ditto	..
11	Ditto	Karamunda	Bhawanipatna-Risida Road via-Belkhandi	..
12	Ditto	Musana	Bhawanipatna-Thuamul-Rampur road	..

DHARAMGARH SUBDIVISION

13	Revenue Rest Sheds at Jaipatna	Bhawanipatna-Jayapatna road via Moter,	..	
14	Ditto	Jayapatna-Badkutur road	..	
15	Ditto	Balampur	Bhawanipatna-Moter-Kalampur road	..
16	Ditto	Golamunda	Bhawanipatna-Dharamgarh-Golamunda road	..
17	Ditto	Kegaon	Bhawanipatna-Kegaon road	..
18	Ditto	Behera	Ditto	..
19	Ditto	Badhergaon	Ditto	..
20	Ditto	Mundraguda	Dharmagarh-Mundraguda road	..
21	Ditto	Dharamgarh	Bhawanipatna-Dharamgarh road	..
22	Ditto	Daspur	Dharamgarh-Kegaon road	..

NAWAPARA SUBDIVISION

23	Revenue Rest Sheds at Boden	Khariar-Boden P. W. D. road	..	
24	Ditto	Beltukuri	Khariar Road-Beltukuri P. W. D. road	..
25	Ditto	Dharambandha	Nambara-Dharambandha P. W. D. road	..
26	Ditto	Bella	Nawapara-Boden Via Bella P. W. D. road	..
27	Ditto	Sinapali	Khariar-Sinapali road	..
28	Ditto	Khariar	Arang-Khariar road	..
29	Ditto	Lakhna	Kumna-Lakhna road	..
30	Ditto	Duajhar	Khariar-Sinapali road	..
31	Ditto	Nawapara	Arang-Khariar road	..

LIST OF REST HOUSES MANAGED BY THE FOREST DEPARTMENT

1	Sunabeda	..	Sunabeda via Chirechuan road	..
2	Bijepur	..	Biswanathpur-Bijepur road	..
3	Jugsaipatna	..	Bhawanipatna-Jugsaipatna road	..

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APPENDIX III

List of Post Offices as on the 31st March, 1977

BHAWANIPATNA HO-766001 P. C. O. ff			CHARBAHAL-SO-766017-'C'		
1 Dadpur	..	S	1. Arebeda	..	S
2 Depur	..	ES	2. Dungriguda	..	ES
3 Duarsuni	..	ES	3. Dahagaon	..	S
4 Gunupur	..	ES	4. Moter ff	..	S
5 Gudialipadar	..	ES	5. Musapali	..	ES
6 Karlapat	..	ES	6. Ranmal	..	S
7 Kutrukhamar	..	ES	DHARMAGARH S. O.-766015 ff P. C. O. 'B'		
8 Karlaguda	..	ES	1. Bramhamanchendia	..	S
9 Medinipur	..	S	2. Brundabahal	..	S
10 Nandol	..	S	3. Chichia	..	S
11 Nisanpur	..	ES	4. Chhilpa	..	S
12 Risigaon	..	S	5. Golmunda	..	S
13 Sauntpur	..	S	6. Gadiajore	..	ES
14 Sagada	..	ES	7. Kankeri	..	S
15 Uditnarayanpur	..	S	8. Kirkakanji	..	ES
BHAWANIPATNA GANDHI CHOWK 'B'			9. Khaiapadar	..	S
N D T S O-766001-P. C. O.			10. Khaliakani	..	ES
Bhawanipatana Collectorate-766001 N. D. T. S. O. 'C'			11. Manjhari	..	ES
Bhawanipatna College Square-766001 N. D. T. S. O. 'C'			12. Rajmoter	..	ES
BORDA S. O.-766036 'C'			13. Sindhikuliari	..	S
1. Artal	..	S	14. Sosia	..	ES
2. Bargaon	..	S	15. Tipiguda	..	S
3. Chapria	..	S	16. Tambachhada	..	ES
4. Dumuria	..	S	JAYAPTANA-S O.-766018 'B' ff P. C. O.		
5. Kegaon (P. C. O.) ff	..	S	1. Bad-karlakot	..	S
6. Madiguda	..	S	2. Bimla	..	ES
7. Mahaling	..	S	3. Badkutru	..	S
8. Matia	..	S	4. Baner	..	S
9. Salebhata	..	S	5. Bijmara	..	S
10. Sanchergaon	..	S	6. Churagaon	..	S
			7. Dhansuli	..	S
			8. Ghutrukhal	..	S
			9. Jubrajpur	..	S
			10. Mangalpur	..	S
			11. Pandigaon	..	S
			12. Paruaguda	..	S
			13. Ranibahal	..	S

JUNAGARH LSG-SO-766014 PCO ff			KESINGA-SO.-LSG-766012 PCO-RS ff		
1. Atigan	..	S	1. Boringipadar	..	ES
2. Bandhagaon	..	S	2. Basantapur	..	ES
3. Banijore	..	S	3. Benagaon	..	ES
4. Budhidar	..	ES	4. Belkhandi	..	S
5. Bhairiguda	..	S	5. Bijepur (KLD)	..	S
6. Brahmaniguda	..	ES	6. Biswanathpur	..	S
7. Chakuli	..	S	7. Boria	..	S
8. Churiagarh	..	S	8. Champadeipur	..	S
9. Chichaiguda	..	S	9. Dungrigaon	..	S
10. Chingersar	..	S	10. Hatikhoj	..	ES
11. Chilguda	..	S	11. Kandel	..	ES
12. Dedarha	..	ES	12. Kandel Road	..	S
13. Dhamangpur	..	ES	13. Kashrupada	..	S
14. Daspur	..	S	14. Loitara	..	ES
15. Dasigaon	..	S	15. Lanji	..	ES
16. Deundi	..	ES	16. Lanjigarh Road ff	..	S
17. Farang	..	S	17. Lanjigarh	..	S
18. Gourchhendia	..	S	18. Nunmath	..	S
19. Habaspur	..	S	19. Parlasinga	..	ES
20. Kaliakundal	..	S	20. Tonsir	..	ES
21. Kalopala	..	S	21. Tundla	..	S
22. Mahichala	..	S	KHARIAR (LSG) SO-766107 PCO ff		
23. Matigaon	..	S	1. Bhojpur	..	S
24. Mathura	..	S	2. Bhuliasikuan	..	S
25. Maliguda	..	S	3. Boden (KIR)	..	S
26. Mundraguda	..	S	4. Bargaon	..	S
27. Purunasar	..	S	5. Duajhar	..	S
28. Padampur	..	S	6. Goimundi	..	S
29. Rengsapali	..	ES	7. Karangamal	..	S
30. Rajpur	..	ES	8. Kendupati	..	S
31. Talmul	..	S	9. Khaira	..	S
KOMNA-S. O.-766016 'B' ff P. C. O.			10. K. Bankapur	..	S
1. Budhikomna	..	ES	11. Karlakot	..	ES
2. Bhella	..	S	12. Larka	..	S
3. Darlipara	..	ES	13. Nehna	..	ES
4. Gandameher	..	ES	14. Palsada	..	S
5. Jatgarh	..	ES	15. Tukula	..	S
6. Kandetora	..	S			
7. Kenabira	..	S			
8. Pendraban	..	S			
9. Tarbod	..	S			

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KHARIAR ROAD LSG-SO-766104-RS-PCO ff

1. Amsena .. ES
2. Belukuri .. S
3. Bisora .. S
4. Dumerpani .. S
5. Gotma .. ES
6. Jenjra .. ES
7. Kudomeri .. ES
8. Kulibandha .. ES
9. Mengrapali .. S
10. Parkod .. S

KOKSARA-S.O-766019 'C' ff

1. Ampani ff .. S
2. Chikali .. ES
3. Kasibahal .. S
4. Kaudala ff .. S
5. Lodugan .. S
6. Majhiguda (K L D) .. S
7. Phupagaon .. S
8. Temra .. S
9. Uchhalia .. ES

KALAMPUR-SO-766013 'C'

1. Badchhatrang .. ES
2. Dumerpadar .. S
3. Depur .. S
- .. Gopalpur .. ES
5. Mandal .. S
6. Thuamul-Rampur .. S

MADANPUR-RAMPUR-SO-766102 'C' ff

1. Juradebra .. S
2. Madanpur .. S
- 3 Manikera .. ES
4. Mohangiri .. S
5. Muding .. ES
- 6 Regada .. ES
7. Turchi .. ES

NARLA-SO-766100 'C' ff

1. Bagpur .. ES
2. Barbandha .. S
3. Bhanpur .. S
4. Ghantamal .. ES
5. Ghodabandha .. ES
6. Kamarda .. S
7. Narla Road (R S) .. S
8. Panimunda .. ES
9. Sergada .. S
10. Tulapara .. S

NAWAPADA TANWAT-SO-766105 'A' RS
PCO ff

- 1 Amanara .. ES
2. Darlimunda .. S
3. Dharambandha .. S
4. Jampani .. ES
5. Kurumpuri .. ES
6. Lakhna .. S
7. Maulibhata .. S
8. Maraguda .. ES
9. Panchampur .. ES
10. Paraskhol .. ES

PARLA-SO-766103 'B'

1. Badfurla .. S
2. Behera .. S
3. Boden (Prl.) .. ES
4. Chanchanbahali .. ES
5. Ghumer .. S
6. Gotamunda .. S
7. Jayantapur .. S
8. Kadalimunda .. S
9. Nandagaon .. S
10. Sankenduguda .. ES
11. Tarapur .. S

RISIDA-SO-766031 'C'			UTKELA-SO-766011 'C' PCO ff		
1. Gajbahal	..	S	1. Adhamunda	..	S
2. Karlamunda	..	S	2. Badchargaon	..	S
3. Teresingha	..	S	3. Chheliamal	..	ES
RUPRA ROAD-SO-766101 'C' RS-PCO ff			4. Gokuleswar	..	S
1. Gigina	..	S	5. Karlapara	..	S
2. Mondel	..	ES	6. Kikia	..	ES
3. Palam	..	S	7. Pastikudi (CO) PCO ff	..	S
4. Rupra	..	S	8. Thuapadar	..	S
5. Saria	..	S	9. Uchhala	..	ES
SINAPALI-SO-766108 'B' ff			Symbol to be read as noted below:		
1. Bharuamunda	..	ES	E—Experimental Office		
2. Chaina	..	S	S—Branch Offices vested with Savings Bank Power		
3. Gandabahali	..	S	RS—Railway Station		
4. Hatibandha	..	S	ND—No delivery Office		
5. Kendumunda	..	S	T—Town Sub-Post Office		
6. Nakhapadar	..	ES	ff—Combined Post Office		
7. Niji	..	S	PCO—Public Call Office		
8. Ranimunda	..	S	A—Class I S. O.		
9. Singhjhar	..	S	B—Class II S. O.		
10. Timanpur	..	S	C—Class III S. O.		
			H. O.—Head Office		
			S. O.—Sub-Office		
			*—Cash Office		

KALAHANDI

APPENDIX-III—*concld.*

Statement of Postal Business transacted year-wise during 1973-74 to 1975-76 in respect of Bhawanipatna Head Office and Sub-Offices.

Year	Money order issued		Money-order Paid		
	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
1973-74	..	11568	50,73,744·42	9476	20,14,389·95
1974-75	..	12568	55,01,572·64	9680	21,54,090·45
1975-76	..	12368	63,23,137·91	9870	26,37,697·64

Year	Savings Bank Deposit		Savings Bank Withdrawal		
	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	
(1)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1973-74	..	21932	40,65,550·02	12324	38,96,663·25
1974-75	..	21797	47,95,667·94	17632	45,26,331·70
1975-76	..	26452	63,91,638·64	16047	51,38,218·30

Year	Registered Letters		Parcels		Ordinary Letters	
	No. Issued	No. Delivery	No. Issued	No. Delivery	No. Issued	No. Delivery
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1973-74	..	15114	23226	1536	10102	556920
1974-75	..	17052	22117	1872	8964	564192
1975-76	..	14127	40062	1469	4300	573240

Year	Telegrams		N. D. C. Issued		N. D. C. Discharged		
	No. Issued	No. Delivery	No.	Amount Rs.	No.	Amount Rs.	
(1)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	
1973-74	..	9103	10885	541	1,67,109·00	663	4,67,714·00
1974-75	..	9772	11326	631	1,83,910·00	721	4,66,857·66
1975-76	..	9461	9202	270	3,43,630·00	664	3,40,213·00

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

In the earlier Chapters on Agriculture ; Industries ; and Banking, Trade and Commerce ; the major sectors of economy were dealt at length. But these sectors by themselves do not give the entire economic picture of the population. The people of the district are also engaged in miscellaneous occupations like public administration, learned professions (teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc.), and personal services. Those who are in administration or learned professions form the intellectual class and despite their small percentage exert maximum influence in all the affairs of the district. In domestic and personal services, the occupation of barbers, washermen, tailors, goldsmiths, blacksmiths, cooks, drivers, etc., are also essential for the society and they constitute an important social group.

Both the educated and uneducated people prefer jobs in the public administration departments because they get service security and other benefits. According to the Census of 1961, large number of persons were found employed in various branches of public administration. Their distribution is given below :—*

PUBLIC
ADMINISTRA-
TION

Sl. No.	Occupation	Male		Female	Total
		(3)	(4)		
(1)	(2)				
1	Administrators and Executive Officials, Central Government Defence Services Personnel.	110	..	..	110
2	Administrators and Executive Officials, State Government.	369	..	..	369
3	Village Officials	..	236	1	237
	Total	..	715	1	716

Amenities provided to Government Servants

Besides providing dearness allowance, the State Government has made provision for granting festival advances to low paid employees and loans for construction of residential buildings. Residential accommodation is provided for Government employees on reasonable rent. The Government also considers loan applications from its employees for the purchase of cycle, scooter and motor vehicles.

* District Census Handbook, Kalahandi, 1961, p. 97.

Besides travelling allowance, Government servants and members of their families get facilities to reimburse the expenses incurred in connection with treatment of diseases. In addition to above benefits the State Government servants are also allowed to surrender a portion of earned leave and, in lieu thereof, get leave salary and allowance.

The employees of the Central Government as well as the Corporations like the Life Insurance Corporation of India, the Food Corporation of India, etc., have their own schemes of allowance, leave, medical relief, provident fund and gratuity.

Employees' Organisation

There is no public employees' organisation specifically for this district, but there are employees who are members of their respective State level organisations like Orissa State Ministerial Officers' Association, Non-Gazetted Employees' Association, Stenographers' Association, Orissa State Electricity Board Employees' Union, Orissa State Subordinate Engineers' Association, Orissa Administrative Service Association, Orissa State Class IV Employees' Association, etc.

The employees have become members of the respective organisations to safeguard their service interests and for recreational and cultural purposes.

LEARNED PROFESSION

Legal Profession

Legal, Medical, Teaching, Veterinary, and Engineering professions, and Artists, Writers etc., are included under this profession.

The legal profession includes lawyers and their clerks and petition writers. These people serve the client in securing justice in civil and criminal matters according to the prevailing Acts and Rules. They live in urban areas where the courts are situated. The fee charged by each lawyer varies according to the nature of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who handles it. But the client has to pay the fee fixed whether the case ends in his favour or not. Though the profession requires experience and the new entrants face difficulties for the first few years, still this profession has attracted a number of persons because it is an independent profession. It also provides good deal of scope for participating and rising in public life.

There were 89 lawyers in the district in 1976. Bhawanipatna being the district headquarters had the highest number of such persons.

Name of the place	Year 1976
Bhawanipatna	49
Nawapara	17
Dharamgarh	23
Total	89

Altogether 294 persons were engaged in medical and other health services in 1976. The break up of these services is given below :—

Occupations		Number of persons
(1)		(2)
Allopathic doctors	..	61
Ayurvedic doctors	..	8
Homeopathic doctors	..	4
Nurses	..	26
Pharmacists	..	42
Lady Health Visitors	..	17
Auxiliary Nurses and Mid wives	..	33
Sanitary Inspectors	.....	42
Paramedical Workers	.....	8
Vaccinators	.....	53
 Total	.....	294

Besides the above Government Service holders there are many more who are doing medical and health services privately.

The American Evangelical Mission Hospital, Khariar, has been named as Evangelical Hospital since 1960. In 1977, 5 doctors, 22 nurses, 2 laboratory technicians and 2 X-Ray technicians were engaged in the hospital.

The economic condition of the allopathic doctors, in general, is good because besides the remuneration pertaining to their job, private practice also provides additional income. But the new entrants in this profession find it difficult to compete with the veterans.

The number of ayurvedic doctors has increased from one in 1946 to eight in 1976. The dispensaries, eight in number, have treated annually about 40,000 patients and have thus gained much popularity in the district. The economic condition of the doctors in general is good as they are placed in the higher scale of pay and are enjoying other benefits as sanctioned by the Government from time to time.

The number of homoeopathic doctors has also been on the increase. The district has now four dispensaries as against one in 1949. Their economic condition is in harmony with the ayurvedic doctors.

Gradually more and more people in the rural areas seem to have inclined to ayurvedic and homoeopathic medicines than allopathic as the medicines are made available freely and at low cost.

Teaching Profession

Among learned professions, the educational service has attracted a large number of persons than the legal, medical and engineering profession. The teachers work in various educational institutions and play a significant role in the social and cultural life of the district. The data furnished by the District Inspector of Schools and the Principal, Kalahandi Science College, show that 4,942 persons were engaged in the teaching profession, a majority of whom were found in the Bhawanipatna educational district. The number of teachers in Primary schools was the highest.

Number of teachers in 1975-76

Category	TEACHERS			Total
	Bhawani-patna	Nawapara	Dharamgarh	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
College	41	..	..	41
High English School	221	125	114	460
Middle English School	197	202	310	709
Primary School including Sevashram Schools.	1,424	1,116	1,192	3,732
Total	..	1,883	1,443	1,616
				4,942

Until recent times the economic condition of the teachers in schools was not at all encouraging. A teacher was always considered to be a poor employee. But now there has been some improvement to their economic conditions due to higher pay scales.

Veterinary Profession

Prior to Independence, the district was backward in live-stock and poultry. No proper care was being taken in the event of illness as a result of which the quality and quantity of live-stock and poultry deteriorated. After Independence many schemes in the field of animal husbandry and veterinary services have been worked out for the development of live-stock and poultry. This has made

it essential for the district to have veterinary doctors and Live-stock Inspectors (formerly known as Veterinary Stockman). In 1976, 150 persons were engaged in the Veterinary profession out of which 34 were Veterinary Doctors. The rest were Live-stock Inspectors. They were working in different hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions.

There were 35 artists, writers and related workers in the district according to the 1961 Census. The total number included only one female.

Artists and writers

For the developmental activities the district requires the services of engineers, architects, surveyors, draftsman, etc., in large numbers. They discharge their duties in the Roads and Buildings Department, National Highways, Public Health Department, Rural Engineering Organisations, Electricity, Irrigation and Agriculture Departments, and various Government of Orissa undertakings. The strength of different categories of engineering personnel in 1976 was as follows :—

Engineering Profession

Category (1)	Number (2)
Engineer	225
Draftsman	8
Surveyor	5
Tracer	14
Architect	..
Other technical persons	38

This profession includes the services of domestic servants, barbers, washermen, tailors etc. In course of time these professions have undergone noticeable changes with the changing social and economic pattern of the society. The system of bonded labour was also prevalent in the district of Kalahandi. As a result of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975, as many as 44 bonded labourers were freed and many more cases are still under enquiry.

DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICES

The persons engaged in domestic services include house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers. According to the 1961 Census their total number in the district was 1,340 (606 males, 734 females) of which 263 (107 males, 156 females) were in urban areas. Their number is likely to have increased due to the growth of urbanisation in Kalahandi district.

Domestic Servants

The nature of work of a domestic servant in the urban areas of the district differs from that of a servant in the rural areas. In rural areas, domestic servants are employed during the agricultural seasons for undertaking some type of agricultural work. Those in urban areas are employed on full-time or part-time basis for attending to various routine domestic work.

Numerous female domestic servants are seen in Bhawanipatna, Khariar Road, Junagarh, Kesinga and Khariar town of the district. Most of them are widows and poor women who adopt this profession for supplementing their meagre income.

The domestic servants in urban areas are paid in cash. Their wages are not attractive when compared to other occupations but they enjoy the benefit of free fooding, clothing and shelter in addition to their wages. On the other hand, the domestic servants in rural areas are either paid in cash or kind. Generally a servant in urban area is paid higher wages than the one in rural areas.

Religious services

From time immemorial, the Hindus are prone to perform religious rituals and ceremonies with keen devotion. They take the help of priests or *purohits* who perform these functions. Hence their services have become essential for the society. With the spread of scientific education the religious profession has lost its former glory and respect to some extent. Now people have begun to question the propriety of rituals and ceremonies. This indifferent attitude has, to some extent, affected the profession of the priests and *purohits*. Many priests now look for more lucrative employment elsewhere.

The 1961 Census enumerated the number of ordained religious workers, non-ordained religious workers, astrologers, palmists and related workers as 244 of which 57 were employed in urban areas.

Hair-cutting

Hair-cutting is the traditional occupation of the Bhandaris (barbers). In rural areas the barber moves from door to door with his small wooden box which contains all the necessary instruments for hair-cutting and shaving. Some of the villagers even today pay him in kind. According to the 1961 Census, there were 249 barbers and related workers in Kalahandi district. Of this total number, 37 persons were living in urban areas. In 1976, a survey was conducted on behalf of the Municipality and Notified Area Councils of Kalahandi district. It was found that there were 43 hair-cutting saloons in Kesinga, Bhawanipatna, Khariar, Khariar road and Junagarh town which were mostly proprietary concerns. Some of the proprietors hire a room or wooden cabin and pay a monthly rent which vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per month. The survey also revealed that 76 persons were engaged in these saloons. Usually the owner of the saloon works in the saloon. But in a big establishment artisans are paid wages either on fixed or piecemeal basis. The earning of an average artisan varying from Rs. 60 to Rs. 120 per month. The monthly income of the owner of a saloon varied from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 per month.

With the establishment of hair-cutting saloons, the practice of barbers going from house to house is fast vanishing, especially in towns. A large number of customers are attracted to the hair-cutting saloons.

In the past, washing of clothes was the hereditary occupation of the Dhobas (washermen). They used to collect clothes from the houses and returned them after washing. This practice still continues in the rural areas and to a certain extent in the urban areas. The growth of urbanisation and spread of education coupled with the increase in the income of a considerable section of the population have increased the demand on the services of the washerman. As a result, a number of laundries have been established. Though a majority of the laundries are managed by the Dhobas a few others have also adopted this occupation from purely business point of view. Laundries are mainly found in urban areas and very rarely in rural areas. According to the 1961 Census, the number of persons engaged in this occupation was recorded to be 729. Of these, 166 (109 males, 57 females) were in urban areas.

Laundries

It was found in Kalahandi district that most of the laundries are family concerns where the owner with the help of his family members carry on the business. Big establishments employ a few workers on monthly payment basis. The majority of the laundries are housed in rented wooden cabins or buildings. The rent varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 75 depending upon the condition and the locality of the rented room.

Generally the poor people of the district do not give their clothes to the laundries. The earnings of the establishments vary according to the volume of business done. Generally the income ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month.

During last few decades drinking of tea has become very popular both in villages and towns. To meet the demand tea stalls are coming up like mushrooms in every corner of the district. In 1976, there were 106 tea stalls in Bhawanipatna Municipality area and Khariar, Junagarh, Khariar Road and Kisinga Notified Area Council areas of the district. To run the stall the proprietor has to depend on milk and sugar. Whatever cow and buffalo milk is available is being utilised in making tea. Most of the people do not drink milk at all but they take tea regularly. Due to scarcity of milk the tea stalls are also using baby food like Amul Spray and milk powder for preparing tea and coffee. The high price of milk and sugar has raised the price of tea and coffee. In 1976, the owners charged 0.20 and 0.30 paise per cup of tea ; and 0.50 and 0.75 paise per cup of coffee. The price varies according to the quality and quantity of tea or coffee served. Most of these stalls also sell light refreshments for the convenience of the customers. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon the size of the stall and the

Tea Stall

locality in which they are situated. Usually the stalls found at Bhawani-patna, the district headquarters, earn more in comparison with others located in smaller towns. In order to maintain a stall the owner generally engages one to two persons to help in preparing the tea and in washing the utensils used by the customers.

Pan-bidi Shops

Pan-bidi shops are comparatively few in this district. These are generally established by the owners on a raised platform under a shade, in wooden cabins, by the side of the hotels, cinema houses, railway stations, bus stands, bazar, office area, etc. Some pan-bidi shops only sell *khilipan*, bidis, cigarettes, match boxes while others sell additional items like soap, snow, powder, hair oil, comb, candle, toffee, aerated water, biscuits, etc.

In 1976, there were 87 pan-bidi shops in Bhawanipatna, Kesingi, Khariar, Junagarh and Khariar Road urban areas of the district. In all, 126 persons were engaged in this occupation. The monthly income of these establishments depend upon the size of the shops and the locality in which they are situated.

Cycle Repairing Shops

Bicycle is known as a common man's mode of conveyance as it provides cheap and ready means of transport. To maintain the cycle in good condition the users require the help of the cycle repairing shops. In 1976, 42 cycle repairing shops were found in the five towns of the district. In these shops 76 persons were engaged. The small repairing shops were one-man units while the medium units employed two to three workers. In many shops boys were employed to do small jobs. The workers were paid at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 75 per month. The gross earnings of the owner of a repairing shop varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per month. The cycle repairing shops also undertook repairing of stoves and petromaxes.

Tailoring

Since long tailors have become i dispensable to society. In 1961, 319 persons were enumerated as tailors, cutters and related workers. Their number in urban areas was 115. It was found in 1976, that there were 103 tailoring shops in the urban areas of the district. These shops provided employment to 196 persons. It was also found that a small tailoring shop usually owned one sewing machine, whereas a medium sized shop had two to three machines. The survey revealed that in most of these establishments the members of the family were engaged. Small boys do minor work like fixing buttons, repairing of garments, etc. Well established concerns employed three to four workers. Some of the employees were paid at piece-rates while others were paid on salary basis. The stitching charges varied from place to place and also from one tailor to another tailor according to the skill and reputation acquired by him. The gross income of a tailoring shop ranged between Rs. 100 to Rs. 450 per month. The business of these shops is brisk during

fairs, festivals and ceremonies, and slack during rainy season. It was found that more than 50 per cent of the tailoring shops were established in rented premises and the rent paid by the tailors varied from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 50/- per month.

The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1956, is in force in Bhawani patna, Junagarh, Kesinga, Khariar and Khariar Road town of the district. The Labour Officers visit the shops and establishments in these places to find out whether the workers employed therein are properly paid, given holidays and have fixed working hours. They also look to the safety, health and welfare of the workers. At the end of December, 1975 there were 80 shops and 82 commercial establishments in the five towns of the district. A total number of 726 workers were in employment in these shops and establishments.

The rapid development of road transport in recent years brought about the growth of a class of workers, viz., drivers, conductors and cleaners. In 1976, 741 persons were engaged in driving different varieties of light and heavy motor vehicles. In 1976-77, 65 persons were engaged as bus conductors and 58 persons as cleaners in Kalahandi district.

There were 55 cycle rickshaw pullers in the district during the year 1976-77. They ply cycle rickshaw on hire basis for transporting passengers and light goods. Their number is more in Bhawani patna than in other urban areas of the district.

Apart from these, there are persons who ply bullock-carts. The number of persons following this occupation was 1,536 in 1976-77.

Besides the above occupations, there are persons who render useful services by engaging themselves in the following occupations. Their number in the district according to the 1961 Census was as follows * :

Occupations	Number of workers
1. Blacksmiths, Hammersmiths and Forgemen	2,668
2. Jewellers, Goldsmiths and Silversmiths	427
3. Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinet Makers, Coopers and related workers.	569
4. Basket Weavers and related workers	2,530
5. Potters and related Clay Formers	2,671
6. Millers, Pounders, Huskers and Parchers, Grains and related food workers.	3,892
7. Photographers and related Camera Operators	9
8. Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers and related workers	8,150
9. Fishermen and related workers	454
10. Compositors, Printers, Engravers, Book-Binders and related workers.	7
11. Hawkers, Pedlars and street Venders	93
12. Electricians and related Electrical and Electronics works	25
13. Loggers and other forestry workers	1,010
14. Postmen and messengers	51
15. Police constables, Investigators and related workers	847
16. Watchmen, Chowkidars and Darwans	331
17. Gardeners (Malis)	744

Employment
in shops and
Commercial
Establish-
ments

Drivers,
Conductors
and Cleaners

Other useful
services

*. District Census Handbook, Kalahandi, 1961, pp. 96—104.

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Agriculture is the main occupation and the chief source of livelihood of the people in the district. Paddy, Kodo, Ragi, and pulses are grown abundantly. The plain area of Nawapara subdivision which stretches southward up to Bhawanipatna and then westward through Junagarh to Dharamgarh running further south up to the border of Koraput district with rugged hills here and there is almost like a valley and fertile for cultivation. It is occupied largely by the Kaltuyas who are capable agriculturists. A certain number of Kandhas are also to be met with who have left their hill fastnesses and settled down to plough cultivation. The hill tracts or Dangarla, as they are locally called, belong to the main line of the Eastern Ghat with about 1219·2000 metres high in elevation and contain rich mineral deposits like manganese, graphite, bauxite, etc., and provide occupation to the people of the district in mining and quarrying. About 3978 sq. km. of the total land area of the district are covered with forests which provide occupation to the people for nearly four to five months in the year. The Adivasi people of the district are largely benefited by the forest produce, namely, timer, bamboo, broomgrass, Mahua flower, Sabaigrass, Kendu leaf, etc. The Bhuliahs and Kostas are both weavers who earn their livelihood by weaving cotton and tusser silk fabrics. The Pandras, a section of the caste of Mali, earn their livelihood by the sale of parched rice. The Bangtias earn their livelihood by catching fish, though they also occasionally cultivate land. The Kandras are basket-makers working in bamboo.

The Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden -Ramsay, gives an analytical picture of the livelihood pattern of the ex-State of Kalahandi in the beginning of the 20th century according to which 76·6 per cent of the total population lived on agriculture, 16·9 per cent on industry, 0·94 per cent on personal and domestic service, 0·79 per cent on State and village service, 0·32 per cent on profession and 0·25 per cent on commerce.

The Census of 1951, ascertained the "economic status" and the means of livelihood" of persons. On the foregoing basis, people were divided into two broad livelihood categories, viz., the agricultural classes and the non-agricultural classes. In the district there were 858,781 persons of which 724,969 persons belonged to the agricultural classes and 133,812 persons to the non-agricultural

classes. Among the agricultural classes were included (a) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly owned, and their dependants, (b) cultivators of land, wholly or mainly unowned, and their dependants, (c) cultivating labourers and their dependants and (d) non-cultivating owners of land and their dependants, and agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes comprised persons including their dependants who derived their principal means of livelihood from (a) production (other than cultivation), (b) commerce, (c) transport, and (d) other services, and miscellaneous sources. The above eight livelihood classes were divided each into three sub-classes; namely, self-supporting persons, non-earning dependants, and earning dependants in order to indicate their economic status.

The following figures show the livelihood pattern and economic status of persons, as classified in the Census of 1951.

Livelihood Classes and Sub-Classes	Self-supporting		Non-earning dependants		Earning dependants						
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females					
					(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
I. Agricultural Classes :	161,142	39,588	159,898	261,206	39,260	63,875					
(a) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants.	111,024	18,720	115,199	195,167	26,867	41,556					
(b) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependants.	10,162	1,305	10,120	16,141	3,415	6,828					
(c) Cultivating labourers and their dependants.	39,305	19,317	33,939	48,731	8,793	15,234					
(d) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers : and their dependants.	651	246	640	1,167	185	257					
II. Non-Agricultural Classes.	30,816	9,406	26,426	43,145	7,709	16,310					
(a) Production (other than cultivation).	9,503	2,410	7,676	13,255	2,291	3,597					
(b) Commerce ..	3,639	1,442	2,902	5,125	693	1,761					
(c) Transport ..	322	9	254	314	67	42					
(d) Other Services and Miscellaneous sources.	17,352	5,545	15,594	24,451	4,658	10,910					

During 1954-55 an economic sample survey¹ was undertaken for the rural population of the district in which the family was taken as a unit. The survey showed that 93·2 per cent were agricultural families. Of the agricultural families, 68·2 per cent belonged to the class of cultivators of land wholly owned, 2·4 per cent were cultivators of land unowned, 0·1 per cent were non-cultivating owners, 22·5 per cent were agricultural labourers, and 0·04 per cent did not come in any of these classes.

The non-agricultural classes were divided into four main occupational groups. Of the total non-agricultural families 0·7 per cent derived their major source of income by working as labourers, 0·6 per cent from trade, 4·0 per cent from production other than cultivation, and 1·4 per cent from service and other professions. In comparison with the occupational figures of the Census of 1951 this survey indicated, more or less, the same number of persons engaged in different occupations.

In 1961, there were 458,968 workers in the district which constituted 45·5 per cent of the total population. Besides, there were 550,686 persons treated as non-workers. Of the total working population 270,512 persons were engaged as cultivators and 96,117 persons as agricultural labourers. Besides, 2,453 persons were engaged in mining and quarrying, 26,803 persons in household industry, 893 persons in manufacturing other than household industry, 533 persons in construction work, and 6,060 persons in trade and commerce. In transport, storage and communication 670 persons were engaged. There were 54,927 persons who followed other avocations not enumerated above.

The total number of workers in 1971 was 380,978 which constituted 33·4 per cent of the total population. The male and female workers respectively accounted for 60·5 and 6·7 per cent of the total male and female population. In 1961 the total number of workers made up 45·5 per cent of the total population and the male and female workers respectively constituted 63·1 and 28·2 per cent of the corresponding total population.

In the total working population, cultivators, agricultural labourers, and other residual workers respectively accounted for 52·7, 31·3 and 16·0 per cent in 1971. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 58·9, 21·0 and 20·1 per cent. The reason for the sharp decline in the participation rates especially among females could partly be attributed to the change in the definition of workers adopted for 1971 Census as compared to that of 1961. According to 1971 definition, a man or woman who was engaged primarily in household duties or a student attending an institution, even if such a person helped in the family economic activity but not as full-time worker, was not treated as a worker for the main

1. Economic Survey of Orissa, Volume, I, by Dr. Sadasiv Misra

activity. Application of this test resulted in non-inclusion, particularly in the rural areas, of a large number of house-wives and students as workers in 1971 Census although they were classified as such in 1961.

The following table shows the number of workers according to the categories of workers as classified in the Census of 1971.

Categories of workers		Males	Females
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Cultivators	..	197,295	6,780
Agricultural Labourers	..	107,524	14,743
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and Allied activities	..	4,650	532
Mining and Quarrying	..	25	15
Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs/ ^{1/2}			
(a) Household Industry	7,725	3,013	
(b) Other than Household Industry	2,819	733	
Construction	1,156	65	
Trade and Commerce	5,513	1,403	
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,967	123	
Other services	19,599	5,298	
Non-workers	230,656	552,235	

Foodgrains are cheapest immediately after the harvest and are dearest immediately before the harvest. Prices are also lower or higher according to the nature of the harvest. Besides, if population increases, as has been happening, and production of food crops does not keep pace with it, prices must rise, obviously because the same food has more mouths to feed. The opening of the railway and the roadways also marked an epoch in the economic history of the district due to a brisk export trade of rice and pulses with different parts of India.

In the beginning of the 20th century, rice and foodgrains were cheap, and when the price of common rice rose to 12·130 kg. per rupee, prices were held to be high. The three years, from 1905 to 1907, during which there was an exceptionally brisk export trade, the average price of rice, green-gram, wheat, sesamum seed, mustard seed, urid, gram, kodo, arhar, mandia and salt was 16·175 kg., 12·440 kg., 10·575 kg., 21·770 kg., 16·175 kg., 14·300 kg., 14·300 kg., 27·370 kg., 14·930 kg., 21·170 kg., and 11·200 kg., per rupee respectively. The above price level remained,

THE GENERAL
LEVEL OF
PRICES

Pre-Independence Period

more or less, stationary for a few years. In 1912, rice and *Mandia* the staple food of the people, were available at 12.130 kg. to 16.800 kg. and 20.527 kg. to 29.857 kg. per rupee respectively. Pulses, such as, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram were sold at 16.800 kg., 14.930 kg., 18.660 kg., and 18.660 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram rose considerably due to poor harvest and were available at 7.465 kg., 9.100 kg., 13.063 kg. and 13.063 kg. per rupee respectively. This price level was maintained for a period of three years with slight fluctuations.

In 1917-18 the price level showed an upward trend which reached at a climax in the next year (1918-19). The price of rice and *Mandia*, the staple food of the people, rose from 18.660 kg. per rupee in September, 1918 to 8.864 kg. in March, 1919, and 23.325 kg. per rupee in April, 1918 to 11.662 kg. in March, 1919, respectively. During the above period the price of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram also rose abnormally and were available at 4.200 kg., 4.665 kg., 5.600 kg., and 7.465 kg. per rupee respectively. In the early part of 1919 rumours on coming scarcity of foodgrains caused great anxiety among the people as a consequence of which price of foodgrains rose still higher. So, pecuniary and paddy loans were given to the people by the ex-State Rulers at a nominal rate of interest. As a special concession, on the occasion of a special Durbar held on the 25th October, 1919, the Ruler ordered for complete remission of interest for one year of all the *taccavi* loans advanced during the year. As a redress to the poor people the rate of interest on paddy loan for the subsequent years was reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent. An appeal was made to the local *mahajans* and *sahukars* to provide relief to the poorer section of the people. As a result of these measures people were able to tide over a very critical period without much hardship.

However, in 1921 the price level decreased considerably and rice and *mandia* the principal food of the people, were available at 16.795 kg. to 14.930 kg. and 27.059 kg. to 22.392 kg. per rupee respectively. The rate of green-gram, black-gram, *kandula*, and gram also decreased slightly. During the three years, from 1922 to 1924, there was a general improvement in the price of cereals and the average price of rice, *mandia*, green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram was 17.500 kg., 25.195 kg., 13.063 kg. 11.200 kg., 14.930 kg., and 18.660 kg., per rupee, respectively. The price level of the above period was maintained till 1929 with the exception of rice which rose to 10.730 kg. per rupee in 1929. In the next year, there was a general improvement in the price of most of the articles over those in the preceding year. The maximum and the minimum price of rice and *mandia* were 25.195 kg. and 14.930 kg., and 29.860 kg. and 22.392 kg. per rupee respectively.

The price level of pulses was also decreased and green-gram, black-gram, gram and wheat were available at 18.660 kg., 18.600 kg., 21.460 kg., and 14.930 kg., per rupee respectively. Then came the serious slump when the price of rice dropped down to 19.593 kg. in 1932-33, and 20.526 kg. in 1935-36 per rupee.

In 1941-42, there was a phenomenal rise in the prices of agricultural produces resulting from the activities of the speculators on account of the Second World War. The maximum and minimum quantity of rice available per rupee was 12.130 kg. and 10.264 kg. respectively. The price of *mandia* varied between 29.857 kg. to 14.930 kg. per rupee. The price of pulses also rose and green-gram, black-gram, *kandula* and gram were available at 9.330 kg., 10.264 kg., 10.264 kg. and 12.130 kg. per rupee respectively. It was expected that with the end of the War the general food situation would improve. But, it did not, and the price level continued to rise gradually, without any prospect of recession.

In the Post-Independence period there has been a phenomenal rise in the price of agricultural commodities. In 1951, the wholesale price of rice, wheat, maize, and gram was 3.5 kg., 2.1 kg., 3.2 kg., and 2.1 kg., per rupee respectively. This trend of the price level was maintained with slight fluctuations up to 1955, after which there was a marked rise in the price of foodgrains. In 1956 rice, wheat, black-gram and green-gram were sold at 2.5 kg., 2.7 kg., 2.6 kg., and 3.1 kg., per rupee respectively. During the four years, 1957 to 1960, the price of rice remained constant while the price of wheat, black-gram and green-gram fluctuated slightly. Since 1962, there was an abnormal rise in the price of foodgrains and rice, wheat, black-gram, and green gram were available at 2.08 kg., 1.7 kg., 1.6 kg. and 1.5 kg per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, and green-gram still rose higher and were available at 0.833 kg., 0.909 kg., 0.724 kg. and 0.775 kg. per rupee respectively. However, from 1964 to 1970 the price level decreased in certain commodities in comparison to the price level of 1963. The following table shows the price level of some important commodities during the period:

Commodities	Quantity in kilograms available per rupee						
	YEARS						
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Rice	..	1.700	1.500	1.300	1.250	1.250	1.250
Wheat	..	2.000	1.900	1.700	2.000	1.800	1.500
Green-gram	..	1.000	0.835	0.835	0.500	0.500	0.500
Black-gram	..	1.300	1.400	1.080	1.000	1.000	0.750

In 1971 the price level rose upward and rice, wheat, ragi, green-gram, and black-gram were available at 0.909 kg., 0.833 kg., 1.600 kg., 0.588 kg. and 0.666 kg. per rupee respectively. In the next year, the price of rice, wheat, green-gram and black-gram still rose higher and were sold at 0.769 kg., 0.800 kg., 1.250 kg., 0.385. kg. and 0·455 kg. per rupee respectively. In 1973 the price of paddy and rice remained constant while the price of green-gram and black-gram rose by 12.5 per cent and 20 per cent respectively in comparison to the price level of 1972. In March, 1974 the price level of foodgrains, oil, vegetables and miscellaneous goods rose steeply and the retail price of common rice, wheat, green-gram, black-gram, horse-gram (Kulthi), Bengal-gram (Bunt), cocoanut oil, mustard oil, ground-nut oil, brinjal, potato, pumpkin and onion was Rs.1·40, Rs1·05, Rs.2·75, Rs.1·75, Rs. 1·25, Rs.2·60, Rs.18·00, Rs.11·00, Rs. 9·00, Re. 0·75, Re.0·90, Re.0·80 and Re.0·90 per kilogram respectively. In 1975, in the Dharangarh Tahsil, paddy, rice and wheat were available at Rs.100, Rs.225 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. In the Lanjigarh Tahsil, paddy, rice, green-gram and black-gram were available at Rs.110·00, Rs. 275·00, Rs.225·00 and Rs.175·00 per quintal respectively. In Nawapara Tahsil, rice and wheat were sold at Rs.250·00 and Rs. 150·00 per quintal respectively. In June 1976, the price of rice, wheat, black-gram, green-gram, and Kulthi as available in the district was Rs. 160, Rs.150, Rs.200, Rs.240 and Rs.150 per quintal respectively. The price of salt, meat and fowl during the same period was Re..0·25, Rs. 8·00 and Rs.10·00 per kilogram respectively. Egg was available at Re. 0·40 each. The price of kerosene and cow milk was Rs. 1·37 and Rs. 2·00 per litre respectively.

THE GENERAL LEVEL OF WAGES

The majority of the working class people in the district earn their livelihood by being employed in farm and non-farm occupations. It would be arbitrary to draw a water-tight division between them, since many of the labourers engage themselves in farm work and non-farm work at different times in the year. Agriculture being seasonal in character, this is a normal feature of the rural economy. In the urban areas, however, the skilled labourers have adopted specialised occupations.

Moreover, for a considerable part of the year the rural labourers do not find any employment. As such, the daily wage which he earns is not a proper indication of his total income. In the district the system of payment of wages is also largely primitive in character. In many places wages are paid in kind in terms of paddy. If such wages remain unchanged on account of tradition, in spite of rise in prices, they would

be beneficial to the worker. Over very short periods, wages in kind do remain unchanged, but since the Second World War with the rise in prices wage-rates in kind have also been frequently revised.

In the beginning of the 20th century labour was almost entirely paid for in kind and averaged about Re.0·12 per day for a man and Re.0·09 for a woman. There were three classes of field labour, viz., Bahabandha, Barshikia, and Bhutiar. The Bahabandhas took an advance of money from their employer and did not leave his service until the amount was paid. They received one *puti* (74·648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and on the occasion of the Paush Purnima a gift of four *putis* (2·98 quintals) of paddy and three pieces of cloth. Barshikias were labourers engaged in the month of Magha (January-February) for one year. The usual rate was Rs.4 per annum and one *puti* (74·648 kilograms) of paddy per mensum, and at the close of the year four *putis* (2·98 quintals) of paddy. The Bhutiars were day labourers who received two *mans* (7·464 kilograms) of paddy daily. Skilled labourers received comparatively high wages, as it was all imported. A mason got Re.0·50 to Re.0·75 per day, a carpenter Re.0·37 to Re.0·75 per day, a blacksmith Re.0·37 to Re.0·75 per day, a brick-layer Re.0·31 to Re.0·37 per day, a brick-moulder Re.0·25 to Re.0·37 per day, a sawyer Re. 0·37 per day, a bamboo basket and mat maker Re.0·19 per day, a painter Re 0·37 per day and a tailor Re.0·88 per day.

Pre-Independence Period

The above wage level remained constant for a short period after which it increased and towards 1912 a male labourer could get Re. 0.25 or 3·732 kg. of rice for putting labour for eight hours a day. A female labourer could get Re.0·15 or 1·4 kg. of rice for the same hours of work. The Settlement Report of 1912-13, estimated the total remuneration of the Barshikia as Rs.250 per annum.

In 1929 the abolition of Bethi and Begari raised in its wake demand for labour and the landless people experienced no difficulty in finding employment in various public works of the ex-State and the construction work of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway within the ex-State of Kalahandi. In 1940, Begar and Rasad systems were abolished. The custom of Bahabandha which was a compulsory engagement of a man as servant for the debts contracted by his parents during his minority was abolished. These progressive measures were a source of great relief to the poor people.

In 1942, a male labourer got Re. 0·25 per day. In 1945 the wage of a male labourer rose to Re. 0·37 per day. In 1946, the total remuneration of an attached labourer was estimated at Rs. 250 annually as follows:—

	Rs.
(a) Uden (cash payment in advance)	.. 50·00
(b) One <i>putti</i> of paddy monthly valued at the rate of Rs. 13 per <i>putti</i> for 12 months.	156·00
(c) Cost of 3 pieces of cloth	.. 9·00
(d) Payment of 2 <i>putis</i> of paddy at harvest time at the rate of Rs.13 per <i>puti</i> .	26·00
(e) Miscellaneous payment	.. 9·00
	<hr/>
Total	.. 250·00
	<hr/>

Post Independence Period

An economic sample survey was conducted during the period October 1954 to September, 1955, by the Government of Orissa in which the family was taken as a unit. It was observed that in the rural economy the chief source of livelihood of a large number of families was wages earned from farm and non-farm occupations. According to this survey 93·2 per cent of the families in the district belonged to the agricultural classes of which 22·5 per cent were agricultural labourers and 6·8 per cent of the families belonged to the non-agricultural classes of which 0·7 per cent were non-agricultural labourers. Thus about one-fourth of the total number of families of the district constituted the labouring class. As regards their mode of employment 65·42 per cent were employed as daily labourers. Labourers engaged on weekly, monthly and annual terms constituted 2·8 per cent, 3·74 per cent, and 28·04 per cent respectively. A labourer, on the average, got work for 268 days a year.

It is a well-known fact that agricultural labour constitutes the lowest income group in the community. In 1951 the average daily wage of a male labourer was Re. 0·75. Women and children comparatively got lesser wages. This wage level continued for a short period after which it rose considerably. In 1956, the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter and blacksmith got Rs. 3·00 and Rs. 2·87 per day respectively. Among field labourers men, women and children got Rs. 1·02, Re. 0·87, and Re. 0·49 per day respectively. A herdsman whose work

is grazing the cattle got Re. 0·75 per day. Other agricultural labourers, such as, those who water fields, carry loads, and dig wells, etc., were paid at Re.1.00 per day. The *halias* got Rs.250·00 annually. The income of a *halia* was, no doubt, insufficient to maintain his family. But his wife too earned something by husking paddy and working on daily wage basis. According to the custom prevalent in each village the Jhankars and the Chowkidars got some paddy from the tenants at the time of harvest. In the Dongarla tract there was no service land and they got ration known as 'Gundi Pej' for their maintenance, which consisted of some cups of gruel of *mandia* and rice. In some villages washerman, barber, potter and blacksmith cultivated land free of rent for the service rendered by them to the village community. In between 1957 to 1961 the wage level remained, more or less, constant with a little fluctuation. In 1963, the wages were enhanced further and the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter cobbler and blacksmith got Rs. 3·61, Rs. 2·61 and Rs. 3·29 per day respectively. Male labourers got Rs. 1·55, women Re. 0·87, and children Re. 0·64 per day. Other agricultural labourers got about the same wage as that of field labourers. A herdsman got Rs. 1·38 per day. From 1964 to 1970 the skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, mason and blacksmith got Rs.4·00 to Rs.5·00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 1·50 to Rs. 2·00 per male, Rs. 1·50 per female and Re.1·00 per children. In 1971 the wage level rose and carpenters, masons and blacksmiths got Rs. 5·00 per day. Male labourers got Rs. 2·50 and women Rs.2·00 per day. In the next year, the wage level rose further and skilled labourers got Rs.7·00 per day and unskilled labourers got Rs. 2·75 per male and Rs. 2·25 per female per day. In 1974, the wage level rose steeply with the rise in prices and skilled labourers, such as, carpenter, blacksmith and mason received between Rs.8·00 to Rs.10·00 per day according to their skill. Field labourers and other agricultural labourers got at the rate of Rs.3·00 per male and Rs. 2·50 per female per day. When it was demanded in kind, it was paid at the rate of 4 kg. of paddy per day. In notification No. 21877-L. E. H., dated the 26th December, 1975, the Government of Orissa, have fixed the minimum wages payable to all categories of agricultural labourers at Rs.4.00 per day. This notification came into force from the 1st January, 1976 and wages are being paid accordingly. With the promulgation of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance, 1975, all the Subdivisional Officers were asked to conduct enquiries into the existence of the bonded labour system. The District Vigilance Committee and the Subdivisional Vigilance Committee have been constituted as required under the Act. Till April, 1976, 27 cases of bonded labour were detected (in Bhawanipatna subdivision 4, Dharamgarh subdivision 22, and Nawa-para subdivision 1) of which eighteen were set free, six were dropped

for lack of evidence and three were under investigation. Of the 18 bonded labourers, one was a minor boy and 17 were minor girls. Pecuniary benefit is provided to each bonded labourer at the time of his release. Measures are also being taken for their rehabilitation.

The *halias* usually get Rs.100·00 to Rs.150·00 in cash for their annual expenditure which is locally called as *uden*. Besides, they get *masri* at the rate of 12·500 kg. per week which amounts to 50 kg. per month. On the occasion of the Paush Purnima they receive 50 kg. of paddy which is known as *siakhal*. In some part of the district they get a little less quantity of paddy but it is compensated at the end of the year by giving a little more paddy after harvest. On the occasion of Nuakhai and Paush Purnima they get free ration. Persons having large number of *halias* maintain one Head *halia* locally called as Behera or Khamari. He gets a little more paddy and money. The field servants generally work from 6 a. m. to 12 noon and 2 p. m. to 6 p. m. daily. From October to December when the crop is in the field they sleep in the field at night on a *machan* to watch the crop.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The district is mainly agricultural and the prosperity of the people depends in a measure on weather and crops. When the rainfall is copious and evenly distributed throughout the year, people reap good harvest and are contented; when the contrary is the case the pinch of distress is widespread. In recent years, the impact of urban life, the policy of the Government, the modern means of communication, etc., have exercised a good deal of influence on the standard of living of the people.

Pre-Inde- pendence Period

Lieutenant C. Elliot submitted a report on the erstwhile Kalahandi State to George Plowden, Esq., Commissioner, Nagpore (present Nagpur), on the 28th July 1856 which contains a graphic description of the land, the people and their socio-economic condition, administration, etc. Some relevant portions of the report have been quoted here which high-light the way of living of the people.

"This dependency, is known only on the Nagpore side as Kharonde, the Oriya name being Kalahundy, and as there is no village or place corresponding to the former name it would appear to be a corruption of the latter, though it has been originally entered in the accounts.
 x x x x x "The country is high lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy¹ and Indrawrity², which last, with several tributaries and

1. Mahanadi
2. Indrabati

subtributaries of the first, rise within its limits, it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Thooamool, and c.) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice with the year. The hills are chiefly volcanic, and independently of 2 or 3 considerable ranges x x x x x x x x x x detached hills of greater or less size are interspersed throughout the dependency, the light alluvial soil washed from their slope is rich, fertile and easily worked yielding heavy crops of almost every description. Further in the open country the soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil mixed with lime nodules and occasionally alternating with red gravel, but all appear capable of cultivation and likely to give good returns for labour well expended. The population is thinly distributed, however, and the tracts of waste land are extensive as are also those of land once cultivated but now abandoned. At the same time the villages are numerous and small and the people appear to be well cared for, though, as in Buster and partly for the same reasons, there is no stimulus for the people to excel themselves. Their case, however, is better than in Bustar; they are evidently more contended and numerous and less apprehensive of intercourse. The drawbacks here appear to be in addition to the universal fault of the cultivator being unable to reap the fruits of his labour or rest his claims on any stated share of the common property, that although there are several large villages and many small ones—their communication one with another is exceedingly limited and unfrequent; there are no periodical bazars and the produce of one village finds its way with difficulty to the next and this want is aggravated by the total want of any current medium of exchange. No money passes in the country not even cowries and during my tour it has been found necessary to pay the coolies in grain. These causes are the source of stagnation and much retard the development of the resources of this rich tract; the disposition of the people however and the good intentions of the Rajah give every hope that these hindrances will be gradually and effectively removed and the country be made to assume that increased appearance of prosperity which it is naturally from many advantages so capable of maintaining. The hills are well wooded where the process called Dahee¹ here also practiced and explained in my letters on Kakeir² and Buster has not cleared the way for cultivation. In some parts as Thooamool clearing has taken to some considerable extent principally by the hill Khonds whose fields occupy the slopes and tops of the hills but which latterly and gradually then appear to be leaving for the plains. The disposition will doubtless increase as they gain confidence in the dwellers in the low country and be much fostered and encouraged by

1. Shifting cultivation on the hill slopes or Poddu called in South Orissa

2. Kanker

the establishment of Bazars in the various large villages in their neighbourhood which the Rajah has at my suggestion promised to give immediate attention to. The trees most commonly met with the dependency are in the Southern parts. The Serai¹ so common in Bustar yielding large quantities of a very useful dammer or resin and the wood of which possesses the property of not rotting when immersed in water or inserted in the ground the pillar commonly seen in the middle of tanks in this country being generally of Serai wood ; and several kinds of hard woods useful for building purposes but of no great size. The orange though not indigenous is here cultivated in considerable quantity and produces very fine fruit, I cannot learn from whence it has been introduced, those whom I have asked say, from Jeypore and Nowrangpore but I am not aware that the tree is originally a native of those parts or that the vegetation there differs materially from that of this dependency.

xx xx The bulk of the population belong to the hill tribe called Khonds whose restless disposition seldom allows them to remain long on the same spot and the greater part of whom pay nothing to Government, and have but little intercourse with its officers. xx xx xx xx xx Khond inhabitants of this district are of two classes or tribes, one living in the open country and forming the largest portion (probably about three-fifths of the whole) called "Kotchriah" Khonds are the most civilized ; the other confined to the hills are called "Dahariah" or Dongriah Khonds. They differ slightly in custom depending chiefly on their relative positions and though this may be supposed to have determined their division, yet they do not intermarry or hold much intercourse one with another. The former are described as peaceable, loyal and industrious generally being cultivators. They have no distinction of caste, each house providing for its own domestic arrangements. Their clothing generally consists of a single cloth and in some rare exceptions a turban. They worship the same Gods as the Hill Khonds; marry one wife and their ceremonies are conducted by the Majee of the village, or one of the elders of the tribe. There appears to be nothing specially observable regarding them except that they seem to be a race in disposition and under circumstances highly favourable to efforts for their improvement. The Hill Khonds and their peculiarities have already been carefully and minutely described in connection with the Meria Agency, so as to render any particular notice from my limited experience of them unnecessary. They appear to possess the characteristics and qualities of all savage hill tribes, quick of observation, suspicious, sensitive, exceedingly trustworthy, fond of ornaments and primitive in their habits. Their villages consist generally of one long wide street of double bamboo and thatched houses, having each a door

of access in front and a door of escape in rear ; their cultivation is entirely in the hills and they have only lately begun to evince a desire to locate themselves in the more healthy plains, attaching themselves in most cases to some larger village ; at a distance from which they construct their own quarter as near to the foot to the hills as possible. They pay no tax whatever, their only contribution being a sheep or some small present at the Dusserah. It is probable that the establishment of periodical bazars as yet unknown here will tend beneficially in attracting them to the open country and inspiring them with confidence sufficient to induce them to mix with the other inhabitants of the country. The Gods worshipped by both tribes of Khonds are represented by two sticks of unequal lengths inserted in the ground without any tenement or temple. The names locally given are "Dhurmee"¹ or Earth and "Dhurma"² (the Judge of departed souls) and the offerings, which usually consist of arrack and live animals as fowls, sheep, buffaloes & c. (and until very lately there is no doubt human beings) are simply placed in front of the idol upon the ground. In their food they are wholly indiscriminate and cook in old earthen vessels which they prefer to new ones and which they obtain from the villagers of the open country when they bring the produce of theirs, as turmeric, chillies, tobacco, oil-seeds, candol (a large variety of pulse) and edible roots of which there are several kinds, resembling the yam and very palatable, to exchange for salt, cloths & c. The Bhoolias and Kostas are both weavers, the former of cotton and the latter of "Kosa" or Tussa³ silk. Their language is Oriya but they do not intermarry. The Bhoolias are said to have migrated from the Dhumteery⁴ and Dhumda Perghnas of Chutteesgurh. The caste of Malees or Gardeners is here divided into two, both distinct, their members not intermarrying with each other, the one called Pundras earn their livelihood by the sale of Choorwa or beaten rice and the other called Koslas cultivate vegetable gardens. The Dosees or Astrologers, are few and illiterate, but satisfy the superstitions of an ignorant and credulous population. They wear brahminical threads, though not Brahmins, and speak Oriya. Their mode of proceeding in practising their vocation is simple. When any person comes to consult him, the astrologer takes a small quantity of rice in his hand and having counted out the grain in parcels of eight or any smaller number the remaining grains under that number are referred to the pages of a book counted from the end according to the number of grain and the words written on the page being the answer to the question proposed.

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1. Dharti
 2. Duma
 3. Tussara
 4. Dhantari of Raipur District

On examination of the book written in Oriya on Palmyra leaf, of one of these functionaries (which I did in the investigation of the case of the new deity) I found the very convenient arrangement had been adopted of having a favourable and on adverse sentiment on each page which were used at discretion or as prompted by the liberality or otherwise of the applicant. The Bagtees are only found in Joonagarh and their employment is confined to catching fish, they also cultivate. The Kondras are basket-makers working in bamboo, which is split and woven into mats and baskets. The Koltias are a race of cultivators nearly allied to Malees but of distinct caste. They cultivate generally, but their special province is the cultivation of the sugarcane and preparation of sugar. The Doorahs are cultivators, serving also as soldiers and their language is Telgoo, differing in this respect from the common language of the country and indicating their origin as from the south-east. The Bonkas are soldiers or Paiks, but use the Oriya language. The "Sowriahs" are an ignorant, rude, uncivilised race, in progress much on a level with the Khonds. They are cultivators and speak Oriya, having the privilege, as before stated, of wearing the Brahminical thread. The "Kammars" are basket-makers and "Shicarees" their number is small. The Sampwahs are mendicants who travel about the country exhibiting snakes as their name implies. They speak Oriya and are few in number. Domes are found throughout the length and breadth of the dependency, their numbers being considerable. Their language is a corruption of Oriya and they weave cloths in addition to other employments of a meaner denomination connected with the village. Their duties are the same and the race appears to be identical with the Domes of Hinduoostan ; they correspond in every particular to the "Dhets" or outcastes of the village, though not aborigines. The "Bhooees" or bearers found here speak Telgoo, they are few in number and confined to Joonagarh.

The production of the Kharonde dependency, though various, are none of them of a very superior quality, or produced in such quantities as to admit of exportation, the greater part of them being consumed within the limits of the estate. They may be thus enumerated.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Rice | |
| 2. Kootkee | |
| 3. Mundiah | |
| 4. Kodoo | |
| 5. Goorjee | .. Cereals |
| 6. Moong | |
| 7. Orid | |
| 8. Candol | .. Pulses |
| 9. Koolthee | |
| 10. Sursun | .. Mustard |
| 11. Til | .. Oil-seed |

12. Erundee	.. Oil-seed
13. Sugar-cane	..
14. Cotton	..
15. Tobacco	

Wheat and several kinds of pulses, common in other parts, are not cultivated here though the soil is admirably adapted for them, and Channa is produced to a very limited extent. There appears to be no obstacle to their introduction further than that they do not form articles of consumption by the inhabitants. Turmeric, Fenugree (May-thee) and most of the vegetables used by the natives are cultivated in abundance. The imports from the west consists of wheat, channa, & c., from the east Tobacco, salt, cloths and condiments as Pepper, Ginger assafotida, etc. Trade is principally carried on by barter. The rupee being the only current coin¹.

L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay² writing in the early part of the 20th century said that "The Khonds are virtually the sole occupants of the inaccessible hill tracts and prefer to eke out their livelihood by the less arduous system of *dahi* cultivation or *jhuming*; the sides of the hills which rise from these valleys bear eloquent testimony to this destructive system of cultivation. In this country the Khonds have for years reigned unmolested, paying a mere nominal rental for their villages, or, more correctly speaking, for their *jhuming* areas (*Padas*) : they are an exceedingly independent race, and they make no hesitation in showing that they resent the appearance of any stranger in their midst, especially of one in authority. The principal crop grown by them is *mandia*; turmeric is also grown on a small scale but they supplement their resources largely from the jungles. No Khond ever appears in any way hard up for food. They also keep stores of grain hidden away in caves and make use of this when out on hunting expeditions. In the course of time, however, a considerable number have settled down in the more open country and taken to regular cultivation". He further mentioned that the practice of human sacrifice referred to in the account of Lt. C. Elliot "has long since ceased. Assessment have now been imposed at nominal rates on the *jhuming* areas (*padas*) these assessments were recently revised and enhanced without opposition and the hill Khonds are slowly but surely advancing and falling more into line with the more civilized races". Again, "In the open area of the State there are many large and prosperous villages with highly cultivated lands. In the hill area cultivation is almost confined to the burning of the hill sides by the Khonds, except at the headquarters of the hill

1. L. C. Elliot's Report on Kalahandi, OHRJ, Vol. XIV, No. 2 Appendix, (1966)

2. Feudatory States of Orissa, by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay, pp. 200, 202, 204 and 205.

zamindaris where rice and wheat are cultivated alternately. The valleys of the hill country are intersected with perennial streams issuing from the plateau land just above and fine crops of wheat are raised by means of natural irrigation by the zamindars and in those villages where the members of the zamindars' family happen to reside. The Khonds however confine themselves in these parts to growing *mandia* and turmeric on the hill sides where they have cleared and burnt the forest. The best cultivators in the plains are the expert Kaltuya cultivators and the small tribe of Bhatras. The regular cultivating classes make very large profits annually by the sale of produce to merchants who flock to this State in large numbers to export rice, *rashi* (sesamum) and other cereals, and very large sums of money pass through the post office on this account. In the southern portions of the State a variety of spring rice is harvested in April. A vast change has come over the State during the last fifty years : the population has increased from 80,000 to 3,50,000 and the soil has come under the plough and the open country is now highly cultivated and well irrigated with fine tanks and embankments. Wheat is grown on the highlands of the hill zamindaris: special efforts of late years have been made to extend the cultivation of this crop and water mills have been obtained to enable the cultivators to grind the wheat locally. The State has never suffered from any general or serious failure of the crops, and even in 1900 when all the neighbouring country was severely affected, Kalahandi knew only a slight scarcity".

The abolition of Bethi and Begari system in 1923, the abolition of the 'Bahabandha Pratha' in 1928 and the construction of Raipur-Vizianagram railway line within the district boundary increased substantially the material condition of the people. The report on the Administration of Kalahandi State for 1935-36 narrates that the people did not feel the pinch of any distress. There was, as before, demand for labour in the ex-State and the labourers had no difficulty in finding remunerative employments in various public works of the State. There was sufficient stock of foodgrains and the people could dispose them of profitably as there was demand from outside. The Kandhas and other people in the hilly area did not feel any difficulty in respect of foodgrains. Medical relief continued to keep its high standard and vaccinations were properly performed. The general education of the State was also making progress. Forest resources were developed and there was a steady increase in revenue. According to the Final Report on the Land Revenue Settlement in Kalahandi district, ex-State Khalsa Area (1946—56) by J. Das, "during the last 20 years there was no failure of crops except in 1938-39, 1945-46, 1946-47, and 1947-48 when there was partial failure. There was, however, sufficient reserve

stock to meet the requirement of the people". But there was a general rise in the price level and people receiving fixed salaries and the middle-class people could not make both ends meet due to their increased expenses.

The period 1951—61 was significant for its planned development of rural economy. Five Year Plans were introduced which contributed to the overall prosperity of the people. Minor Irrigation Projects to provide irrigation facilities; adoption of improved methods of agriculture; supply of fertiliser, pesticides, etc., opening of new dispensaries; supply of drinking water in rural areas; programme to control and prevent epidemic diseases; construction of road communication; supply of electricity; spread of education, etc., contributed substantially to the material progress of the people. This decade was comparatively free from natural calamities like flood, drought and epidemics. The economic prosperity and good harvests had thus resulted in the fast growth of the rural economy.

Post Independence period

The economic survey of 1954-55 indicates an important feature of this district, i. e., about 98·2 per cent of the tribal families were dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. Another significant feature was that the majority of the agricultural families (68·2 per cent) were owner-cultivators. Besides, agricultural tenants constituted a very small percentage (2·4 per cent) of the total number of rural families. The *per capita* supply of agricultural land was the highest among all the districts in the State which indicates a better condition of the agricultural economy. The data reveal that the average level of income per farming family was Rs. 292·44. Next to the farming families, in numerical importance, were the households who depended primarily, and many of them wholly, on wages by working in farm or non-farm occupations. Their annual income per family was Rs. 143·69. The data reveal that the net income from the rural trade was Rs. 203·93 on the average per trading establishment. The level of income of the barbers, washermen and priests was around Rs. 200·00 a year. This clearly indicates that the families pursuing these avocations belonged to the low-income group.

A family budget enquiry was conducted in 1960. The design of the survey was one of the stratified systematic sampling. For the purpose of this survey the districts, viz., Kalahandi, Koraput, Boudh-Khondmals and the Agency areas of Ganjam were grouped under one region. The data reveal that cereals claimed the highest percentage of total consumption in both rural and urban areas. Milk and milk-products claimed a lower proportion in rural areas than in the urban. Both in the rural and urban areas people spent a lot on other food

items. On non-food items the urban people spent more than the rural people in general. A specimen account about the food habits and necessities of the rural as well as the urban population according to expenditure groups is given in Appendix-I of this chapter.

The above consumption pattern holds good till now and, as one would expect, cereal consumption in the rural area is primarily in non-cash terms while in the urban area it is in cash-terms. This clearly shows that the urban people buy most of their cereal requirements while the rural people depend on home-grown stock or that obtained in exchange of goods and services. As regards milk and milk-products, more or less, an even distribution is prevalent between cash and non-cash consumption in the rural areas, while in the urban area cash consumption constitutes the main factor. The trend with regard to cash and non-cash consumption of other food items is in the same direction as that of milk and milk-products for both rural and urban areas. In respect of fuel, light and intoxicants the non-cash consumption is very insignificant in urban areas. For amusements, toilets, clothes and sundry goods the entire consumption is in cash-terms. For miscellaneous goods and services and durable and semidurable goods cash consumption both in rural and urban areas is of overwhelming proportion. So, one may conclude by saying that in respect of food-items rural people depend more on home-grown stock than their counterparts in the urban areas while for the non-food items dependence on market is almost parallel. In otherwords, urban people depend on the market for almost everything they use, while rural people purchase a few items only. The increase in the prices of various articles of daily consumption has hit hard the urban people. In towns, shops dealing in grocery, cloth, stationery, fuel, steel and wooden furniture, utensils, optical goods, books and periodicals, medicine, fancy goods, etc., have sprung up in large number. The number of automobile repairing shops, bicycle and rickshaw repairing shops, watch repairing shops, tailoring shops, hair-cutting saloons, hotels, vegetable shops, betel shops, etc., are also gradually increasing. The urban area presents a picture of all the socially significant sections of the people from the unskilled labourer to the well-to-do and the rich. The impact of urban life and the modern means of communication have, to some extent, influenced the food habits and luxuries of the rural people. Beverage like tea has become common even in the village homes. Bicycles have become a very common possession. Many fashionable articles like motor cycles, scooters, radios, transistors, electric fans, petromax lanterns, stoves, textiles of synthetic yarn, wrist watches, microphones, goggles, shoes, stainless utensils, plastic wares, scented oils, cosmetics, etc., have made their way into the rural areas. With the expansion of communication businessmen are able to despatch their goods to the remote

countryside. Consequently shops selling varieties of goods, both luxuries and essential, have now appeared in almost all big villages. Tailoring shops, bicycle repairing shops, and tea shops are coming up in every big village. With more money in the hands of the cultivators, use of wheat, sugar, vanaspati ghee, egg, baby foods, etc, is being noticed. Many of the big villages have been electrified. Pucca houses have been constructed by the well-to-do people. Model houses and low cost houses for the weaker section of the community are being built by the Government. The standard of living of the people is improving steadily due to the adoption of improved agricultural technique, execution of irrigation projects, use of improved seeds and manures, establishment of various cottage industries and, above all, general consciousness created through the agency of Community Development Blocks. Organisations for women and youth are set up to conduct cultural and social activities. The Book Banks have been opened in the High English schools and the Middle English schools to supply text-books to the poor students at a nominal cost for a prescribed period. With the availability of the co-operative credit, Bank loans and Government loans the cultivators find an easy way to escape from the clutches of private money-lenders who charge a high rate of interest. The Savings Bank facility and availability of Small Savings Certificates in Post Offices are inducing many people to keep up their savings in Pass Books and National Savings Certificates. With the nationalisation of Banks people have been benefited at large by getting cash loans for productive and self-employment purposes. Moreover, the various development programmes of the Government including the 20-Point Economic Programme evoke an urge for improvement and progress among the people.

The jurisdiction of the District Employment Exchange covers the entire district. The scope of employment in the private sector is limited mostly to flour-mills, hullers and saw-mills. There is no large-scale industry in the district either in public or private sector as a consequence of which job opportunities are found mostly in Government offices.

The District Employment Exchange was started at the district headquarters, Bhawanipatna, on the 17th September 1958. To meet the employment activities, a sub-office was opened on the 15th February 1973 at Nawapara. The two offices are under the control of the District Employment Officer with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

As regards the employment seekers - generally graduates in Arts, Science and Commerce; under-graduates, matriculates, unskilled workers and typists registered their names in the Employment Exchange. The following table shows the number of registration, placement,

GENERAL
LEVEL OF
EMPLOYMENT
IN DIFFERENT
OCCUPATIONS

Employment
Exchange

and the position of the Live Register for the years 1971 to 1975 in the district.

Year	Registration			Placement			Others
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971	..	429	287	3,037	89	78	467
1972	..	573	681	4,596	149	136	440
1973	..	725	475	4,130	80	78	489
1974	..	620	343	3,741	77	69	735
1975	..	880	562	3,404	96	125	763

Year	Live Register		
	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others
1971	662	373	2,065
1972	680	637	3,256
1973	815	570	3,569
1974	491	238	4,081
1975	864	784	4,672

Employment Market Information

The collection of data on employment market in the district was first started in December, 1958, pertaining to the public sector only. In March, 1932 the collection of data on employment market was also undertaken in the private sector. In 1962, there were 6,627 males and 176 females employed in the public sector and 717 males and 306 females employed in the private sector. Gradually the position has improved and in 1975 there were 10,585 males and 444 females employed in the public sector, and 746 males and 397 females employed in the private sector. In 1975, there were 130 employers in the public sector and 70 employers in the private sector.

Vocational Guidance

The Vocational Guidance Unit is functioning under the charge of a trained officer in vocational guidance.

In 1975, 965 individuals received information regarding jobs, 6 applicants received individual guidance and 385 applicants received guidance at the time of registration. During the year, 68 group discussions were conducted in which 341 persons attended and application of 73 persons were forwarded to different organisations for training.

Due to the unemployment and under-employment situation prevailing in the rural areas, efforts to meet the situation have been undertaken on a country-wide basis. The Government of India had, accordingly, formulated a scheme called 'Crash Scheme' for rural employment. The Scheme was operated through the State Government with financial grants received from the Centre. This scheme was introduced in the district in April, 1971 and continued up to October, 1974, after which it was stopped. The object of the scheme was to generate additional employment through a net-work of rural projects of various kinds which, on the one hand, were labour intensive and on the other, created productive assets or complementary facilities which were part of the area development plan of each district.

Crash
Programme
for Rural
Employment

During the period, April, 1971 to March, 1974 under the Crash Scheme 211 projects were undertaken and a sum of Rs. 28,05,520.34 was expended generating 11,57,244 man-days. A detailed list of the expenditure incurred and man-days employed by the different Community Development Blocks has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

Food for Work Programme under the World Food Programme has been approved by the Board of Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack, on the proposal submitted by the Collector. The works approved by the Government of Orissa for this district during 1975-76 were as follows :

Food for
Work

Type of Project	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost	Man-days
Roads	.. 26	Rs. 6.00 lakhs	1,70,000
Drinking water wells	.. 300	Rs. 6.00 lakhs	1,50,000
Minor Irrigation Projects & tanks	.. 62	Rs. 21.32 lakhs	5,33,000

Works of the above projects are in progress. Under the Programme a labourer is paid 2 kg. of wheat and Re. 1 per day.

The Community Development Programme was introduced in the district with the inauguration of the Community Development Blocks at Junagarh and Dharamgarh on the 1st October, 1952.

COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

The district has been divided into 18 Community Development Blocks. According to the Census of 1971 the total population of the Community Development Blocks was 11,07,296.

A list of the Community Development Blocks with their date of inception, number of villages and Grama Panchayats has been given in Appendix-II of this chapter.

The achievements of the Community Development Blocks in the district are narrated below :

Agriculture

During the period 1st July, 1974 to the 30th June, 1975, out of 9,05,270.22 hectares of land, 4,42,798.52 hectares were sown for food crops. During April, 1974 to March, 1975 improved seeds of paddy 8,17,244 quintals, wheat 959 quintals, jowar 41 quintals, maize 376 quintals, ragi 399 quintals, pulses 4,267 quintals, cotton 103 quintals, Jute 10 quintals, oil seeds 1,787 quintals, vegetable seeds 1,006 quintals and sugarcane 2,083 quintals were distributed. Fertilisers, such as, 4,983 quintals of Calcium Ammonium Nitrate, 1,681 quintals, of Super Phosphate, 596 quintals of Ammonium Phosphate and 127 quintals of other chemical fertilisers were distributed. An area of 372 hectares was under green manuring and 1,452 kilograms of green manure seeds were distributed. 507 litres of liquid chemical pesticide and 514 kilograms of pesticide powder were distributed. Fruit trees of 6,387 number were transplanted and 5,17,102 tonnes of compost and 10 quintals of bonemeal were produced. There were 435 private workshops for manufacturing agricultural implements.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary

In 1974-75, there were 22 Veterinary dispensaries, 63 Stockman centres, and 6 Artificial Insemination Centres in the Community Development Blocks.

Health and Rural Sanitation

In 1974-75, there were 13 dispensaries, 19 Primary Health Centres, 32 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and 35 Family Planning Centres. Besides, there were 15 training centres for Dhais.

Education

In 1974-75, there were 1,771 Primary schools, 6 Junior Basic schools and 71 Sevashrams. Of the total Sevashrams 3 were residential schools. Besides, there were 163 Middle English Schools and 5 Ashram schools of Middle English school standard. There were 43 High English schools, and 2 Ashram schools of High English school standard. In these schools 73,720 boys and 32,377 girls were enrolled of which 30,584 boys and 14,624 girls belonged to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There were 3,565 male and 59 female teachers of which 2,014 male and 29 female teachers were trained.

Social
Education

In 1974-75, there were 41 registered and 334 unregistered Yubak Sanghas with 1,085 and 11,252 members respectively. Besides, there were 34 libraries and reading rooms, 13 Adult Literacy Centres, 20 Community Centres, 62 play-grounds, and 70 Rural Radio Forums with 137 radio sets.

Women's
Programme

In 1974-75, there were 292 Mahila Samitis with 10,860 members. Ninety-one group discussions were arranged on family planning and first-aid medical treatment. The Mahila Samitis maintained 11 gardens and 5 poultry units with 75 birds. During the year, 5 cultural programmes and 6 craft centres were organised. Twenty-four sewing centres were functioning with 37 machines and 193 members.

Youth and
Children's
Programme

In 1974-75, there were 18 Balwadi Centres imparting education to 575 children. During the year, 5 *Sisuraijas* with 80 members were organised. The Sisuraijas organised 9 cultural programmes and observed Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, etc. Three Farmer's Union and 6 Yuba Krushak Parishad were started with 18 and 125 members respectively.

Feeding
programme

In 1974-75, the average number of feeding days for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children was 204, and the average number of beneficiaries fed per day was 41,685 of which 24,411 were expectant and nursing mothers, and 17,274 were pre-school children. Besides, 1,517 Primary schools were taken up under feeding programme. The average number of feeding days for school children was 192 and about 38,163 beneficiaries were fed per day. During the year, 17,600 lb. of corn soyabean milk, 80,486 lb. of salad oil and 9,99,793 lb. of Bulgar wheat were supplied to the beneficiaries. Four expectant and nursing mothers, 207 pre-school children and 794 school children were medically examined.

Communi-
cation

In 1974-75, there were 491 km., 783 km., 752., km and 359 km., of roads maintained by the Panchayat Samitis, Grama Panchayats, Public Works Department and Rural Engineering Organisation respectively. Two hundred and six kilometres length of State Highway and 67 kilometres length of rail roads were passing through the Community Development Blocks of the district.

Co-operation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975, there were 110 Primary Agricultural Credit and Multipurpose Societies, 4 Primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies, 4 Primary Industrial Societies, 1 Forest Contract Co-operative Society and 19 Graingollas with 86,071 persons, 662 persons, 105 persons, 25 persons and 16,474 persons as members respectively. The Primary Agricultural Credit

and Multipurpose Societies had Rs. 29,52,436 and Rs. 1,47,46,683 as share capital and working capital respectively. They had advanced loan of Rs. 74,58,749 in cash and 12,500 quintals of paddy in kind. The primary Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies had Rs. 6,423 and Rs. 12,000 as their paid-up and working capital respectively. The paid-up capital and working capital of the Primary Industrial Societies were Rs. 1,090 and Rs. 15,100 respectively.

Irrigation

During the period July, 1974 to June, 1975 the net irrigated area in the district was 20,850.42 hectares of which 2,905.52 hectares were irrigated through Government canals, 26 hectares through tanks, 5,116.35 hectares through wells and 8,118.12 hectares through other water sources.

General

In 1974-75, there were 88 electrified villages. 1,524 villages were provided with Primary schools. Post offices and Telegraph offices were provided to 408 and 29 villages respectively. There were 11 model villages and one Gramadan village. Drinking water facility was available to 2,142 villages with 2,839 drinking water wells, 39 tube-wells, and 1,167 tanks. There were 19 small-scale industrial units of which 10 were managed by the Grama Panchayats. An area of 300 hectares was brought under soil conservation. There was one unit for pisciculture.

APPENDIX-I

Monthly consumption of cereals per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district
classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	12.13	8.29	20.42
51—100	13.91	20.48	34.39
101—150	10.08	40.32	50.40
151—300	24.99	35.91	60.90
301—500	2.28	119.19	121.47
501—1,000	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	13.87	26.23	40.10

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	14.19	..	14.19
51—100	25.11	0.15	25.26
101—150	37.83	1.18	39.01
151—300	46.35	11.00	57.35
301—500	67.88	5.11	72.99
501—1,000	71.16	20.25	91.41
1,001 and above	67.41	36.12	103.53
All expenditure groups	41.60	5.73	47.33

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of milk and milk-products per household in Rural/Urban areas
of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·17	1·79
51—100	..	1·76	2·06
101—150	..	3·75	1·15
151—300	..	4·94	3·99
301—500	..	6·69	4·94
501—1,000
1,001—and above
All expenditure groups	3·45	2·25	5·97

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50
51—100	..	8·64	8·64
101—150	..	7·30	1·00
151—300	..	12·26	3·55
301—500	..	48·20	..
501—1,000	..	75·75	..
1,001 and above	..	30·00	6·00
All expenditure groups	20·12	1·71	21·83

Monthly consumption of other food items per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 6·51	2·42	8·93
51—100	.. 12·46	6·04	18·50
101—150	.. 23·15	7·73	30·88
151—300	.. 48·12	6·41	54·53
301—500	.. 65·82	15·87	81·69
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	18·92	5·97	24·89
All expenditure groups		..	..

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 8·27	0·22	8·49
51—100	.. 22·29	0·11	22·40
101—150	.. 34·59	0·11	34·70
151—300	.. 55·96	1·36	56·32
301—500	.. 124·86	..	124·86
501—1,000	.. 262·07	..	262·07
1,001 and above	.. 61·91	0·17	62·08
All expenditure groups	.. 271·17	..	271·17

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of fuel, light and intoxicants per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups (1)	Cash Rs. P. (2)	Non-Cash Rs. P. (3)	Total Rs. P. (4)
1—50	.. 2·18	2·01	4·19
51—100	.. 4·19	2·12	6·31
101—150	.. 8·14	2·93	11·07
151—300	.. 22·09	1·46	23·55
301—500	.. 10·63	5·86	16·49
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	.. ..	..	..
All expenditure groups	6·83	2·27	9·10

URBAN

Expenditure groups (1)	Cash Rs. P. (2)	Non-Cash Rs. P. (3)	Total Rs. P. (4)
1—50	.. 4·03	0·44	4·47
51—100	.. 8·86	0·05	8·91
101—150	.. 12·34	0·13	12·47
151—300	.. 18·28	0·13	18·41
301—500	.. 27·61	..	27·61
501—1,000	.. 39·99	..	39·99
1,001 and above	.. 134·56	..	134·56
All expenditure groups	17·45	0·11	17·56

Monthly consumption of amusements, toilets and sundry goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 0'64	0'05	0'69
51—100	.. 1'54	0'11	1'65
101—150	.. 3'71	0'30	4'01
151—300	.. 9'74	0'11	9'85
301—500	.. 13'07	0'80	13'87
501—1,000	.. ..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..
All expenditure groups	3'11 7	0'16	3'27

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	.. 0'85	..	0'85
51—100	.. 3'31	..	3'31
101—150	.. 4'98	..	4'98
151—300	.. 9'33	..	9'33
301—500	.. 21'12	..	21'12
501—1,000	.. 38'55	..	38'55
1,001 and above	.. 86'50	..	86'50
All expenditure groups	10'21	..	10'21

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of clothing etc., per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district
classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	2.37	..	2.37
51—100	4.46	..	4.46
101—150	8.03	..	8.03
151—300	11.79	..	11.79
301—500	26.48	..	26.48
501—1,000	..	..	..
1,001 and above	..	..	..
All expenditure groups.	6.17	..	6.17

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	1.76	..	1.76
51—100	5.33	..	5.33
101—150	8.22	0.21	8.43
151—300	12.20	..	12.20
301—500	22.37	..	22.37
501—1,000	63.07	..	63.07
1,001 and above	5.27	..	5.27
All expenditure groups	12.94	0.05	12.99

Monthly consumption of miscellaneous goods and services per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·79	0·94
51—100	..	2·35	2·58
101—150	..	9·86	9·86
151—300	..	13·51	13·51
301—500	..	63·92	63·92
501—1,000
1,001 and above
All expenditure groups	6·56	0·17	6·73

URBAN

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	2·47	2·52
51—100	..	8·31	8·31
101—150	..	16·95	17·06
151—300	..	38·57	38·91
301—500	..	70·19	70·19
501—1,000	..	182·57	182·57
1,001 and above	..	308·81	325·48
All expenditure groups	39·07	0·32	39·39

KALAHANDI

Monthly consumption of durable and semi-durable goods per household in Rural/Urban areas of the district classified by expenditure groups.

RURAL

Expenditure groups	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50	..	0·30	0·52
51—100	..	0·63	0·77
101—150	..	1·75	1·84
151—300	..	2·99	3·03
301—500	..	10·47	10·47
501—1,000
1,001 and above
All expenditure groups.	1·43	0·13	1·56

URBAN

Expenditure groups.	Cash Rs. P.	Non-Cash Rs. P.	Total Rs. P.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1—50
51—100	..	0·67	0·67
101—150	..	1·57	1·57
151—300	..	5·59	5·59
301—500	..	5·68	5·68
501—1,000	..	4·75	4·75
1,001 and above	..	2·92	2·92
All expenditure groups.	3·73	..	3·73

APPENDIX III

A list of Expenditure Incurred and Man-Days Employed by the different Community Development Blocks during April, 1971 to March, 1974 under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

APPENDIX III

A list of Community Development Blocks with their names, number of Grama Panchayats, number of villages and date of inception

Name of the Blocks (1)	Number of Grama-Panchayats (2)	Number of Villages (3)	Date of inception of the Block (4)
Bhawanipatna	.. 18	250	1-10-1959
Kesinga	.. 14	101	1-10-1960
Naria	.. 16	183	1-4-1963
Madanpur-Rampur	.. 9	246	1-10-1959
Karlamunda	.. 8	62	1-10-1963
Lanjigarh	.. 11	470	1-4-1962
Thuamul-Rampur	.. 12	293	1-4-1961
Dharamgarh	.. 14	69	1-10-1952
Junagarh	.. 21	169	1-10-1952
Jayapatna	.. 11	92	1-4-1956
Kalampur	.. 6	54	1-10-1961
Golamunda	.. 15	141	1-4-1960
Koksara	.. 12	65	1-10-1956
Nawapara	.. 16	167	1-10-1956
Komna	.. 18	149	1-10-1962
Khariar	.. 11	112	1-4-1954
Sinapali	.. 11	118	1-10-1957
Boden	.. 11	96	1-10-1957

CHAPTER X

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The relation between the Kalahandi State and the British Government were regulated by the Sanad of 1867. This, however, was revised in 1905 when the State was transferred to the Orissa Division. In matters of general administration the Chief possessed full powers in criminal matters, but capital sentences had to be submitted to the Commissioner of Orissa Division for confirmation. The Chief in many other matters had supreme powers and the pattern devised by him in the analogy of other feudatory States had great semblance with the British pattern of administration. The machinery relating to Revenue, Forest, and other branches of administration is dealt in respective Chapters. For the purpose of general administration the Chief had various departments, each in charge of an officer who was ultimately held responsible to the Chief through the Dewan. During the period when the State was under the administration of the Government and its affairs were managed by the Political Agents, there were a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent assisted by a staff of Revenue Officers. These revenue officers were responsible for managing matters relating to the general administration. The Superintendent exercised the powers of the Chief except the sentences passed by him exceeding 7 years which were required to be submitted to the Political Agent for confirmation. The Assistant Superintendent exercised the powers of a First Class Magistrate. There were good and commodious office buildings at headquarters and the various branches of administration were in charge of capable and qualified officers.

After the merger of the ex-States with the Province of Orissa in 1948, the ex-States of Balangir, Sonepur and Kalahandi constituted a new district called the Balangir-Patna district. In 1949 Kalahandi formed a separate district with three subdivisions, viz., Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. The entire Khariar Zamindari which constituted the Nawapara subdivision of Sambalpur district was separated from it and was tagged to the newly formed Kalahandi district for administrative convenience. Each of the three subdivisions of the district is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer of the rank of a Junior Class I Officer. The district comes under the overall supervision of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division.

General administration of a district mainly rests with the Collector and District Magistrate. In the new set up, the Collector and the District Magistrate is in overall charge of the general, revenue, and development administration of the district. He is assisted by one or more than one Additional District Magistrates and a team of other

Administra-
tion at
District
Level

district level officers. He occupies the pivotal position in the district administration. He is the guardian of law and order, and the promoter, helper and adviser of the social welfare institutions. He also supplies adequate technical support and facilities to the district level officers. He being the co-ordinating and guiding functionary at the district level, co-ordinates and guides the activities of different departmental officers in the district for the smooth and efficient implementation of different programmes of the Government. He is the Chairman of the District Development Committee of which the officers of the different departments of the Government posted in the district are members. He as the Chairman of the District Development Advisory Board advises the Government of the programmes required for the overall general development of the district.

The primary function of the Collector, as indicated by his very designation, is to collect the land revenue and other dues of the Government. Generally, Government dues of other departments are also collected by him by virtue of his powers as the Certificate Officer of the district under the State Public Demand Recovery Act and the Central Revenue Recovery Act. Being the Chief Revenue Officer of the district he is responsible for the management of Government land and Estates and for the maintenance of Land Records. He, as the District Magistrate, is also responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the district. Besides, a lot of other miscellaneous business relating to almost every sphere of administration keeps him constantly preoccupied. Immediately after Independence and during the first two Plan Periods (1951—1961) he was responsible for almost all development works implemented in the district. The 'Captain' of the development team, as he was called, he had to co-ordinate and supervise all development and welfare works in the district. But with the introduction of the Zilla Parishad Act, 1960,* the role of the Collector changed to supervision and guidance as the guardian of Government interest.

* With the abolition of the Zilla Parishad with effect from the 1st April, 1967, a District Advisory Council was constituted which was called the District Advisory Council, or the "Zilla Paramarsadeta Samiti." The functions of the District Advisory Council as defined in Resolution No. 2694, dated the 1st July, 1968, of the Community Development and Panchayat Raj (C. D.) Department, Government of Orissa, were as follows :

- (a) To advise the Government regarding developmental and other activities referred to it by Government from time to time and,
- (b) to consider and advise Government as to how best the developmental activities can be expeditiously and efficiently executed and suggest ways and means to remove the bottle-necks in the execution of the developmental works.

A new set-up called the District Development Advisory Board has replaced the Council since the 14th November, 1970.

The Collector is assisted by officers of various other departments like the Superintendent of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer, the District Public Relations Officer, the District Panchayat Officer, the District Welfare Officer, etc.

The Collector of Kalahandi district is under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, with headquarters at Berhampur. The Collector, in revenue matters, is under the control of the Revenue Divisional Commissioner who has power to revise some of his orders, to supervise his work and to give him general directions. Above the Revenue Divisional Commissioner is the Member, Board of Revenue, who is responsible for the efficient running of revenue administration throughout the State. The Collector is responsible for the collection of Government dues and for the maintenance of Government properties.

After the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the District Magistrate no longer tries criminal cases. Separate Judicial Magistrates have been posted to the district and they are functioning under the supervision of the District and Sessions Judge with headquarters at Balangir. The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates at Nawapara and Dharamgarh also function as Munsifs for their respective areas. The Subdivisional Judicial Magistrate, Bhawanipatna, has, however, no Munsif powers. This power is exercised by the Subordinate Judge stationed at Bhawanipatna. Besides, two Executive Magistrates for Dharamgarh and Nawapara have been appointed as Special Magistrates to act in the absence of the Subdivisional Judicial Magistrates. They, however, do not try cases. They remain in charge of the routine business and dispose of urgent criminal matters. They also maintain law and order. Besides, they are also required to record confessional statements and to hold T. I. parades and to record dying declarations according to law. The Subdivisional Officer and the Subdivisional Magistrate, however, have been vested with powers to try offences under the Orissa Money Lenders Act and Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act, 1976.

As mentioned earlier, the district has been divided into three subdivisions, namely, Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer. He is mainly responsible for general and revenue administration and for the maintenance of law and order in his area. The Executive Magistrate posted under him is entrusted with the disposal of criminal cases under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure and maintenance of law and order. Trial of criminal cases are left to the Judicial Magistrate of the subdivision.

The Subdivisional Officer has general control over the subdivisional staff of all other departments as well as of the Panchayat Samitis and the Grama Panchayats in his subdivision. He is directly responsible for the smooth implementation of the programmes of the Panchayat Samitis.

Administration at Subdivisional Level

As the Chief Revenue Officer of the subdivision, he is responsible for the proper administration of the Tahsils. He has also the powers of control and supervision over the police administration. The Subdivisional Officer also acts as the Estate Officer for all Government properties. Besides, the Subdivisional Officers are also notified as Subdivisional Magistrates under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Each Subdivisional Office has sections like (1) General and Miscellaneous, (2) Development, (3) Revenue, (4) Establishment, (5) Nizarat, (6) Record Room, (7) Election, (8) Judicial, (9) Welfare, (10) Grama Panchayat, (11) Civil Supplies, (12) Public Relations, etc. These sections are managed by gazetted officers subject to the overall control of the Subdivisional Officer.

The district has 6 Tahsils, each in charge of a Tahsildar. For better management of revenue administration, there are two Tahsils under each of the three subdivisions. The Tahsil offices are located at Bhawanipatna and Lanjigarh in Bhawanipatna Subdivision, Dharamgarh and Jayapatna in Dharamgarh subdivision, and Nawapara and Kbariar in Nawapara subdivision. The Tahsildars are assisted by Additional Tahsildars. A Tahsil is further divided into some Revenue Inspector Circles which are the lowest land revenue units for the collection of land revenue and are in charge of Revenue Inspectors.

Except Bhawanipatna, each subdivision has a Sub-Treasury which is in charge of a Junior Officer of the State Finance Service. They are designated as Sub-Treasury Officers. Bhawanipatna being the headquarters of the district has got a Treasury which is manned by a Senior Officer of the Orissa Finance Service who is designated as Treasury Officer.

Community Development Blocks and other Offices

To implement the Community Development Programmes the district has been divided into 18 Blocks each in charge of a Block Development Officer. The Blocks are located at Bhawanipatna, Kesinga, Narla, Thuamul-Rampur, Madanpur-Rampur, Karlamunda and Lanjigarh (in Bhawanipatna subdivision), Dharamgarh, Junagath, Koksara, Jayapatna, Kalampui and Golamunda (in Dharamgarh subdivision), and Nawapara, Komna, Khariar, Boden and Sinapali (in Nawapara subdivision).

A list of the various sections in the district office is given in Appendix I. These sections are in charge of district level officers subject to the overall control of the Collector.

Other State Government offices and offices of the Government of India located in the district are shown in Appendix II.

APPENDIX I

Different Sections of Kalahandi Collectorate

- 1. Revenue**
- 2. Touzi**
- 3. General and Miscellaneous**
- 4. Judicial**
- 5. Establishment**
- 6. Welfare**
- 7. Emergency**
- 8. Land Acquisition**
- 9. Compensation**
- 10. Development**
- 11. Election**
- 12. Nizarat**
- 13. Land Record and Record Room**
- 14. Mining**
- 15. Public Relations**
- 16. Civil Supplies**
- 17. Panchayat**
- 18. Excise**
- 19. Library**
- 20. Regional Transport Authority**

APPENDIX II**Offices of the State Government**

1. District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Bhawanipatna
2. District Statistical Officer, Bhawanipatna
3. District Labour Officer, Bhawanipatna
4. District Agriculture Officer, Bhawanipatna, Khariar
5. District Survey Officer, Bhawanipatna
6. District Industries Officer, Bhawanipatna
7. District Inspectors of Schools: Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Nawapara
8. District Panchayat Officer, Bhawanipatna
9. District Public Relations Officer, Bhawanipatna
10. District Welfare Officer, Bhawanipatna
11. District Employment Officer, Bhawanipatna
12. District Treasury Officer, Bhawanipatna
13. District Development Officer, Bhawanipatna
14. District Jail Officer, Probation Officer, and Prison Welfare Officer, Bhawanipatna
15. Divisional Forest Officers: Bhawanipatna, Khariar
16. Divisional Forest Officers (Kendu Leaf): Bhawanipatna, Khariar
17. Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bhawanipatna
18. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Khariar Road
19. Executive Engineer, National Highways, Bhawanipatna
20. Executive Engineer, Electrical, Bhawanipatna
21. Executive Engineer, Roads and Buildings, Bhawanipatna
22. Executive Engineer, Rural Engineering Organisation, Bhawanipatna
23. Executive Engineer, Irrigation, Bhawanipatna
24. District Transport Manager, Bhawanipatna
25. Regional Marketing Officer, Bhawanipatna
26. Chief District Medical Officer, Bhawanipatna
27. Superintendent of Police, Bhawanipatna
28. Superintendent of Excise, Bhawanipatna
29. Superintendent of Fisheries, Bhawanipatna
30. Soil Conservation Officer, Bhawanipatna
31. Commercial Tax Officer, Bhawanipatna
32. Project Officer, Rural Industries, Bhawanipatna
33. Principal, Kalahandi College, Bhawanipatna
34. Principal, Industrial Training Institute, Bhawanipatna
35. Civil Supplies Officer, Bhawanipatna

Offices of the Government of India

1. Central Intelligence Office, Bhawanipatna
2. Income-Tax Office, Bhawanipatna
3. Field Publicity Office, Bhawanipatna
4. Posts and Telegraphs (Head Post Office), Bhawanipatna
5. Telephone Exchange Office, Bhawanipatna

CHAPTER XI

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

ORIGIN OF
LAND
REVENUE

The history of the ancient revenue system of the region, now known as the district of Kalahandi, is quite obscure. However, the then picture of the district which comprises the ex-princely State of Kalahandi and the Khariar ex-Zamindari might not be very much different from that of the other feudatory States of the area. It is probable that the early rulers were primarily interested in obtaining as much of revenue as possible for themselves without any attempt to change the old tribal system of villages which were managed almost entirely by village headmen. As it is presumed, in those days the revenue system was simply that the State authorities were making certain demands upon the village headmen who were left to distribute the burden of the demand upon the cultivators in their villages in any manner they considered suitable¹. There was no system of assessment by the State. It is very likely that each village was asked to pay as much as it would bear and agreed to pay. Of course, in those days there was more land for cultivation than cultivators available, and the possibility of cultivators pressed by too heavy a demand throwing up their cultivation and settling in other areas must have acted as a salutary check upon the rapacity of the early rulers; also, the village headmen frequently wielded considerable power and could easily create trouble². Generally, the village headmen were the descendants of the original headmen. But in places, where tribal tradition was not strong and the original founder lost sight of, there is reason to believe that the post was often held by a person chosen by the villagers. This apart, the practice of allotting large areas of waste land to a man for the purpose of founding a new village and recognising him as the headman was also prevalent. As far the payment of rent is concerned, the burden was generally on the agriculturists proper, though the village might have consisted of agriculturists and artisans. In those days, there might be very few agricultural labourers, and the artisans who formed a part of the village organisation were almost entirely maintained by the cultivators of the village for their own purpose, and consequently it was only the cultivator who could bear the burden of taxation. This, incidentally, seems to be the origin of the rent-free holdings enjoyed by such people as blacksmiths, carpenters, and others. The demand of a village must, therefore, have been distributed entirely or almost entirely among the cultivators only whether it was intended by the ruler that the demand on the village should be an agricultural assessment or not³.

¹. R. K. Ramadhyani—Report on Land Tenures and the Revenue System of the Orissa and Chhattisgarh States (Vol. I.)

². Ibid
³. Ibid

Till the establishment of the British rule, there was no regular system of assessment and even the distribution of assessment was haphazard in this area.

As mentioned earlier, the district comprises two broad political divisions known as the ex-State of Kalahandi and the Khariar ex-Zamindari. The Kalahandi ex-State came under the jurisdiction of the British Government with the lapse of the province of Nagpur to the British crown in 1853 and was subsequently created a feudatory State. It was divided as the Khalsa and the Zamindari areas. The Khalsa was directly ruled by the Chief and the Zamindaris were administered through the Zamindars. There was no tenancy law in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the princely rule though it is said that, in spirit, the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act were being followed. The Gounti *patta* was the only charter of rights and duties. Khariar came under the British rule in 1818 and was transferred to the Central Provinces in 1862. The entire area was declared as Zamindari in 1864. The Zamindar was granted a *sanad*. The Zamindari was inalienable and had Zamindari type of land revenue assessment as prescribed under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act.

The Zamindari was divided into two types of villages, viz., Thekadari and Kham for the purpose of rent collection. In the Thekadari Villages, the tenants were paying their rent to the Zamindar through the Thekadars. But the Kham villages were directly controlled by the Zamindar and the tenants were paying rent to him direct through his collecting agents. On the 1st April, 1936 the estate was transferred to Orissa and was included in the district of Sambalpur as the Nawapara subdivision. When the district of Kalahandi was formed in 1949, the Nawapara subdivision was transferred from the Sambalpur district and was added to the district of Kalahandi.

PREVIOUS SETTLEMENTS

An account of the previous settlements made and different types of interests in land existing in the ex-State of Kalahandi (both Khalsa and Zamindaris) and in the ex-Zamindari of Khariar is given in the following paragraphs.

Settlements in the Khalsa Area

The first summary settlement of this area was made by Berry in 1883 and the second summary settlement was conducted in 1888. No map was prepared. The area was recorded in terms of seed capacity and rent was assessed on consideration of the yield and the

paying capacity of the tenants. In 1904-05, the first regular survey and settlement was made by Kamal Lochan Pujhari of Sambalpur. The settlement, except of certain villages, was summary. The *dongara* was settled on the basis of seed capacity, plough or axe. The settlement resulted in an increase of revenue and the cost of the settlement was met by a *patwari* cess. The term proposed for the settlement was four years departing from the previous customs of triennial settlements with the *gountias*, but settlement was not taken up again till 1911¹. The second regular survey and settlement was made in 1911-12. The maps prepared in 1904-05 were corrected on the spot on the support of records which were brought up to date. A thirty per cent enhancement was made and the period fixed as 11 years; individual enhancement amounted to 50 per cent². The next survey and settlement was made in 1922-23 on the soil unit system; enhancement was made up to 100 per cent in the case of individual raiyats or villages and for the *pargana* it was limited to 60 per cent. Where the assessment was 100 per cent or more, gradual enhancement over a period of ten years was prescribed. Gountias were allowed a 'drawback' of 25 per cent (maximum). The forest cess which was an acreage rate was converted into a rupee rate resulting in an enhancement of 36 per cent³. The traverse stations, according to the settlement of 1911-12 were plotted on new sheets and survey was generally on these sheets. Villages in the plain area which were not surveyed earlier were surveyed for the first time. The term of this settlement was for twenty years and expired in 1943. Fresh settlement operations could not be taken up till December 1946 due to war conditions. A notification was issued by the Durbar in December 1946 for starting of the 1946-56 settlement operations.

There is no settlement report either of the settlement of 1922-23 or those of previous settlements of the ex-State. The old Gounti *patta*, customs and precedents are the only guide to judge the past revenue system. No Tenancy Act was in force. The Gounti *patta* which imposed some conditions on the headman and enumerated some rights and liabilities of the raiyats is the only record that exists today. There was nothing to bind the Guntias' relation with the raiyats regarding the method of recovery of revenue or the procedure to be adopted by the revenue officers. There was no separate Wazib-ul-arz showing a complete list of customs and practices prevalent in the area. As mentioned earlier, the spirit of the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, and the Land Revenue Act was said to be in force, but

¹. R. K. Ramadhyani (Vol. III)

². Ibid

³; Ibid

in actual practice most of the provisions of these Acts were not followed. Due to the proximity to the Central Provinces certain provisions of the system prevailing in that province continued.

**Settlements
in the Ex-
Zamindari
areas of
Kalahandi
Ex-State.
(Karlapat,
Mahulpatna,
Madanpur-
Rampur and
Lanjigarh
Ex-Zaminda-
ria)**

The ex-State had five Zamindaris viz. Karlapat, Mahulpatna, Madanpur-Rampur, Lanjigarh (all now form part of the Kalahandi district) and Kashipur (now in the Koraput district). These Zamindaris were originally created for the maintenance of the junior members of the rulers' family.

Towards the last part of the 19th century the summary settlements of the ex-Zamindaris were at first made for a term of three years which were later increased to five years. No map was prepared and the assessment was based on the Kut appraisal system in the plain area. A Khasra showing the seed area or *kut* held by each cultivator together with other necessary details was prepared by the *patwaris* with the assistance of a *Panch* formed of the Gountia and the respectable cultivators of the village. In the hilly areas, where shifting cultivation was practised, a nominal assessment was made with the consent of the headmen.

The first regular settlement of the Karlapat ex-Zamindari was done in 1917-18 in which 36 villages situated in the plain area were fully surveyed, and the revision settlement was made in 1929-30 resulting in an increase of the total demand by 40 per cent. The first regular settlement for the Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindari was done in 1926-27, that of Mahulpatna in 1927-28 and of Lanjigarh in 1942-46. The term of these settlements varied from 10 to 20 years. In these settlements maps were prepared and lands were classified. Khasra and Jamabandi were prepared for each of the surveyed villages. Considerable portions of the Zamindaris were not fully surveyed and settlement in these areas was only summary in nature. No settlement reports are available of these settlements. The settlements of the Zamindaris were in practice made under the control of the Durbar, though the extent of control seemed negligible. The land records were maintained by the Zamindars.

**Land
Tenures**

Broadly speaking, the land tenures of the ex-State were of two classes. One was for favoured class and the other was for cultivating class. It is, however, necessary to know something about the various interests in land in the ex-State.

**Zamindari
Tenure**

The Zamindars were the proprietors of their respective estates. But they were under the administrative control of the ruler who was sometimes taking over the management of the Zamindaris for gross mismanagement, incapacity, or on account of the minority of the heir. It is said that *sanads* were granted to the Zamindars at

the time of the creation of the Zamindaris where terms and conditions were embodied. But these old *sanads* are not available to throw light on the point. It is reported that whenever a case of succession arose, conditions were imposed regarding the submission of a budget for five years, the appointment of an approved Kamdar, lease of forest produce only with sanction, *nazarana* and *takoli*. Even though Zamindars were entitled to make their own settlements, in practice, the State was doing it for them since long. In revenue matters, the Zamindars had powers equal to those of the ruler. They had no right to minerals and to levy tolls, octroi, etc. But they had considerable recognised rights in respect of forests. They were entitled to appoint and reject their own Gountias without reference to the Durbar. They were not issuing their own processes ; they were, however, applying to the Dewan for proceeding against the defaulters. In creation of *maufi*, they had to obtain the sanction of the ruling chief. The villages held directly by the Zamindars as Khas were locally known as Khamar villages. The Zaminindars were paying separate *takoli* on the land revenue, excise and forest revenue. The control of the State in the revenue administration of the Zamin-daris was very nominal.

In this ex-State the village headmen were known as Gountias. All villages except a few held as 'Khas' were managed by the Gountias. As in the Central Provinces, the revenue administration was completely based on the control of the village headman, who in turn, was to furnish a fixed revenue for the village to the State. The headman, however, had no proprietary right in the village. Though designated as Gountia on the analogy of the headman in the Sambalpur district, he was virtually a Thekadar taking lease of the village for the term of the settlement. The hereditary right to succession to a Gounti tenure was not recognised. The lease or *patta* of a village was terminable at the next settlement. During the currency of the lease, the right of the eldest son to succeed was recognised, but after the expiry of the lease the ruler and the Zamindars were at liberty to give it to some one else. The Gountias of some villages were granted protected status which meant that they had the right to the renewal of the lease (Theka) on its expiry and could not arbitrarily be evicted. Non-existence of protected status did not mean that the lease was to be terminated, but it gave discretionary powers to the authority to terminate the lease at will. Many villages had been held from generation to generation by the same family without the protected status. On a village falling vacant, the general practice was auctioning the Gountiship for the highest Nazarana if there were other competitors, or for a fixed sum as Nazarana.

Gountiali
Tenure

An agreement used to be taken from the new Gountia for effecting agricultural improvement in the village by excavating tanks and reservoirs. Previously the Gountia was remunerated by land known as Bhogra. The remuneration of a Gountia was fixed at 20 to 25 per cent of the total rental of the village. If the rent value of *bhogra* was more than the percentage he was to receive, he was paying the excess amount as Japti, but if it was less he was receiving a 'drawback' from the total rental of the village.

The Gountia wielded enormous influence in the village and enjoyed the best lands of the village as he was loyal to the authorities. Besides enjoying *bhogra* land, he could bring as much area of waste land as he liked under cultivation and could lease them out to his friends and relatives. He had absolute control over the village waste and he could also settle surrendered and abandoned lands with others. Although he had no right to transfer the raiyati lands, yet through him transfer could be effected in the shape of surrender and resettlement. Unless the Gountia could be won over by the offer of a decent *salami* there was no possibility of a new man getting land in a village. This was a good source of income for him. He also used to get free labour from the tenants in the shape of Hal and Da-bheti for cultivation of his land. In the Settlement Report of 1942-46 of the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari the village headmen were recorded as Tukura Gountia though they were locally known as Gountia or in tribal villages as Ganju.

As mentioned earlier, the land incident to the post of Gountia was known as Bhogra. Unlike the Gountias of the Sambalpur district the Gountia of this ex-State had a restricted right over his Bhogra. He could not sell, mortgage or transfer the Bhogra lands. The Bhogra in the ex-State of Kalahandi had the characteristics of a service tenure.

Land reclaimed by a Gountia from the village waste, and land purchased by him or acquired by him due to surrender or ejection of any occupancy tenant was called Khudkast. Because a Gountia could not be his own tenant, any land except Bhogra lawfully acquired by him was termed Khudkast. When the right of transfer had not been conferred on the tenants, the Gountia could transfer his Khudkast land and anybody cultivating Khudkast for however short a period, used to get occupancy right therein.

Although Sikim Gountia was a creation of the Asal Gountia, yet the former had been given a status in the old settlement papers and some had even continued as Sikim Gountias for 40 to 50 years. There was no fixed principle regarding the apportionment of village revenue between the Asal and the Sikim Gountias. Their relationship was governed

by customs and agreements. The Sikim Gountia virtually took the entire responsibility of the village management allowing the Asal Gountia a nominal amount out of the commissions of the village. Kabuliyat was being taken from the Sikim Gountia on behalf of the Asal Gountia at the time of renewal of settlement. The Gountia under *maufidar* was designated as Sikim Gountia although the *maufidar* received only the revenue of the village having nothing to do with the affairs of the village.

In this ex-State there were numerous rent-free grants such as *debottar* *brahmottar*, *kharposh* or maintenance and other grants. Debottar or Amruta Manohi grants were made for the maintenance and upkeep of the deities. In the areas directly administered by the ruler, these grants were managed by the Debottar department. The Debottar lands and villages were settled in the same way as the other villages. The cultivators paid rent to the Gountias under the Debottar department and where there was no Gountia, to the department direct. The raiyats of these villages enjoyed equal status with other raiyats of Khalsa villages. Brahmottar *maufis* were granted to Brahmins as 'Dan' on religious and other occasions. The holders of these grants were paying a small quit-rent. Kharposh or Babuan or Sindurtika Maufis were created for the maintenance of the relatives of the ruler and the Zamindars. Anugrahi or favour grants were usually awarded for some past services like meritorious and courageous work in warfare etc. Some persons were allowed to enjoy a full village or a few plots purely on favour or for their past services. These types of rent-free grants were called Mutfarka Maufi. Some of these were whole village *maufis* and the others were only plots of land, known as Tukura Maufis. According to R. K. Ramadhyani about three hundred whole villages were held as rent-free grants or paid only a small quit-rent (including the Zamindari areas). There were no rules governing *maufi*. The ex-Zamindars could create *maufi*, but, it is said, with the permission of the ruler. Mr. Janardan Das, the then Settlement Officer, in his Settlement Report on Khalsa area has pointed out that the incidents of *maufi* in the Kalahandi ex-State were of very restricted character, the usual custom being that any grant by any chief could be resumed or modified by any succeeding chief for good reasons. Ordinarily the eldest son of a *maufi* holder succeeded, but the grant was jointly enjoyed by all brothers. Mutation was granted only in favour of one person and officially partition was not recognised. But there had been departure from this rule in several cases. No *maufi* could be sold, mortgaged or transferred. But Sikim right could be created with the permission of the revenue authorities. The *maufi* holders were required to observe the conditions on which the *maufi* was granted. They were liable to pay cess.

Maufi
Tenure

Occupancy
Tenant

In this ex-State, all the tenants holding cultivable land in the village (except service tenants and temporary lease holders) and paying rent were occupancy tenants. Occupancy right accrued from the moment a land was settled with a tenant. In the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari all the tenants occupying cultivable land (except *maufidars* and Jagir holders) and paying rent were given raiyati status in the settlement records of 1942-46 and they claimed to be equal with the occupancy tenants of other areas of the ex-State. There was no old custom or practice regarding any period after which the tenant acquired occupancy right. Till the ex-State merged with Orissa, a tenant had no right to transfer his holding by sale, mortgage or otherwise nor could he cut prohibited classes of trees standing on his land. He could, however, surrender his land to the Gountia who in his turn settled it with others. The rule regarding restriction to transfer could be evaded by the method of surrender and resettlement with the connivance of the Gountia who was satisfied if he was paid good Salami. An occupancy raiyat could be ousted from his holding for non-payment of rent or for transfer of his holding. The rent of his holding was fixed for the period of settlement. Raiyati land abandoned or surrendered was at the disposal of the Gountia but what constituted abandonment was nowhere laid down. Surrendered and abandoned holdings belonging to the aborigines and certain low caste raiyats were bound to be re-allotted to persons of that class. Gountia was not allowed to cultivate these holdings himself or give them to his relatives. The rule was, however, not applicable to the Gountias who were themselves aborigines. Settlement of such land with high caste persons could be done with the permission of the ruler or the Zamindars as the case may be. There was no rule regarding acquisition of land, but on land acquired by the Durbar twenty times the land revenue was being paid as compensation.

Rent receipt books of the Central Provinces pattern were issued to the tenants and the Gountias used to sign in them at the time of each payment. Gountias used to issue manuscript receipts in some cases. Succession to an occupancy holding was governed by the personal law of the tenants. Rent in kind was prevalent in Zamindari villages and villages assigned to the deities and other *maufidars*. Nistar cess and cess for school, hospital, vaccination, *Patwari* and *bethi* were also being collected with rent.

Sukhbasi

Sukhbasis were persons having no land except homestead plots (the area in each case not exceeding 0.25 decimals) in a village. They were found in every village and earned their livelihood as agricultural labourers or doing other occupations. The homestead plots were rent-free and not transferable. The right of occupancy was first conferred on the Sukhbasis by the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948.

Some tenants being unable to cultivate their lands were found to lease out portions thereof in return of an annual payment of a definite quantity of paddy or cash. Where possession of such under-tenants was a continuing one, they were recorded as Sikim tenants.

Sikim Tenant

Dongar Chas or shifting cultivation was widely practised in the ex-State. Strictly speaking persons resorting to shifting cultivation were not tenants as they had no status in previous settlements. In the ex-Zamindaris of the ex-State of Kalahandi shifting cultivation was not assessed, but it is said that the Gountias were sometimes realising land revenue for shifting cultivation. In the Khalsa area, the rent was fixed on the tenants practising shifting cultivation by persuasion and with the consent of the Gountia who was supposed to represent the tenant's opinion. In the current settlements, with the intention of discouraging *podu* or shifting cultivation, no occupancy right has been given to the tenants over the area under shifting cultivation and the rate of Re. 0.50 per Kodki (spade) has been fixed for such cultivation.

Dongarla Tenant

In the Khalsa as well as in all the Zamindaris, excepting Lanjigarh there were village servants like Jhankar, Chowkidar and Nariah who were remunerated through service holdings which they held free of rent. The Jhankar and Chowkidar paid a *japti* assessment for the area held by them in excess of the maximum limit permissible. In the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari, the village servants enjoying rent-free holding were recorded as (1) Gandai Maufi, (2) Jhankar Maufi, (3) Nariha Maufi and (4) Cota Gonda Maufi. Cota Gonda Maufi was created only in Lanjigarh village for the supply of water to the touring officials. Ganda and Jhankar were paying a *japti-jama* for the area held in excess of the permissible limit.

Village Servant

Chowkidars and Jhankars generally constituted the rural police and the Thana Officer was usually consulted during their appointment. In the Zamindari areas the village servants, except Chowkidar, were appointed by the Zamindars. In case of the appointment of Chowkidars, Durbar's approval was obtained.

The Chowkidar was the watchman and the Jhankar used to assist him. The other duty of the Jhankar is the worship of the village deity. The Nariah, the water carrier, was generally appointed by the Gountia in consultation with the Panchas.

The village watchmen according to custom, got some paddy from the tenants at the time of harvest. In Dongarla tract there was no service land, the Chowkidar got ration known as *gundi pej* consisting of a few cups of gruel of mandia or rice according to availability from the raiyats for his maintenance.

Other Jagir Holders

Besides the village servants, there were two other kinds of Jagir holders in the ex-State of Kalahandi, viz., the Jagir holders rendering personal service to the ruler and the Zamindars, and the Jagir holders doing service for the community. After the merger of the State and the abolition of the Zamindaris, the Jagir lands of the persons rendering personal service have been settled with them after the realisation of back-rent from the date of vesting.

Jagir lands were granted in some villages to washermen, barbers, potters and blacksmiths for rendering service to the community. In the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari there were Jani and Pujhari Maufi (the worshipper of deities), Bahuka Maufi (who sacrificed goats, sheep, buffaloes before the deities on ceremonial occasions), Mund-chhinda Maufi (who was holding the detached head of the animals sacrificed before the deities), Duria Maufi (who was calling the drum party for beating drums and playing Mahuri on ceremonial occasions), Bajania Maufi (who was beating drums etc. in the temple on religious occasions) and Kumbhar (potter) Maufi. In other Zamindaris, there were Debatapuja Jagir, Kumbhar Jagir and Drummer Jagir, etc.

The Nalia Jagir

The Nalia Jagirs were originally created to serve the purpose of national militia. Later on, these Jagir holders were engaged in the work like carrying dak, attending officers in their touring camps etc. As these Jagir holders were no more doing their work, their Jagir holdings were converted into raiyati in favour of the occupants as per the Board of Revenue, Orissa's letter No. 2700, dated the 13th December, 1952. In some cases the entire village consisted of Nalia Jagir holders and the head Jagir holder was known as Nalia Sardar. The Sardar was recorded as Gountia of the village and the Jagir under him as Bhogra.

Maintenance of land Records

During the Durbar regime there was a Land Records Office with Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors. In the Zamindaris of the ex-State also there were Patwaris and Revenue Inspectors. The estates were divided into Halkas. In the ex-State, there was a Chief Revenue Inspector who looked to the work of the Patwaris. But the effectiveness of his supervision was doubtful. In maintaining land records, the procedure, as laid down in the Central Provinces Land Records Manual, was not followed. Matters were entirely left in the hands of the Patwaris and there was absolutely no check over their work. They recorded changes in the annual papers but did not know whether such changes were in conformity with the rules prevalent in the area. The entries made by them were not supported by the orders of any responsible officer. The system of indexing and deposit of

revenue were also not correctly maintained. Enquiries on *mausi* holdings and on encroachment cases were done very carelessly, that too in stray cases only. The main function of this staff was to perform certain miscellaneous duties and to hold enquiry on petitions sent to them from different revenue courts.

The first settlement of the Khariar ex-Zamindari was made between 1861-67 by J. F. K. Hewitt. The method of survey adopted was known as the Panjabi system and measurements were made in English measures. The ex-estate was found to pay to the Government a small portion of its profits than was paid by the Khalsa *malguzars*. No village assessment was attempted in this settlement, the revenue being assessed on the average income, as ascertained from the examination of the accounts in the Zamindari office, checked by an inspection of the estate. The land revenue *takoli* and the forest *takoli* of the estate were raised. After the expiry of the first settlement, a resettlement of the estate was taken up by Carey in 1888-89. He went into great details and the figures obtained by him were probably reasonably accurate. In addition, exhaustive enquiries were made into the claims of the *thekadars* to protected status, forest *mahals* were formed, rules for forest conservancy were drawn up. In this settlement the land revenue *takoli* was based on the Kamil Jama and the Kamil Jama was the name given to that portion of the assets which could have been taken as revenue, if the Zamindar had been assessed as an ordinary Malguzar. For the first time the principle of discontinuance of *sanad* was adopted and Wazib-ul-arz in two parts was contemplated, the first part regulating the relationship of the Zamindar with the Government and the other defining the relation between the Zamindar and the tenants. Accordingly, the Wazib-ul-arz was introduced in the Zamindaris, though actually it was not issued in case of Khariar. During this period, the income of the Zamindari from each village was calculated. In case of villages held on *theka*, the income was *theka jama* plus average yearly *nazarana* plus any miscellaneous dues that were being levied. In case of Kham villages, the income of the Zamindar corresponded with the actual assets ascertained as before for there was no intermediary. The information thus obtained was tabulated and a Kamil Jama was fixed for each village on the basis of recorded assets. A light assessment was made for Khariar due to the poor quality of the soil of the estate and as the police administration continued under the Zamindar.

The third settlement of the Zamindari was taken up by J. B. Scott from 1899 to 1902. It was not deemed advisable to enhance rents in view of the severe famines of 1897 and 1900. Scott ascertained the assets in existence and fixed the Kamil Jama and *takoli*.

Settlements
in the
Khariar
ex-Zamin-
dari (Nawa-
para Subdivi-
sion)

accordingly. The old system of assessing land revenue assets and forest income separately was abandoned and only one *takoli* was fixed. Even though terrific famine had broken out previously in Chhatisgarh area of which the ex-Khariar estate was a part then and had considerably affected the condition of the people, no perceptible ameliorative steps were taken in Scott's settlement to come to the rescue of the poor and suffering tenants excepting the introduction of progressive system of enhancement of *takoli*. The only special feature about Scott's settlement was that it was based on a soil classification and, therefore, was found extremely useful for rental revision. For the first time the principle of progressive rent settlement was also adopted by him. In this settlement all maps were revised and brought up-to-date. A Wazib-ul-arz in two parts was prepared and issued for each village : part I dealt with the rights and liabilities of the Zamindar as against the Government, and part II dealt with the relation of the Zamindar with the Gountias and the raiyats. Takolis were revised. The period of the settlement was fixed for 15 years but was extended for another four years.

Then came the settlement of Waterfall which commenced in 1921 and was completed in 1924. The Court-of-Wards administration which just preceded the settlement had systematised revenue and forest administration of the estate, and had removed many of the abuses. During the settlement of 1921-24, the rents were enhanced by about 30 per cent. For the purpose of enhancement, the *mahals* or villages were categorised into four classes, viz., A—Superior, B—Average, C—Inferior and D—Unstable. The average increase of rent during this settlement was about Re.0·5·3 to Rs. 0·6·6 (Re.0·33 paise to Re.0·40 paise) per acre. The rent was determined *mahal*-wise and not *Kisam-war*, i.e., lands of all varieties within a village had the same rate of assessment and assessment fluctuated from Mahal to Mahal and did not vary on the *Kisam* of a land. Hence, though the soil factor was taken into consideration while enhancing rent, the rent was uniform for all classes of lands in a village and not in the usual *Kisam-war* pattern. In this settlement, the maps and records after cadastral survey were found not very correct or authentic. Hence a revision settlement was undertaken in 1933-34 in which the maps and records were corrected.

Interest in Land

In the ex-Zamindari of Khariar, apart from the Zamindar, there were *maufidars* including Jagir holders, Thekadars and tenants.

Zamindar

The Zamindar was the Sadar Lambardar for the entire estate. The tenure of the Zamindari was imitable and non-transferable save to the nearest male heir. In each such transfer, the approval of the

Governor-in-Council was needed. The Zamindari was held by one person on condition of loyalty, proper management and the improvement of the estate. The privileges of the Zamindar were personal. On the death of the Zamindar, the estate devolved upon his eldest legitimate son. In default of a son, the widows of the Zamindar succeeded in order of seniority, each for her life time. On the death of the widows, the estate devolved upon the nearest legitimate heir of the Zamindar. The members of the Zamindar's family had a right to suitable maintenance from the Zamindar. By the time of Waterfall's settlement, the Zamindar had lost all his rights over police, excise, Pandhri (trade), ferry and pounds inspite of his fight for these rights.

The *maufis* were broadly classified into Maufi Khairati and Maufi Khidmati. Maufi Khairati lands included lands held rent-free in lieu of service by persons who were not tenants. There might also be land held by persons who were tenants but by favour of Malguzars held the lease rent-free or at low rates. Maufi Khidmati lands were lands held on contract of service to village community and included village service holdings and other service holdings. The Maufi Khairati lands might be grants for rendering personal services to the Zamindar, the Thekadars, or the Mukadamma Gountias who were agents of Thekadars, maintenance grants to the relatives of the Zamindar, personal grants for past services, or grants given to the deities or Brahmins. Maufi Khairati holdings were all revenue-free grants. In this ex-Zamindari, there were 17 types of grants (as recorded in the settlement report of 1956-66) for rendering personal services to the ex-Zamindar which included grants to Mukadam, Gumasta, barber, Lohar, washerman, Jyotish, Rajpurohit, Nalia sepoy, etc. In the settlement conducted by Waterfall in 1921-24, only Chowkidars were recorded in the settlement papers as Gaon-ki-Naukar and all other service holders (Nariha, Jhankar, Baiga, Kumbhar, Mali, weaver and Badyakar) were recorded as Thekadar-ka--Naukar though all these grants were made either rent-free or on favourable terms for rendering services to the village.

Thekadars had the right to collect rent from the tenants of the village and to pay the Theka Jama to the Sadar Lambardar (the Zamindar) in time. The Theka Jama was equal to the entire assessment of the village. While the Thekadar was liable to pay the total rent he was entitled to collect from the village, he made much profits from the 'Sir' lands (which he enjoyed rent-free) and from the management of the village. As a matter of fact, the 'Sir' lands were generally the most valuable lands in the village. At the time of granting Theka lease the custom was to pay a Nazarana to the Zamindar. The usual

practice was to enhance the Nazarana at each renewal of the Theka lease. This system led to abuse and many aboriginal Thekadars were ousted in the process. In 1888, legislative actions were taken to protect the Thekadars. Protection was granted to all Thekadars who could prove long possession and fair improvement of the village to their credit. Hence came the distinction between an ordinary Thekadar and a protected Thekadar. In 1888, the tenure of a protected Thekadar was made heritable but not transferable. Protected Thekadars were not liable to ejectment for mere non-payment of Theka Jama. His tenure was imitable. By way of inheritance, it used to come to one member of the family. But in practice the home-farm land was divided amongst the members of the Thekadars' family. On inheritance by one member to the Thekadars' tenure, the non-Thekadars who got shares of the home-farm land were liable to pay the assessment in respect of 'Sir' land in their possession.

Tenant

The ex-Khariar estate was governed under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920. The Act defines the tenant as a person who holds under another person and is, or but for a contract would be, liable to pay rent for such land to such other person, but does not include,

- (a) a farmer, mortgagee or Thekadar of proprietary rights; or
- (b) a person whom only the right to cut grass, or to graze cattle or to grow *singhara* (*traps bispinosa*) or to propagate or collect lac is granted; or
- (c) a servant holding land as his remuneration and not liable to pay any rent.

There were three classes of tenants recognised under the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920, viz., (a) absolute occupancy tenant, (b) occupancy tenant and (c) sub-tenant. The ex-estate had no absolute occupancy tenants. Under the said Act, an occupancy tenant is defined as every tenant who is not an absolute occupancy tenant or a sub-tenant. In this ex-estate, on the death of an occupancy tenant, the interest left by the tenure could be inherited by a male only in a male line of ascent or descent and within seven degrees of kindred from the tenant. His right of transfer was subject to certain conditions. He could sub-let any right in his holding for one agricultural year provided it did not contain a covenant to renew the lease. He could mortgage by simple mortgage his rights to any co-tenant. A landlord was not competent to eject an occupancy tenant by his own will or motion except for arrears of rent or decrees of a civil court.

A sub-tenant is defined under the said Act as (i) a person who holds land from a tenant, (b) who holds land from a Malik-makubza, or (ii) who holds 'Sir' lands as a tenant. A sub-tenant was holding his lands under such terms and conditions as agreed upon between him and his landlord, provided, a lease granted to a sub-tenant by any occupancy tenant continued to be in force for one year only.

During the settlement of 1921-24, occupancy tenants and sub-tenants were recorded as 'Maurasi' and 'Sikim' respectively.

In this ex-Zamindari, the land records staff mainly consisted of the Patwaris and the Revenue Inspectors who were employed for the survey work, i. e., identification of holdings, mutations, demarcation, etc. A Patwari was kept in charge of a *halka*. He was going round his *halka* to effect all changes in holdings due to death, transfer and inheritance. The working copy of the village map was corrected as per his corrections. This was verified by the Revenue Inspector, the Tahsildar and the Superintendent of Land Records. Due to the introduction of the uniform Tahsil administration, the above system of maintaining land records has been abolished.

The ex-Ruler of Kalahandi directed in a notification in December 1946 for a revision of the revenue survey and settlement in the entire ex-State including the Zamindaris. According to the Order, the areas covered by reserved forests were to be excluded from the operation. The field operation was started in 1947 in the Khalsa portion of Kalahandi. The ex-State merged with Orissa in January 1948, and constituted a district on the 1st November, 1949, after the amalgamation of the Nawapara (Khariar Zamindari) subdivision. Paragraph 4 of the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948, gave statutory force to the above notification of the Durbar. In 1952, the Bengal Survey Act, 1877 was extended to the ex-State. In 1955, a notification for taking up survey was issued under the said Act. In October 1952, when the work in the Khalsa area had fairly advanced, the Government in the Revenue Department agreed to a proposal for extending the operations to the Zamindaris of the ex-State. The ex-Zamindari of Lanjigarh was excluded from the programme as the term of the settlement of 1945-46 in that area had not expired. The proposal for the rent settlement in the ex-Zamindari areas was approved by the Government in June 1956. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 was extended to the Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh subdivisions, except the town areas, in a notification on the 1st June, 1962.

The Government issued a notification in August 1955 under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1881, to take up revenue survey and settlement operation in the Nawapara subdivision (ex-Zamindari of Khariar) and declared that the operation should include the revision

Maintenance
of Land
Records

CURRENT
SETTLEMENT
OPERATIONS

of land revenue, fixing of rent, and preparation of record-of-rights. The fact that the above Act did not apply to the Nawapara subdivision somehow escaped notice at that time. Hence in March 1956, a fresh notification was issued by the Government cancelling the earlier notification and directing under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1917, to conduct survey and prepare record-of-rights in the subdivision. The Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958 came into force in the Nawapara subdivision from the 15th December, 1960. Subsequently the notification of March 1956 was cancelled and in a fresh notification it was decided by the Government to carry on revision of record-of-rights and settlement of rent simultaneously in all lands excluding reserved forests in the subdivision under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.

In a notification issued by the Government of Orissa in the Revenue and Excise Department on the 8th July, 1963, it was ordered for taking up the combined operations, i.e., carrying simultaneously the survey, preparation of record-of-rights, and settlement of rent with respect to all lands situated in the villages of the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958.

**The ex-State
Khalsa Area
(1946-56)**

The settlement operations of the Khalsa area which started in 1946, was completed in 1956. The Khalsa comprises an area of 1943 sq. miles out of which 327 sq. miles are reserved forests and hills. For facility of work, this tract was divided into 4 blocks as noted below :

Block A consisted of 164 villages with 323 sq. miles

Block B consisted of 337 villages with 610 sq. miles

Block C consisted of 472 villages with 600 sq. miles

Block D consisted of 354 villages with 410 sq. miles

The date of commencement and completion of different stages of work in the blocks were as under :

Name of the Block	Commencement of survey and record writing	Completion of survey and record writing	Commencement of attestation	Completion of attestation and draft publication	Assessment of rent	Final publication
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A .. 20-1-1947	12-10-1947	4-1-1948	8-9-1948	26-1-1953	9-10-1955	
B .. 1-1-1948	30-7-1948	2-1-1949	19-10-1949	28-5-1953	20-10-1955	
C .. 4-1-1949	27-7-1949	2-2-1950	15-8-1950	30-7-1953	19-11-1955	
D .. 24-2-1950	28-6-1950	1-3-1951	8-6-1951	26-6-1955	20-1-1956	

Except in villages of Block 'D' in respect of which fresh traverse work by plane table was done for the first time, the old traverse stations of the last settlement (1922) were plotted out on the new square sheets, for the purpose of *kistwar* survey in this settlement. Detailed survey in the field was done on the procedure laid down in the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and Technical Rules with necessary modifications to suit local conditions. The record-of-rights which included Khewat, Khatian, irrigation Khatian, Wazib-ul-arz and village maps were prepared with other important documents like Terju, plot index and the list of improvements. In this Settlement the same classification of soil, as adopted in the Settlement of 1922, has been adopted with slight changes in the factor of some classes. Lands have been classified as follows:

- A. (1) Bahal Kharipani
 (2) Bhal Pani
 (3) Bahal Khari
 (4) Bahal Mamuli (Sadharan)
- B. (5) Berna Kharipani
 (6) Berna Pani
 (7) Berna Khari
 (8) Berna Mamuli (Sadharan)
- C. (9) Mal Kharipani
 (10) Mal Pani
 (11) Mal Khari
 (12) Mal Mamuli (Sadharan)
- D. (13) Barchha
- E. (14) At Kachhar
 (15) At Unhari
 (16) At Khari
 (17) At Mamuli (Sadharan)
- F. (18) Bari Pani
 (19) Bari Mamuli or orchard
- G. (20) Private water reservoir

Assessment in this area is based on the soil unit system as adopted in the Sambalpur district. On the basis of crop experiments, the soil factors have been fixed. Villages have been classified into a number of groups homogenous on the basis of their relative advantages and unit rates were allotted to the village. With the intention of discouraging *podu chas* no occupancy right has been allowed to the tenants under such cultivation, but the rate of Re. 0-8-0 (Re. 0-50) per Kodki has been fixed for them in this settlement. The rent roll has been fixed at Rs. 4,92,022-7-0 (Rs. 4,92,022-44) as against Rs. 3,04,350-0-1 (Rs. 3,04,350-0½) fixed in the last settlement. The percentage of increase

over the assets of last settlement which comes to 62 per cent is due to improvement in classification and change in soil factors in 8 classes of lands and extension of cultivation. The rent in no case, except where there is increase in the area, has exceeded the previous rent by 100 per cent. Whatever increment in rent has been brought about is due to the rectification of the anomalies of the settlement of 1921-24 and the assessment of newly reclaimed lands.

The ex-Zamindaris of
Kalahandi
ex-State,
excluding
Lanjigarh
(1963)

Under the authority of the notification issued by the Durbar of Kalahandi in 1946, the settlement operations in four of the ex-Zamindaris, viz., Kashipur (now in Koraput district), Karlapat, Mahulpatna, and Madanpur-Rampur (all in the Kalahandi district) were taken up. In the earlier settlements only the developed villages of these Zamindaris were regularly surveyed and the rest were summarily settled. For the first time, cadastral survey was done and maps prepared of all villages in this settlement. In continuation of the blocks in the Khalsa area, the areas under report were divided into the following blocks:

Block E	Plain portion of the Karlapat ex-Zamindari comprising of 52 sq. miles with 37 surveyed and 3 unsurveyed villages.
Block F	Mahulpatna ex-Zamindari comprising of 346 sq. miles with 65 surveyed and 96 unsurveyed villages.
*Block G	Kashipur ex-Zamindari and hill portion of Karlapat comprising of 728 sq. miles with 172 surveyed and 122 unsurveyed villages.
Block H	Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindari comprising 424 sq. miles with 184 surveyed and 122 unsurveyed villages.

The table given below shows the dates of commencement and completion of different stages of work in each block :

Name of the Block (1)	Commencement of survey and record writing (1)	Completion of survey and record writing (3)	Commencement of attestation (4)	Commencement of attestation and draft publication (5)	Last announcement of rent (6)	Final publication (7)
E ..	16-2-1953	16-6-1953	10-1-1954	26-3-1954	25-2-1961	10-6-1962
F ..	4-12-1953	12-6-1954	10-1-1955	29-6-1955	25-2-1961	24-2-1962
G ..	11-12-1954	18-6-1955	5-1-1956	27-6-1956	15-3-1961	29-6-1962
H ..	3-1-1956	23-6-1956	1-1-1957	26-6-1957	28-4-1961	16-6-1962

* The area of Kashipur (now in the Koraput district) which is 532 sq. miles is to be excluded.

During the settlement operation, the procedure as laid down in the Bihar and Orissa Survey and Settlement Manual and the Technical Rules with necessary modifications to suit local conditions were followed. In the surveyed villages the old traverse stations of the last settlement were plotted out on the new square sheets with the help of tracing glass and they were checked up on the spot before detailed survey was taken up. In the unsurveyed *mauzas* traverse had to be undertaken by means of plane table for the first time. The areas under cultivation with ploughs only were surveyed and the hill slopes under *podu* cultivation were not surveyed at all. The classification of land approved for the Khalsa area was adopted for these areas. Paddy lands have been classified according to their situations into three main classes : Bahal, Berna and Mal ; each again subdivided according to the facilities of irrigation and natural supply of manure into four classes. The uplands or *at* have also been subdivided into four classes. Lands near house sites where vegetables and such other crops are grown are known as Bari. The sugarcane fields are known as Barchha. The Bari *kisam* has been subdivided into two classes, but Barchha has been left without any subdivisions. In this Settlement, the soil unit system of assessment has been employed. The record-of-rights including Khewat, Khatian, irrigation Khatian and village maps, have been prepared. The rate of Re. 0-8-0 (Re. 0'50) per *kodki* has been fixed in this settlement for lands under *podu* cultivation without any accrual of tenancy right. The actual revenue demand for the four ex-Zamindaris (including Kashipur of Koraput) in this settlement is fixed at Rs. 1,71,312'80 paise* as against Rs. 60,249-2-8 (Rs. 60,249'16 paise) fixed in the last settlement. The increase comes to nearly 184 per cent over the demand of the previous settlement. The increase can not be considered as excessive as rents were very low during the ex-State period. Particular care has been taken to see that enhancement over the old rent does not exceed by more than 100 per cent where there has been no increase in the area of the holding. As mentioned earlier, the areas of Karlapat, Kashipur, Mahulpatna and Madanpur-Rampur ex-Zamindaris were 248, 532, 346 and 424 sq. miles respectively according to previous settlements. The corresponding areas as ascertained during the Settlement of 1963, are 248, 568, 315 and 445 sq. miles respectively.

The survey and settlement operations in the subdivision of Nawapara was completed in 1966. The entire ex-Zamindari area, for the purpose of settlement work, was designated as Block-I in continuation of the blocks formed in the Khalsa and the ex-Zamindari areas of the Kalahandi ex-State. The area was divided into 6 Kistwar and Khanapuri

Nawapara
Subdivision
(1956-66)

* The rent of the Kashipur ex-Zamindari is fixed at Rs. 10,416'68 paise.

circles. Subsequently these circles were split up into 12 attestation camps. The work relating to final publication of record-of-rights and *patta* distribution was completed in the area (except one village) by January 1968.

The lands in this subdivision have been classified as Bahal, Berna, Mal, At, Barcha, Kachhar, Bagicha, Bari, Munda (including Kata, Bandha and Sagar) and Adi. Bahal, Berna and Mal lands are further subdivided into Kharipani, Khari, Pani and Mamuli whereas At is subdivided into Khari, Uuhari and Mamuli. Bari is subdivided as Bari Pani and Bari Mamuli. Villages of the subdivision have been divided into nine assessment groups. For the calculation of rent, the soil unit system has been adopted. The settlement covered 517 pre-surveyed villages, 105 Masahati villages and 20 enclaves. Out of the total areas of 1486 sq. miles of the Nawapara subdivision, 959·01 sq. miles constitute surveyed area and the balance of 526·99 sq. miles constitute reserved forest. The total demand has been fixed at Rs. 5,45,738·50 in this settlement as against Rs. 91,078 in the last settlement.

Lanjigarh
Ex-Zami-
ndari
(1963-68)

The survey and settlement operations in the Lanjigarh ex-Zamindari area were continued for a period of five years up to 1968 and covered 264 revenue villages with an area of 75,823·08 acres. This is a revision settlement. The entire ex-Zamindari area was divided into two Kistwar-Khanapuri circles. Kistwar was completed towards April 1964 and Khanapuri towards middle of July 1964. The cadastral and Khanapuri recess work were completed on the 8th January, 1965. The two Kistwar and Khanapuri circles were split up into four Attestation camps. Excepting 32 villages, attestation of all other villages were completed by the end of July 1965 and camps were closed in August 1965. Out of the above 32 village one was included in the reserved forest and the rest 31 villages were attested during 1966. The work of the two rent camps sent to the area was completed in February 1967. The record-of-rights of the area was finally published and *pattas* distributed for all the 264 villages between the 8th and the 31st December, 1968.

The survey and settlement operations of the ex-Zamindari were carried out under the Orissa Survey and Settlement Act, 1958. All the lands in this settlement have been classified according to their situation into four broad classes viz., Bahal, Berna, Mal and At. The Bahal, Berna, and Mal have been further subdivided into four classes such as (i) Kaharipani, (ii) Khari, (iii) Pani and (iv) Mamuli according to the facilities of irrigation and supply of manures, but At lands have been subdivided into three classes such as (a) Khari, (b) Unhari and (iii) Mamuli. Besides, the classification also includes Barchha, Bagicha,

Kachhar and Bari lands. The Bari lands have been subdivided as Bari Pani and Bari Mamuli. For assessment of rent in this Settlement, villages have been classified into three groups taking into account the situation, communication facilities, fertility of land and liability to vicissitudes of season and degradations by wild animals. On the land under *podu* cultivation, no assessment has been made. But the Dongarla Khasadas have been made over to the Collector for *kodki* assessment at the rate of Re. 0.50 per Kodki by the Tahsildar. The rent as per the last settlement in this ex-Zamindari was Rs. 18,025.39 whereas it has increased to Rs. 51,292.30 in this Settlement. The increase over the demand of the last settlement comes to 245 per cent which is mainly due to rise in the rates of rent following rise in prices after the last settlement.

Consequent on the abolition of the Thekadari system in the Nawapara subdivision and Gountiahi system in the Bhawanipatna and the Dharamgarh subdivisions, the entire district was divided into 26 Naib Tahsildar circles and collection of land revenue through the agency of Naib Tahsildar was introduced. The above arrangement of collection of land revenue was rather temporary pending an over-all reorganisation of the Tahsils which was ordered by the State Government in 1963. In order to ensure uniformity in analogy with the Khasmahal pattern the district has been divided into six Tahsils, viz., Bhawanipatna, Lanjigarh, Dharamgarh, Jayapatna, Nawapara and Khariar. There are two Tahsils in each subdivision. The subdivision of Bhawanipatna has been divided into Kalahandi and Lanjigarh Tahsils with headquarters at Bhawanipatna and Madanpur respectively whereas the Tahsil of Dharamgarh and Jayapatna are under the Dharamgarh subdivision and the Tahsils of Nawapara and Khariar under the Nawapara subdivision. Each Tahsil has been divided into a number of revenue circles. Each of the circles which covers a number of villages has a Revenue Inspector, one Moharir and a peon. The Revenue Inspector collects land revenue and cesses etc. from his circle and deposits the same in the Tahsil office which again is deposited by the Tahsildar in the State Treasury. The Revenue Supervisors posted in the Tahsils look to the proper and correct maintenance of accounts in the Revenue Inspector circles.

The Collector is the head of the revenue administration of the district. He is assisted in the headquarters by one Additional District Magistrate and 12 other gazetted officers. Each of the three subdivisions is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer. As mentioned earlier, each subdivision is divided into two Tahsils under a Tahsildar. The district has 58 Revenue Inspectors posted in different Tahsils. The district comes under the Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Southern Division, with headquarters at Berhampur. The Member, Board of

Collection

Revenue, Orissa, Cuttack controls all the districts of the State. The Revenue Department of the State Secretariat, Bhubaneshwar, frame policies for the smooth working of the revenue administration in the State.

From the 1st April, 1967 to the 31st March, 1976, the State Government abolished the land revenue in the entire State, and only cesses, miscellaneous revenue and loans were being collected through the Revenue Inspectors. The land revenue was reimposed on the 1st April, 1976 to be abolished again after a year. The Government have decided to collect the cess at the rate of 50 per cent of the land rent.

A statement given in the Appendix shows the demand, collection and balance of land revenue and cess in the district from 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Relationship between landlord and tenants

In the ex-state areas of the district, apart from the Zamindars in the Zamindaris, the Gountias were the landlords. Similarly in the Khariar ex-Zamindari, the Zamindar and the Thekadars were the landlords. These intermediaries were wielding considerable power over the tenants. R. K. Ramadhyani records in his settlement report that "in the past it was common for a ruler, a Zamindar or even a Thekadar, to levy any thing from the people at will for almost any purpose, so long as they were powerful enough to do so". The tenant was then considered as the hen laying golden eggs. Prevalence of Bethi and Begar and restriction of right in land left the tenants at the mercy of the village headmen. In the ex-State area, the village headmen had control over the Chowkidars and the Jhankars. They were authorised to distribute water from the irrigation sources and to lease out waste land for the purpose of cultivation. Besides, all transfers of land were used to be made through them. The result of all these powers was that the tenants had much to depend upon them, besides timely payment of land revenue.

After the abolition of Bethi and Begar in the twenties of this century, things started improving and spectacular changes came over after the merger of the areas with the Province of Orissa. All intermediary interests were abolished and tenants got better rights in their holdings. No landlord exists in the district at present and all the tenants have been brought under the State Government. The relation between the State and the raiyat is cordial.

LAND REFORMS

There was no codified revenue law for the guidance of the Revenue Courts in the ex-State of Kalahandi. The Central Provinces Land Revenue Act and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act were followed in some cases. Mostly the Gounti *patta* issued in the settlements,

and customs and practices played an important role in the revenue administration of the area. During the ex-Durbar regime the tenancies including the occupancy tenancies were not transferable. Status of land were many. There also existed intermediary tenures and service Jagirs in large numbers. There were private lands of the ruler and his kinsmen, maintenance grants, grants made for religious purposes and for religious institutions. The Gountias, as the village headmen, were wielding considerable power over the raiyats. This, at times, led to a lot of abuses. The need for land reforms was, therefore, equally imperative as in other feudatory States of Orissa. The solution came with the merger of the ex-State with the Province of Orissa in 1948.

After the merger of the States, two orders were issued, one by the Central Government and the other by the State Government. The Central Government issued the Orissa States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, applying a number of enactments on the subjects included in the Central List to the ex-State areas. Likewise, in the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948, issued by the Government of Orissa not only a number of enactments were extended to the ex-State area but also it was clarified in para 4 of the Order that any provision of any law in force in the ex-State which was repugnant to any provision of any of the extended enactments would cease to have effect to the extent of its repugnancy. For the first time, the Administration of Orissa States Order, 1948, granted total security of tenure to occupancy tenants in the ex-State area. Even a Sukhbasi was not excluded from it. Under the provisions of the Order, the occupancy tenant got the right to freely transfer his holding, to enjoy all kinds of trees standing thereon, to use the land comprised in the holding in any manner which did not materially impair the value of the land or render it unfit for the purposes of tenancy, to presume that the rent for the time being payable by him was fair and equitable until the contrary was proved.

The Order further provided that (a) where rent of occupancy tenant was payable in cash, it could not be enhanced except in accordance with the tenancy laws in force in the State concerned, (b) an occupancy tenant could not be ejected from his land except in execution of a decree for ejectment, (c) the interest of an occupancy tenant in his holding was transferable by inheritance of survivorship in accordance with his personal law, (d) a Sukhabasi should be entitled to the right of occupancy tenant over his homestead notwithstanding anything in any law or custom to the contrary. In the said Order, however, restriction was imposed in free transfer of holding by a raiyat of aboriginal tribes to a member of non-aboriginal tribes. In such case the condition was to obtain the previous permission of the Subdivisional Magistrate.

After passing of the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950 in March 1950, the tenants and Jagir holders in the ex-State area acquired better rights in land. Due to the enactment of this Act, the liability of a person holding service tenure either under the ruler or any member of his family to render service for the use and occupation thereof ceased and he got the right of occupancy on his service holding on payment of fair and equitable rent. Further, the holder of private land of the ruler acquired occupancy right on it on payment of fair and equitable rent. Those who could not avail of the benefit provided in the above Act have been subsequently treated as raiyats in respect of the lands held by them by the operation of the provisions of Section 4 (1) (G) of the Orissa Land Reforms Act, 1960.

As mentioned earlier, in the ex-Zamindari of Khariar, the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act and the Central Provinces Tenancy Act were in force. The tenants there had no right either to transfer their lands or enjoy the trees, even though it was under the British rule all along. In this estate, like other parts of the district, there also existed a number of Maufis and Jagirs.

The Orissa Act 15 was passed in 1953, in which the Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1920, was amended. It was provided in this amending Act that an occupancy tenant would be free to sub-let his holding or any portion thereof for one agricultural year. The occupancy tenant also acquired the right of transfer of his holding or portion thereof by sale, mortgage, gift, bequest or otherwise to a *bonafide* agriculturist. In case of occupancy tenant belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, free right of transfer of holding was restricted to another Scheduled Tribes member only. The Act was further amended in 1958 to allow the occupancy tenant's right to plant, fell, propagate lac on; and enjoy the flowers, fruits and other products of; and utilise or dispose of the timber of trees on his land. With these amendments, the occupancy tenants of the Nawapara subdivision got all the rights which occupancy raiyats of other areas of the State had been enjoying for a long time.

other. The Act also provides for the vesting of all non-raiyati lands of the vested estates in the Government, settlement of homesteads and agricultural lands in Khas possession of the ex-intermediaries on the date of vesting with them on fair and equitable rent and Jagir lands with personal service tenure holders on similar assessment. The four Zamindaris of the ex-State of Kalahandi and the estate of Kharaiar were vested in the State of Orissa free from all encumbrances with effect from the 27th November, 1952. After the abolition of the Zamin-dari system, the Jagir lands of the personal service tenure holders came under the purview of Section 8 (3) of the Estates Abolition Act, 1951. Accordingly proceedings were drawn up and the personal service tenure holders were discharged from the condition of personal service. Jagir lands in their possession were settled with them after the realisation of back-rent from the date of vesting.

Since the enactment of the above Act, a number of amendments have been made in it with a view to make the administration of the Act easy and convenient for all concerned and to ensure expeditious and effective disposal of business. In 1963, an important amendment was made in the Orissa Estates Abolition Act for the protection of trust estates from vesting by inserting Chapter II-A in the Act. The Orissa Land Revenue (Abolition) Act was passed in 1970 by which the land revenue payable by raiyats and tenants was abolished. But this exception was not available to the raiyats and tenants of the estate areas including those declared as trust estates and excluded from the purview of vesting. In this background the Estates Abolition Act was further amended in 1970. Chapter II-A of the Act which was inserted by the Amendment Act of 1963 was repealed by the Amendment Act of 1970. The repeal did not, however, affect the estates already declared as trust estates or those whose claims for such declaration was pending before the Tribunal for adjudication on the date of its commencement. The new amendment provides a proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 8, by which the personal service Jagir holders under an intermediary of a trust estate which is vested on or after the date of coming into force of the Orissa Estate Abolition (Amendment) Act, 1970 will not be discharged from the conditions of service. The Jagir holders will continue to render service even though the trust estates is vested.

For carrying out efficiently the purpose of trust estates and to ensure proper performance of traditional rites and rituals in the religious institutions after the vesting of the trust estates, it is considered necessary that trust estate may retain so much of the waste land and such of the tanks in the possession of the intermediary which were being exclusively used for religious purposes on the date of vesting,

and that any land or building (being part of the trust estate) vested in the Government may be settled in certain circumstances with the person who immediately before such vesting was an intermediary in respect of such land or building. To achieve the above objectives, the Orissa Estates Abolition Act has been further amended in 1974.

After the merger of the State and the abolition of the Zamindaris, the pattern of and emphasis in the revenue administration changed. The Government decided to do away with the Gountias of the Bhawani-patna and Dharamgarh subdivisions and the Thekadars in the Nawapara subdivision. Accordingly, the Gounti system was abolished with effect from the 1st April, 1956. The Bhogra lands attached to the office of the Gountias were settled with occupancy right therein on fair and equitable rent in favour of the persons in actual possession as on the 1st May, 1955, subject to the reservation of a fraction of the Bhogra lands in favour of the Gram Panchayat.

Likewise the intermediary interests of all categories of Thekadars in the Nawapara subdivision, whether ordinary, protected, or *maufi*, were vested in the State Government on the 1st June, 1959. The 'Sir' lands in their Khas possession were retained by them on payment of fair and equitable rent as raiyats having occupancy right.

In a number of notifications issued by the Government from time to time all categories of intermediary interests including *maufi* grants have been abolished in the district. This has resulted in the general levelling of tenurial rights. So also different Jagirs existing in the district have been enfranchised and the Jagir lands settled *stitiban* on fair and equitable rent. When on the 1st May, 1965, the village police system was abolished in the district, the Jagir lands enjoyed by the village police like Chowkidar, Ganda and Jhankar etc. were vested in the State Government. The Jhankars etc. of the district, excepting those of the Nawapara subdivision, were allowed to retain 50 per cent of their Jagir lands, as in addition to assisting the Chowkidars in their duty, they also worshipped the village deity. The Jhankars etc. of Nawapara subdivision whose sole duty was to worship the village deity, were, however, allowed to retain their Jagirs intact.

Bhoodan

By the enactment of the Orissa Bhoodan Yagna Act in 1953, a new concept of land legislation was introduced in the State of Orissa. On the 1st January of the same year the Bhoodan work started in the district of Kalahandi. Up to the end of March 1977, the total extent of lands donated to the Bhoodan Yagna Samiti as Bhoodan and Gramdan gifts in the district were 6,985.43 acres and 18,369.11 acres respectively. There were 1924 declarations made for Bhoodan and

1,884 declarations for Gramdan. Out of the lands as mentioned above, nothing had been distributed as Bhoojan whereas 5287·56 acres of land with 844 declarations had been distributed as Gramdan gift. Out of the 56 Gramdan villages in the district, 18 were distributed. Total extent of the land for which 469 declarations with distribution list were filed before the Revenue Officer, was 4,991·79 acres. Land to the extent of 2,331·02 acres with 213 declarations and 6 Gramdan villages were confirmed and 2,203·6 acres of land with 218 declarations were rejected. 38 declarations with 457·71 acres of land were pending with the Revenue Officers for disposal. For the purchase of bullocks, reclamation of land etc. financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 69,915 was given to the grantees.

In 1960, a comprehensive legislation, known as the Orissa Land Reforms Act, was enacted to provide better rights for the weaker section of the tenantry and for the fixation of ceiling on the holdings of surplus land. The main objects of the Act are introduction of uniformity in land rights; conferment of better rights on temporary lessees, share croppers and under-tenants; conferment of occupancy right in homestead lands; settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants; protection of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes raiyats from illegal alienation of land, resumption of land for personal cultivation and determination of the non-resumable areas of the tenants; and ceiling fixation on land holdings. Several amendments have been made in the Act in 1965, 1967, 1969, 1970, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976.

The Orissa
Land Re-
forms Act

Chapter II of the Act deals with raiyats and tenants. In the category of raiyats are included, in addition to all the persons who had occupancy before the commencement of the Act, also persons entitled to acquire occupancy right under the Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950, and temporary lessees in personal cultivation of land in vested estates, and the persons in personal cultivation of land in respect of which they have been recorded as sub-tenants or under-tenants in the record-of-rights, provided they acquire occupancy right in their temporary lease-holds or under-tenancies, as the case may be, in the prescribed manner.

Under the above Chapter of the Act, the rights of the raiyats in their land are deemed to be permanent, heritable and transferable. Except the privileged raiyats and persons under disability, no body is allowed to sub-lease his holding to a tenant. In this Chapter it has also been provided to put a check on the alienation of land by the weaker section of the tenantry. According to the Act no transfer by a raiyat of any land settled with him for agricultural purpose under a permanent lease

from the Government will be valid, if such transfer is made within a period of ten years from the date of the settlement without obtaining previous permission in writing of the Revenue Officer. A raiyat is not liable for eviction except with due process of law. The Chapter further provides that after the commencement of the Act, every person who is a raiyat or a tenant in respect of any land, but has no permanent and heritable right in respect of the site on which his dwelling house or farm house stands, is deemed to be a raiyat in respect of the whole of such site or a portion thereof provided it does not exceed 1/5th of an acre. The conditions precedent are that he should have obtained permission for the construction of his house from the original landlord and built the house at his own expense.

The transfer of land by a Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes raiyat made to a person not belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, except with previous permission of the Revenue Officer, is made invalid and the registering authority have been prohibited to register any such document of transfer if it does not accompany a permission letter. In case of allotment of lands surrendered or abandoned by the Scheduled Tribes raiyats, preference has also been given to persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

Chapter IV of the Act deals with ceiling fixation on land holdings which is applicable to the lands held by landlords as well as raiyats. No person shall hold land as landlord or raiyat under personal cultivation in excess of ceiling area equivalent of 10 standard acres, which means 10, 15, 30 and 45 acres of class I, class II, class III and class IV lands respectively. For the purpose of ceiling fixation the term person includes a company, family, association or other body or individual whether incorporated or not, and any institution capable of owning or holding property. If the number of members in a family exceeds five, the law permits an additional area to be included in the ceiling at the rate of two standard acres for each additional member in excess of five, subject to a maximum of 18 standard acres. Homestead lands or tanks with their embankments or both to the extent of three acres in the aggregate are excluded from the purview of the ceiling law.

The Act provides for the settlement of surplus land which vest in the Government as a result of the enforcement of the ceiling provisions in a defined order of priority. Seventy per cent of the lands are required to be settled with members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their respective population in the village in which the lands are situated, and the remaining lands with other persons. If, however, sufficient number of persons belonging

to the Scheduled Castes or Tribes are not available in the village or, being available, they are not willing to accept the settlement of land, so much of the land reserved for them may be settled with other persons. For the purpose of settlement the order of priority is prescribed as follows :

- (i) Co-operative farming societies formed by landless agricultural labourers,
- (ii) landless agricultural labourers of the village in which the land is situated or of any neighbouring village,
- (iii) ex-Service men or members of the Armed Forces of the Union, if they belong to the village in which the land is situated,
- (iv) raiyats who personally cultivate not more than one standard acre of contiguous land, and,
- (v) in the absence of persons belonging to any of the foregoing categories, any other person.

Chapter V of the Act provides for the administrative machinery for the implementation of the land reforms in the State. At the apex is the Land Commission which has been constituted to review the progress of land reforms from time to time and advise the Government in all matters relating to land reforms. The Commission comprises three official and four non-official members, the Land Reforms Commissioner being the Secretary, *ex-officio*. Similarly committees have been set up at the district and the Revenue Inspector level. These committees have been formed both with official and non-official members. The committees have been set up as per the provisions of the Act.

In the district, 10,808 cases have been instituted under Section 22 of the Act up to the end of December 1976, out of which 10,691 cases have been disposed of including 6,011 cases where permission have been accorded to the members of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes to transfer their lands. Further 1,340 cases have been instituted under Section 23 of the Act in between the the 1st October, 1965 and the 31st December, 1976, out of which 1,124 cases have been disposed of including 512 cases where lands have been restored to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes transferors.

In the following table is given the number of cases instituted and disposed of by the Tahsildars of the district from the 1st October, 1965 to the 31st December, 1976, and the tenants benefited and the extent of land settled with them under different sections of the Orissa Land Reforms Act.

KALAHANDI

Sections	Number of cases		Number of tenants/ rai�ats and temporary lessees bene- fited	Extent of land settled
	Instituted	Disposed of		
4(2)	..	204	201	125 132.39
4(5)	..	316	290	193 455.33
2(24)	..	2	2	Nil Nil
9 (I-A)	..	62	41	59 9.44
15	..	1	1	Nil Nil
8	..	5	5	Nil Nil
19 (1) (c)	..	358	345	599 8063.23
22-A	..	1	Nil	Nil Nil
26 (2)	..	13	13	Nil Nil
35	..	1,224	1,224	15 23.67
36-A	..	450	320	87 175.00

The position showing the implementation of Chapter IV (ceiling provisions) of the Act up to the 31st December, 1976 is furnished below :

1. No. of surplus land owners filed return in time	..	109
2. No. of ceiling cases registered	..	4,072
3. No. of cases in which draft statements prepared	..	2,377
4. No. of cases in which draft statements confirmed	..	1,103
5. Surplus area involved	..	Ac. 31,912.57
6. No. of statements finally published	..	1,001
7. Surplus area involved in the finally published statements	..	Ac. 23,457.42
8. Surplus area vested in the Government	..	Ac. 23,457.42
9. No. of ceiling cases dropped	..	2,940
10. Surplus area taken over possession	..	Ac. 13,222.09
11. Surplus area distributed to—	Number of beneficiaries	Area distributed
(i) Scheduled Castes	..	2,092 Ac. 3,802.19
(ii) Scheduled Tribes	..	2,184 Ac. 4,253.66
(iii) Others	..	1,791 Ac. 3,213.75
Total	..	6,067 Ac. 11,269.60
12. Surplus area demarcated and possession delivered	..	Ac. 11,235.02

As a measure to afford economic benefit to the landless poor people, 18,163.39 acres of Government land were distributed in 1975-76. Of the total land, 18,021.54 acres were distributed for agricultural purposes among 7,633 beneficiaries and 141.85 acres were distributed among 3,254 beneficiaries for construction of houses. The number of beneficiaries comprising the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and others, and the area settled in respect of them, are given below :

	Number of beneficiaries of agricultural land	Area settled (in acres)
Scheduled Castes	2,326	6,133.60
Scheduled Tribes	3,149	8,447.78
Others	2,158	3,440.16
Sites for houses :		
Scheduled Castes	1,126	45.76
Scheduled Tribes	1,144	46.25
Others	984	49.84

Consolidation operation has not yet started in the district.

Landless agricultural labourers in search of daily wages are available in large numbers in the rural areas. This makes their wage rate pretty low. Field servants retained on yearly basis are known as Halias. Each Halia gets in lumpsum either in cash or in kind or in both. The casual agricultural labourers are generally engaged for six months in a year, i. e., from June to December. In other parts of the year, they mainly depend on forest for their livelihood. The wages paid to labourers vary in different parts of the district and change from time to time. The male labourers earn more than female labourers, so also a skilled labourer gets more than an unskilled labourer. In hilly areas the labourers get much lower wages. In rural areas the labourers are mainly paid in kinds. However, the economic condition of the agricultural labourers is not good in the district. With the implementation of various development schemes, the employment opportunity has considerably gone up now-a-days.

More on the subject find mention in Chapter IX—Economic Trends.

Like other parts of the State, both the Government of India and the State Government realise revenue in this district from some other sources also. These include the revenue collected by the Central Government in the form of income-tax, Central excise and Central sales tax, and the revenue realised by the State from the sale of stamps and in imposing taxes on sales of goods and on excisable commodities.

Rural wages
and condi-
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ADMINISTRA-
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CENTRAL
Income Tax

The Income-tax Circle, Bhawanipatna, which was established on the 1st July, 1973, has jurisdiction over the district of Kalahandi, and the Rayagada and the Gunupur subdivisions of the Koraput district. The Circle is managed by one Income-tax Officer who, at the State level, is controlled by the Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar. The demand, arrears, collections and balance figures (in thousands of Rs.) of income-tax for the district from 1971-72 to 1975-76 are furnished below:

Year	Demand	Arrears	Reduction and collections	Balance
1971-72	.. 17,71	16,35	23,35	10,71
1972-73	.. 8,76	10,77	12,67	6,86
1973-74	.. 5,99	6,86	7,16	5,69
1974-75	.. 6,85	5,70	5,50	7,05
1975-76	.. 6,69	7,05	9,54	4,20

Central
Excise

For the purpose of the Central excise administration, the district of Kalahandi has been placed under two Ranges, viz., the Bissamcuttack Range and the Bargarh Range, both functioning under the Sambalpur Division. The Bissamcuttack III Section which was established on the 1st July, 1976 under the Bisamcuttack Range covers the whole of the district of Kalahandi except the Nawapara subdivision. The Kantabanji Sector of the Bargarh Range which came into being in 1958 has jurisdiction over the Nawapara subdivision.

From the Central excise point of view, the Nawapara subdivision is a very uneconomical unit. It has neither tobacco cultivation nor any trade or factory. Practically no revenue is realised from this subdivision. The only importance is that the subdivision lies in the border of the State.

The Collector of Customs and Central Excise, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, controls the Central excise administration in the State.

The statement given below indicates the collection of Central excise revenue in the district for five years ending 1975-76 :

Commodity	..	1971-72 (Rs.)	1972-73 (Rs.)	1973-74 (Rs.)	1974-75 (Rs.)	1975-76 (Rs.)
Tobacco	..	10,445.30	16,751.10	22,850.60	21,598.21	1,37,477.00
Sugar (Khandsari)	..	1,172.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Central Sales
Tax

On behalf of the Government of India, the Commercial Tax Department of the State Government have been authorised under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, to assess and collect Central sales tax. In 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77, the collections under this tax were Rs. 3.53 lakhs, Rs. 3.51 lakhs, Rs. 2.86 lakhs, Rs. 3.65 lakhs, and Rs. 4.63 lakhs respectively.

The excise administration of the Province of Orissa started functioning in the ex-State immediately after its merger in 1948. Since 1951, a full-time Superintendent has been posted at Bhawanipatna with jurisdiction over the entire district. The Superintendent is directly subordinate to the Collector of the district and is under the overall control of the Excise Commissioner who holds his office at Cuttack. By the end of 1977, three Inspectors, twelve Sub-Inspectors, seven Assistant Sub-Inspectors and fifty-two Excise Constables have been posted under him to look after the up-to-date collection of excise revenue, and to inspect excise drug shops and warehouses in their respective jurisdiction.

In the following table is given the demand and collection figures of the excise revenue in the district from 1973-74 to 1976-77.

Year	Demand	Collection (including advance collection)	Remission
	(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Rs.)
1973-74	..	18,72,961	22,07,497
1974-75	..	19,19,831	22,78,052
1975-76	..	20,22,993	24,03,503
1976-77	..	23,11,502	27,13,312

Administration of Commercial Taxes which includes sales tax, agricultural income-tax, motor spirit tax, entertainment tax, etc., in the district is done through the Commercial Tax Officer, Kalahandi Circle, Bhawanipatna. He works under the overall control of the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Orissa, whose headquarters is at Cuttack. Initially in 1951, an assessment unit, entrusted mainly with the work of assessment of taxes, was created at Bhawanipatna. Since the 1st April, 1962, this unit has been converted into a full-fledged circle office with jurisdiction over the district.

The statement given below shows the collection position (in lakhs of rupees) of different taxes from 1972-73 to 1976-77.

Acts	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Orissa Sales Tax	28.23	45.35	32.64	72.34	47.93
Motor Spirit Tax	3.74	3.37	3.25	3.58	4.17
Entertainment Tax	0.71	0.60	0.70	0.81	2.71
Agricultural Income-tax	0.69	0.66	0.41	0.67	0.66
Other Taxes	0.74	..	..	..	..

Registration

The Additional District Magistrate is the *ex-officio* District Registrar. He is assisted by a District Sub-Registrar whose headquarters has been fixed at Bhawanipatna. There are altogether five sub-districts, viz., Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh, Nawapara, Jayapatna and Madanpur-Rampur. The first three sub-districts which were established on the 1st November, 1949, are held by the departmental officers. The sub-districts at Jayapatna and Madanpur-Rampur were opened on the 1st June, 1965 and the 1st February, 1974 respectively. The two sub-districts are held by the Tahsildars of concerned Tahsils who function as *ex-officio* Sub-Registrars. The Inspector of Registration, Berhampur, inspects the registration establishments of the district. At the district level the Disgtict Registrar and District Sub-Registrar supervise the registration work of the sub-districts. The incomes from Registration Department in the district in 1972-73, 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77 were Rs. 2,13,363·95, Rs. 1,47,399·00, Rs. 1,81,138·05, Rs. 2,16,051·00, and Rs. 2,31,517·25 respectively.

Stamps

The State Government also collect revenue from the sale proceeds of both judicial and non-judicial stamps.

In the following table is given the stamps revenue realised during five years ending 1976-77.

Year		Non-judicial (Rs.)	Judicial (Rs.)
1972-73	..	7,79,444·70	1,34,315·18
1973-74	..	6,48,294·15	1,27,882·20
1974-75	..	6,26,701·90	1,68,971·10
1975-76	..	7,11,421·20	1,54,859·22
1976-77	..	5,81,841·95	2,03,056·00

APPENDIX

Statement showing Demand, Collection and Balance of Land Revenue, Cess for the period from 1972-73 to 1976-77 in respect of Kalahandi district

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

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Year	DEMAND		COLLECTION				BALANCE		
	Arrear (Rs.)	Current (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Arrear (Rs.)	Current (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)	Arrear (Rs.)	Current (Rs.)	Total (Rs.)
LAND REVENUE									
1972-73	90,611	28,234	1,18,845	22,330	11,862	34,192	68,281	16,372	84,653
1973-74	1,18,647	28,464	1,47,111	33,963	15,468	49,431	84,684	12,996	97,680
1974-75	1,69,356	29,155	1,98,511	50,261	13,463	63,724	1,19,095	15,692	1,34,787
1975-76	1,48,701	30,233	1,78,934	83,983	20,514	1,04,497	64,718	9,719	74,437
1976-77	1,21,447	12,80,166	14,01,613	58,660	10,07,651	10,66,311	62,787	2,72,515	3,35,302
CESS									
1972-73	1,32,899	4,79,013	6,11,912	61,020	3,97,403	4,58,423	71,879	81,610	1,53,489
1973-74	1,70,117	4,80,719	6,50,836	90,590	4,11,512	5,02,102	79,527	69,207	1,48,734
1974-75	1,78,013	4,86,876	6,64,889	75,261	4,05,442	4,80,793	1,02,752	81,434	1,84,186
1975-76	8,77,066	6,37,050	15,14,116	6,71,824	5,42,518	12,14,342	2,05,242	94,532	2,99,774
1976-77	3,92,778	3,13,048	7,05,826	1,84,888	2,50,730	4,35,618	2,07,890	62,318	2,70,208

CHAPTER XII

LAW AND ORDER, AND JUSTICE

The ex-State of Kalahandi being on the borders of some areas of the then Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, and the Patna ex-State, served as the resort of many refugees and the wild inhospitable tracts of the Eastern Ghats served as the ideal abode for criminals since long. As reported by L. E. B. Cobden-Ramsay in his Feudatory States of Orissa, crime was heavy in the ex-State of Kalahandi for which a strong and efficient police-force had to be maintained. The Kandhas and Doms of this tract were always ready to join any adventure on a plan of dacoity and looked upon it as a kind of sport not unlike their hunting parties. In the first decade of the 20th century the average number of all kinds of cases was generally about 900 per annum.

It is evident from the old records in the district archives that dacoities within the ex-State were committed mostly by organised gangs from Madras Presidency, Patna ex-State, Bastar and other neighbouring areas. In 1912, for example, it is said that there was not a single active gang within the ex-State to commit dacoity. Two dacoities committed in Lanjigarh and two in Kashipur areas were the act of a Madras gang. A gang from the Patna ex-State was responsible for two cases of dacoity in Narla and Madanpur-Rampur.

The total number of cognizable cases reported to the police during the year 1914-15 was 1,139 against 1,184 in the previous year. The police-force of late years had been very considerably improved and the strenuous efforts made to stamp out dacoity on this long and exposed border had met with success. Two dacoities were committed by Jeypore gangs in 1914-15. Two members of one gang and three of the other were arrested and convicted. Extradition warrants had been issued by the Political Agent for the arrest of 10 absconders belonging to these two gangs. There was not a single active gang in the State limits then.

The following table shows the state of crime in the ex-State in 1914-15 as compared with the previous years.

Offence (1)	Period				
	1910-11 (2)	1911-12 (3)	1912-13 (4)	1913-14 (5)	1914-15 (6)
Dacoity	..	7	2	6	5
Robbery		5	4	4	11
House-breaking	..	287	255	228	226
Cattle-theft	..	111	59	64	67
Ordinary theft	..	347	460	435	431
					392

During 1921-22 two cases of dacoity were reported against 10 in the preceding year. The gang of notorious Jagabandhu Domb was implicated in three charge-sheet cases of the previous year and one of the current year. 10 members of the gang were all residents of the Agency Division of Madras and of the Bastar State in Central Provinces. Another prominent member of the gang named Khunti Domb received a gun shot while resisting arrest in a raid by the Agency Police, Madras, and died subsequently. Jagabandhu Domb, the leader of the gang, with his associates took shelter in the Agency Division. But after Khunti Domb was shot dead, he shifted to Bastar State after committing some dacoit in the Agency Division. A party of the State Police was deputed to Bastar State in pursuit of the gang who succeeded in arresting 8 of them. But Jagabandhu Domb, the notorious ringleader, eluded arrest. In November, 1921 he with 5 other accomplices entered the State and after committing a dacoity in the Junagarh police-station limits, made good his escape to Bastar State. Two constables of the Armed Reserve of the State Police were again deputed to Bastar who succeeded in arresting Jagabandhu after shooting him on the leg.

Another local gang under the leadership of Haldia Domb was responsible for a number of highway robberies and house-breaking especially in the hilly areas. They took refuge in the inaccessible and isolated parts of the hill together with their families. They used to commit depredation on simple and innocent Kandhas and evaded arrest by taking refuge in their special hideouts. During 1921-22, the leader Haldia Domb and two of his associates were shot dead in the thickest part of the jungle offering resistance to arrest. During the year, there were 12 cases of robberies out of which 10 were committed by Haldia (alias Bachu) Domb.

In 1922, two dacoities were committed by a gang consisting of some returned emigrants of Assam tea gardens. Both these were committed on the road on the border of Madras Presidency.

It is significant to mention that during 1925-26 out of a total of 432 cases reported to the police, 12 cases related to murder and culpable homicide and 3 cases to dacoity.

In 1929-30 the number of cases reported to the police was 353 against 347 cases in 1928-29. Most of the cases were ordinary and were not of much importance.

During 1935-36, 7 cases of murder and 3 cases of culpable homicide were reported to the police. Besides, 38 cases under Excise Act and 3 under Opium Act were also reported. Out of 3 cases of smuggling of opium 2 were from Ganjam side and one from Jeypore side.

KALAHANDI

The following table shows the state of crimes for the year 1935-36 as compared with those for the 4 preceding years :

Offence (1)	Period				
	1931-32 (2)	1932-33 (3)	1933-34 (4)	1934-35 (5)	1935-36 (6)
Dacoity	1
Robbery	1
House-breaking	..	85	101	100	100
Cattle theft	..	23	16	16	17
Ordinary theft	..	123	142	156	139
					165

Thus it is seen that burglary and theft were found to be the chief forms of crime in the district. Dacoity and robbery had been arrested to a very considerable extent. In 1951 total cases of offences reported to the police were 484 of which 14 were cases of murder, 1 of dacoity, 2 of robbery, 192 of burglary and 275 cases of theft.

In 1961, the district witnessed a total of 757 criminal cases which comprised 26 cases of murder, a single case of dacoity, 3 cases of robbery, 137 cases of burglary, 259 cases of theft and 331 miscellaneous cases. Thus, during this decade though the cases of dacoity and robbery remained almost constant, the incidence of murder showed an upward trend.

After 7 years, in 1968 it was found that of a total number of 993 cases of crimes, the majority of cases were that of theft, burglary being the next. There was no remarkable change in the incidences of murder as it remained at 26.

Right from the dawn of independence until recently, no case of unusual nature has occurred in the district. Gang dacoity, smuggling, and sex crimes are not a problem in this district. As regards murder, most of the Adivasis who are addicted to liquor do not hesitate to commit murder on the slightest provocation and for petty matters. The Scheduled Castes people who had no other means of livelihood, generally used to indulge in crimes against property. Preventive measures have been taken to curb their activities.

The following table shows the incidence of different types of crimes in the district from 1972 to August, 1975.

Year	Offences									
	Murder	Suicide	Dacoity	Robbery	Burglary	Rioting	Theft	Juvenile Delinquency	Total	
1972	..	20	36	1	15	221	52	451	17	1,331
1973	..	23	47	1	11	230	36	433	..	1,416
1974	..	32	48	4	20	250	61	444	3	1,450
*1975	..	21	41	8	18	265	41	390	36	1,119

*Figures relating to Murder, Dacoity, Robbery, Burglary, Theft and Total are up to August 1975.

The province of Nagpur lapsed to the crown in 1853 when, 'Karond' (Kalahandi) came under the jurisdiction of the British Government. It is only after the British supremacy over the State that the police was organised not in a regular way but with a small posse of men who acted as the protecting wing of the administration. Raja Raghu Kishore Deo ascended the throne in 1894 and was murdered in 1897. Then the State passed on to the Court of Wards till 1916-17. During this period, the State police started functioning in a more regular manner.

According to Cobden-Ramsay, in 1907-08 the police were in charge of a British Inspector of Police. The civil police consisted of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, 14 Chief Constables, 51 Head-Constables and 268 Constables with a civil reserve of one Chief Constable, 3 Head-Constables, and 29 men. From time to time it had been necessary to locate special police on the borders. Of the force, 68 men were drilled and trained in the use of arms. In former days the zamindars maintained their own police, but this, as elsewhere, had been abolished. The 'Paiks' rendered both military and civil services acting as a curde police-force. In the same year the 'Paiks' still numbered 446 and were organised under regular officers, viz., Senadhakshya (commander-in-chief) 1, Sardars (equivalent to captains) 4, Naiks (equivalent to subahdars) 30, Nalia sepoys (armed with antiquated muzzle-loading country guns) 334, drummers 25, gauras or luggage carriers 52, total 446. The distribution of the above force according to caste was as follows : Brahmans 3, Rajputs 2, Paiks 150, Dhakud Paiks 21, Banka Paiks 164, Karan 17, Bairagi 1, Teli 1, Malis 2, Bhandari 1, Gauras 11, Gonds 3, Moslems 2. The entire police-force was appointed and controlled by the ex-State.

In 1914-15 a Deputy Superintendent of the British Police had assumed charge of the State Police. He was under the immediate control and supervision of the Superintendent. The force consisted of 2 Circle Officers, 15 Chief Constables, 54 Head-Constables, 297 Constables, and 4 men (1 Dafadar and 3 Sawars) of the mounted police. The above figures included the Civil Reserve Police which consisted of one Chief Constable, 3 Head-Constables and 29 Constables. No special police was entertained during the year. The number of police-stations, out-posts, and road-posts, were 12, 23 and 4 respectively. The proportion of the police-force to the total population was 1 : 1,140 persons and that to area 1 : 10 square miles. There were 1,595 Chowkidars in the year 1914-15. There was not much change in the organisation of police in the ex-State during next two decades.

The numerical strength of the police-force of the ex-State in 1935-36 consisted of 2 Circle Officers, 14 Sub-Inspectors, 39 Head-Constables, 1 Drill Instructor, 1 Bugler, 239 Constables, 1 Sawar Dafadar and 3

Sawars. A Superintendent of Police remained in charge of the Department. No special police was entertained during the year. Regular training in the use of fire arms was given to all constables. During the year there were 1,681 Chowkidars in the ex-State. There were 11 police-stations and 16 out-posts in the ex-State in 1935-36.

In 1941-42, the police-force consisted of 326 men. The Armed Reserve Police comprised 1 Subadar, 3 Head-Constables, 1 Bugler, 40 Constables, 1 Sawar Dafadar and 3 Sawars. An additional number of 10 police constables were appointed as special police from the 1st September, 1940 for maintenance of internal security and strict vigilance over borders, roads, telegraphs and telephone lines.

**Organisation
of Police-
force after
Merger**

When the Maharaja of Kalahandi signed the instrument of accession for the merger of Kalahandi State with the Province of Orissa with effect from the 1st January, 1948, the strength of police-force then consisted of 1 Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 47 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 7 Havildars and 288 Constables. From the 1st day of 1948 the ex-State was treated as a subdivision under Balangir Patna district till the 1st November, 1949, when Kalahandi subdivision together with Nawapara subdivision of Sambalpur district was declared as a separate district with Bhawanipatna as its headquarters.

At present the sanctioned strength of police-force in the district includes one Superintendent of Police who controls the police-force of the district, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, 7 Inspectors, one Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 39 Sub-Inspectors, 60 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 40 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 8 Lance Naiks, 23 Writer Constables and Literate Constables and 580 Constables.

The police establishment in the district is placed under the Deputy-Inspector-General, Southern Circle, Berhampur.

The district, at present, has five police circles and 16 police-stations and 21 out-posts a list of which is given in Appendix I.

Civil Police

The ordinary reserve of the district which mainly provides staff to the civil police consists of 7 Inspectors, 37 Sub-Inspectors, 60 Assistant Sub-Inspectors, 8 Havildars, 23 Writer Constables and Literate Constables and 580 Constables. They are primarily meant for detection and prevention of crime and for restoration of law and order.

**Armed
Reserve**

To meet emergency, to deal with law and order problems when the ordinary reserve staff fail to manage the situation, to escort police arms and ammunition and prisoners, to guard treasury and banks and vital institutions like telegraph, railway, etc. there is an Armed Reserve Police-force consisting of one Reserve Inspector, 2 Sergeants, 2 Drill Sub-Inspectors, 2 Havildar Majors, 32 Havildars, 10 Naiks, 8 Lance Naiks and 211 Constables.

Police staff have been posted in the Subdivisional Courts of the district for prosecution of police cases. The staff comprise 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 7 Constables in Sadar Court; 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables in Nawapara Subdivisional Court ; and 1 Sub-Inspector, 1 Assistant Sub-Inspector and 4 Constables in Dharamgarh Subdivisional Court.

Prosecution Staff

The District Home-Guard Organisation was established in 1965 with a number of 80 Urban Home-Guards and 900 Rural Home-Guards. The aim and objective of the organisation is to maintain law and order in the society, to have trained personnel besides military and police, to act in emergency and to help police department at the time of natural calamities, local festivals, elections, strikes etc. Training in fire fighting, rescue operations, civil defence and Thana maintenance are being imparted to them. They are paid Duty Call-up Allowance when they are called for any duty. At present there are 390 Urban Home-Guards including 31 women. The strength of Rural Home-Guards is 255.

Home-Guard

There is no traffic police sanctioned for the district, nor there is any traffic standpoint in any town of the district. But occasionally the district policemen are employed for the purpose as and when necessary. The number of traffic offences committed in the district were 80, 60, 67 and 55 in 1972, 1973, 1974 and 1975 (till 31st August) respectively.

Traffic Police

The Superintendent of Police, Vigilance, Southern Division, Berhampur, controls the vigilance staff of the district. The district comprises two vigilance squads one at Bhawanipatna and the other at Khariar Road. Each squad consists of one Inspector and 3 Constables. During the years 1968 to 1972 both the squads dealt with 85 file enquiries and 7 criminal cases.

Vigilance

The statement below shows the number of vigilance cases handled by each squad from 1973 to 1975.

Name of the Squad	Year	Criminal cases investigated	Enquiries conducted	Preliminary enquiries held	Tax evasion cases	Cases under the Essential Commodities Act
Bhawanipatna Squad	1973	3	9	23	16	1
	1974	1	6	7	18	1
	1975	..	7	14	16	5
Khariar Road Squad	1973	..	12	9	11	7
	1974	2	10	5	5	3
	1975	..	2	4	3	1

Wireless

There are three wireless stations in the district established at Bhawanipatna, Nawapara and Khariar (at Jonk). The sanctioned strength of the post consists of 2 Sub-Inspectors and 8 Assistant Sub-Inspectors. The wireless stations at Bhawanipatna and Nawapara were incepted in 1948 while that of Khariar (at Jonk) was set up in 1965.

Pigeon Service

Three pigeon lofts which function in the district are located at Bhawanipatna, Khariar police-station and Kutru out-post under Jayapatna police-station. Four Constables have been sanctioned for the purpose.

Intelligence Staff

The district has two intelligence staff establishments one at Bhawanipatna and the other at Kelsinga. In these two establishments 1 Inspector, 2 Sub-Inspectors, 2 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 4 Constables have been appointed.

Fire Station

The 'C' class Fire Station at Bhawanipatna is the only fire station in the district which was established on the 1st September, 1970. The staff comprises one Station Officer, two leading Firemen, two Driver Havildars and thirteen Firemen. The Fire Station is well equipped with three vehicles and three pumps.

The statement given below shows the number of fire calls attended, value of property saved and lost in the district of Kalahandi from 1970 to 1975.

Year 1	No. of fire calls 2	Value of property saved (in Rs.) 3	Value of property lost (in Rs.) 4
1970	..	1	3,00,000·00
1971	..	5	30,200·00
1972	..	12	2,58,700·00
1973	..	15	1,38,659·00
1974	..	14	1,58,603·00
1975	..	17	11,66,500·00
			1,13,975·00

The only fire call attended in 1970 was from a bamboo depot.

Village Police

The Chowkidars and the Jhankars constituted the village police in the district. Though not police officials, the Chowkidars in the villages performed the duty of policemen like reporting commission of offences, movement of professional criminals and arrival and departure of strangers. Besides, they helped the police in the detection of crimes. They used to go to the police-station every week to submit

the statistics of births and deaths in the villages. The Jbankars were assisting the Chowkidars and were worshipping the village deity. The Chowkidars as well as the Jhankars were remunerated with jagir lands or were paid by the Government. The Chowkidari system was abolished in the district from 1st May, 1965, and the Chowkidars were replaced by Beat Constables from that date. Alongwith the Chowkidars the Jhankars also ceased to function as village police. But the Jhankars still perform the worship of the village deity for which they are remunerated by the Government. 85 Beat Constables were appointed, but the Beat Constable system was not found to be efficacious. Thus the system was abolished from 31st January, 1967 and Gram Rakhis were appointed. 972 Gram Rakhis were working in the district in July 1974.

The Jail at Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of the district, was constructed during the ex-State administration. According to Cobden-Ramsay in 1907-08 this jail was well managed and well appointed. The jail worked on the model of jail in British India. It had an accommodation capacity of over 300 prisoners. The average daily number of prisoners in the jail was 353.

In 1935-36, in view of the existing accommodation for 432 prisoners in the jail there was no overcrowding. The daily average of convicts in the jail was 88·34.

During the Durbar regime, the staff of the jail consisted of one Jailer, one Naib Jailer, two Head Warders, two Gate Warders and eighteen Male Warders. The Chief Medical Officer of the State was the part-time Superintendent of the Jail and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the main dispensary of Bhawanipatna was in charge of the Jail Hospital.

The Jail at Bhawanipatna with the Sub-jail at Nawapara came under the regular administration of the Government when the Rulers of the ex-States signed an Instrument of Accession on the 1st January, 1948. The Sub-jail at Dharamgarh was established after independence. The district jail controls the warder's establishment of the two sub-jails in the district.

The Chief Medical Officer of the district was the part-time Superintendent of the District Jail from the date of merger of the State till the 8th May, 1973, but since 9th May, 1973, a wholetime Superintendent from Jailors' cadre has been appointed for the purpose. The present staff at the District Jail consists of one Jailer, one Assistant Jailer, one Sub-Assistant Jailer, one Assistant Surgeon, one Welfare Officer and a number of other subordinates.

The Jail provides accommodation for 248 prisoners (231 males and 17 females).

JAILS
District Jail,
Bhawani-
patna

The average daily population of the District Jail for the years 1968—75 is given below :

Year		Male	Female	Total
1968	..	254·35	8·48	262·83
1969	..	217·26	7·14	224·40
1970	..	212·36	4·48	216·84
1971	..	166·25	4·76	171·01
1972	..	203·94	5·99	209·93
1973	..	239·89	5·18	245·07
1974	..	223·91	4·8	228·71
1975	..	338·32	5·0	343·32

Under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA) the average daily population of the District Jail was 0·42 and 2·26 in the years 1974 and 1975 respectively.

The statement given below shows the number of various types of convicts released on expiry of terms, on appeal and on remission of sentences from the District Jail from 1968 to 1975.

Year	On Expiry			On Appeal			On Remission		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1968 ..	158	..	158	3	..	3	47	..	47
1969 ..	76	4	80	3	..	3	55	..	55
1970 ..	380	2	382	6	..	6	52	2	54
1971 ..	98	1	99	4	1	5	13	..	13
1972 ..	54	..	54	6	..	6	44	..	44
1973 ..	139	2	141	..	..	..	49	..	49
1974 ..	103	..	103	..	..	..	45	..	45
1975 ..	132	5	137	3	..	3	66	..	66

Nawapara
Sub-Jail

The Nawapara Sub-jail, a 'C' class jail, was established in 1941. At present the staff comprises one part-time Superintendent (the Medical Officer of the subdivision), one Sub-Assistant Jailor, one Head Warder, six Warders and one sweeper. The accommodation capacity of the Sub-Jail is 23 prisoners (18 males and 5 females). Altogether there are 7 wards in the jail.

The average daily population of Nawapara Sub-jail from 1968 to 1975 is given below:

1968 ..	45.39
1969 ..	67.85
1970 ..	65.71
1971 ..	35.95
1972 ..	37.97
1973 ..	41.92
1974 ..	39.09
1975 ..	103.78

The Dharamgarh Sub-jail was inceptioned on the 1st September, 1954. It is a 'C' class jail consisting of 4 wards. It has an accommodation for 42 prisoners. The staff includes one part-time Superintendent who is the Medical Officer of the subdivision, one Sub-Assistant Jailer, one head warder, four warders and one sweeper.

Dharamgarh
Sub-Jail

The average daily population of the Sub-Jail from 1968 to 1975 is furnished below :

1968	40.32
1969	41.98
1970	33.52
1971	30.60
1972	42.81
1973	43.69
1974	41.42
1975	104.75

There is a 12-bedded hospital attached to the District Jail, Bhawani-patna. A Medical Officer and a Pharmacist have been appointed in the Jail to take care of the health of the prisoners. The Chief District Medical Officer pays visit to the Jail whenever necessary. Necessary equipments, medicines and special diet for the ailing prisoners are provided from the Jail budget.

Medical,
Educational
and Recre-
ational facili-
ties

There is no hospital attached to the Sub-Jail either at Dharamgarh or at Nawapara. The Superintendent, who is also the Medical Officer of the Sub-Jail, looks after the patients. The required medicines are either brought from the local hospital or purchased by the jail authorities.

The prisoners of the District Jail are given vocational training in crafts like weaving, duree and *asan* making, carpentry, smithy and gardening so as to make them useful citizens and to enable them to earn their livelihood. There is a Carpentry Instructor in the Jail employed for the purpose.

There is a school in the District Jail to wipe out illiteracy among the prisoners and to make them useful citizens. In the school the prisoners are imparted teaching in 3 R.s. (Reading, Writing and simple Arithmetic) by a trained teacher. There is a Jail library to make the prisoners interested in reading.

For the moral uplift of the prisoners a religious instructor has been appointed in the District Jail who visits the Jails on Sundays and other festive occasions to impart moral teaching to the prisoners.

As an idle brain is the devil's workshop, for the better utilisation of leisure the prisoners are provided with a good radio set, some newspapers and periodicals. They are allowed to play volley-ball and other local games. The prisoners are also allowed occasionally to perform *ghumra dance* which is very popular in the district.

Treatment of Prisoners

The treatment offered to different categories of prisoners is strictly in accordance with the Jail Manual. The under-trials are kept segregated from the convicts, and the habituals are kept separated from the casuals. The deterrent form of punishment of the Durbar regime has become obsolete. The reformation form of punishment is the rule of the day. The prisoners are allowed to write letters to their friends and relatives, to make petition to higher authorities with regard to their case affairs, and after conviction, to file appeal to the next appellate court. To look to the welfare of the prisoners a Prison Welfare Officer has been appointed at the District Jail. He acts as liaison officer between the prisoner and his relations. He attends to the letters, petitions, appeals and interviews of the prisoners. This apart, he delivers lectures to the prisoners with a view for their ultimate rehabilitation in the society after release. He pursues the cases for premature releases, parole and furlough releases with the local authority for speedy action.

Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors at the District Jail includes five non-official members including a lady member. The District Magistrate acts as the Chairman. Dharangarh Sub-jail and Nawapara Sub-jail each has three non-official visitors. The Board of Visitors meets every three months. The members go around the jail, look to the grievances of the prisoners, the sanitary arrangement made for them, the food served to them and the clothing provided. They suggest various remedial measures to be undertaken by the Government to improve the condition of the Jail and prisoners.

After-Care Shelter

The inception of the After-Care Organisation in the district of Kalahandi dates back to the 21st day of December, 1958. The Superintendent of Jail (After-Care Services), Balangir, has jurisdiction over this After-Care Organisation. The main function of the After-Care is to reform and rehabilitate the discharged prisoners from jails. It provides

boarding, lodging facility and vocational training with a view to fit the individual into a job. Besides, it provides monetary help, legal guidance and other helps to have reunion with the family that has been delinked due to imprisonment. Inmates are selected and sent to Central Home for men, Baripada, for further treatment.

The following table gives a year-wise account of the number of inmates admitted to and discharged from the After-Care Organisation for social rehabilitation from 1959 to 1975.

Year (1)	No. of inmates admitted (2)	No. of inmates discharged for social rehabilitation (3)	No. of inmates discharged for vocational rehabilitation (4)
1959	..	17	17
1960	..	15	15
1961	..	24	23
1962	..	16	16
1963	..	23	23
1964	..	33	31
1965	..	29	29
1966	..	25	25
1967	..	17	16
1968	..	24	23
1969	..	31	28
1970	..	25	24
1971	..	32	30
1972	..	26	25
1973	..	6	6
1974	..	3	3
1975

It seems regular courts were constituted after the British supremacy over the area. In 1882, a British Officer was appointed as Political Agent with headquarters at Bhawanipatna to manage the ex-State and criminal and civil courts in their modern concept were established. The powers of the Ruler in the sphere of administration of justice was regulated by the Sanad of 1867 revised in 1905. In the first decade of this century the Chief continued to possess full powers in both criminal and civil matters except that capital sentences had to be submitted to the Commissioner of Orissa Division for confirmation. Before this, the ruler

governed as the fountain-head of justice and had powers even to pass capital punishment. There was a Superintendent and an Assistant Superintendent. The Superintendent exercised the powers of the Chief except that sentences passed by him exceeding seven years were subject to the confirmation by the Political Agent. The Assistant Superintendent exercised the powers of a first class magistrate. The Zamindars also were sometimes invested with small civil powers. Work-load on the civil side was not heavy, the majority of cases were of petty nature—below Rs. 50·00 in value.

Towards 1914-15, in the ex-State, there were 7 judicial tribunals, viz., courts of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Tahsildar, Naib Tahsildar, Zamindar of Mahulpatna, Zamindar of Kashipur and Zamindar of Lanjigarh. During 1914-15 the total number of criminal cases brought to trial was, 1,138 and the total number of criminals implicated in the cases brought under trial was 1,580. The ratio of criminals to population was 1:265. So far as the Civil side is concerned a number of 613 civil suits were instituted during the year 1914-15. Including 54 suits pending from the previous year the total number of suits was 667 out of which 635 were disposed of during the year. The ratio of litigants to the total population was 1:1,302. In the mid-thirties of this century, besides the court of the Maharaja, the ex-State had nine criminal courts viz., the court of the Dewan, the Second Officer; the Tahsildar; the Naib Tahsildar, Sadar ; the Naib Tahsildar, Thuamul-Rampur ; the Zamindar, Madanpur-Rampur ; the Zamindar, Mahulpatna ; the Zamindar Lanjigarh and the Zamindar, Kashipur. The Ruling Chief exercised the highest criminal powers in the ex-State. He exercised the powers of High Court, entertaining appeals against the decision of the Dewan who, acting as Sessions Judge, heard criminal appeals against the orders of all the subordinate magistrates. In 1935-36 the total number of criminal cases was 582 and a total of 759 persons were found to be accused. The ratio of criminals to population was 1:676·8.

Excluding the court of the Ruling Chief, there were six civil courts in the ex-State of Kalahandi. The Feudatory Chief as the High Court heard all appeals against the original or appellate orders of the Dewan. The Dewan acted as the District Judge and tried all original suits exceeding Rs. 500·00 in value. He, too, heard first appeals against the decision of all the subordinate civil courts. The Tahsildar as Munsif tried civil suits of all descriptions not exceeding Rs. 500.00 in value. The monetary value of suits tried by Naib Tahsildar and Additional Naib Tahsildar were similarly fixed at Rs. 100·00 and Rs. 50·00 respectively. In the year 1935-36 the number of civil suits instituted was 190. Thirtyseven cases were pending from the previous year. Thus out of

the total number of 227 suits 201 cases were disposed of out of which 131 were of Rs. 50·00 or below in value, 36 cases were below Rs. 100·00, 28 below Rs. 300·00, 2 below Rs. 500·00, 3 below Rs. 3,000·00 and 1 below Rs. 5,000·00.

The Maharaja, in 1941, sitting with the Dewan exercised the powers of High Court. The Second Officer, however, was vested with the powers of the District Judge and District Magistrate and heard civil and criminal appeals against the orders of the subordinate courts. He also exercised the powers of a Subordinate Judge in the trial of civil suits exceeding Rs. 500·00 in value. Besides the High Court, 8 civil and criminal courts were functioning in the ex-State in 1941. The Maharaja's order No. 2419, dated the 1st October, 1942 issued in connection with the arrangement owing to temporary appointment of a Dewan, supports the above facts regarding organisation for the administration of justice.

Such a system with the executive and the judiciary closely clubed together continued till about 1944-45 when the Union High Court was established and the Munsif, the Sub-Judge and the District Judge were brought under its control and superintendence. The Union High Court constituted the final appellate court in both civil and criminal matters, but the Ruler continued to be the final appellate authority in Revenue matters. The District and Sessions Judge of Kalahandi exercised the same powers in respect of the whole of Sonepur ex-State till merger.

After merger, the three erstwhile princely States of Patna, Sonepur and Kalahandi constituted a new district called the Balangir-Patna District with a new Judgeship and Sessions Division styled as Balangir-Patna Judgeship and Sessions Division as per Home Department Notification No. 3A, dated the 1st January, 1948. This judgeship and Sessions Division started functioning from the 19th June, 1948, when a District and Sessions Judge joined Balangir. With effect from the 1st November, 1949, the ex-States of Patna and Sonepur formed a separate district called Balangir District while the ex-State of Kalahandi formed a separate district with Nawapara, a new subdivision, which was formerly tagged to Sambalpur district. This newly formed district remained under the Balangir-Kalahandi Judgeship with headquarters at Balangir. At that time one Additional Sub-Judge and one Munsif were functioning at Bhawanipatna. On the 8th September, 1949, a Principal Sub-Judge joined Bhawanipatna and the Additional Sub-Judge was transferred. Since then the court of the Sub-Judge is continuing. The court of the Munsif was abolished with effect from the 22nd December, 1952. There was no Munsif at Nawapara. But the

Subdivisional Officer, Nawapara, was functioning as the ex-Officio Munsif. When the Nawapara Munsif was under Sambalpur-Sundargarh Judgeship, the Munsif of Bargarh was holding circuit court at Nawapara. When the Munsif came under the control of the Balangir-Kalahandi Judgeship, the Munsif, Titlagarh, used to hold circuit courts at Nawapara till a Munsif was posted there. The Registrar system was introduced in this judgeship with effect from the 1st November, 1960. A Munsif was posted as such. The post was upgraded and an officer of the rank of Subordinate Judge has been functioning as Registrar since the 19th February, 1973.

The Civil and Sessions Courts were under the Patna High Court till the 26th July, 1948. The Orissa High Court was formed under Notification No. S. O. 10, dated the 30th April 1948, of the Government of India, Ministry of Law (Reforms) and started functioning since then.

Criminal Courts

The Sessions Judge, Balangir-Kalahandi, stationed at Balangir, is empowered to try cases under Sections 161 and 165-A of the Criminal Procedure Code under the Criminal Law Amendment Act (Act XLVI of 1952) and to try cases under Section 5(2) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, to try sessions cases, to hear appeals against the decisions of all the Magistrates and the Assistant Sessions Judges excepting cases decided by a Magistrate specially empowered under Section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code or in cases when an Assistant Sessions Judge passes sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years. He also hears revisions under Sections 435 and 436 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Besides the Sessions Judge, Balangir-Kalahandi, the Subordinate Judge, Bhawanipatna, had been vested with the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge with concurrent jurisdiction for cases triable by him in both Balangir and Kalahandi districts.

After the merger and before the separation of judiciary from the executive the District Magistrate was dealing with all sorts of criminal justice. It was the Executive Officers belonging to the Orissa Administrative Service who had been entrusted with the criminal cases worked under the direct control of the District Magistrate. A Magistrate 1st Class was left to devote exclusively to criminal case work. Besides, the Subdivisional Officers and some other subordinate officers were vested with 1st, 2nd and 3rd class powers to deal with criminal cases along with other duties allotted to them. There were similarly some Magistrates at each of the places Nawapara and Dharamgarh to whom cases were transferred by their respective Subdivisional Magistrates. The Additional District Magistrate who heard revision petitions against orders of all these Magistrates, also inspected their court and superintended their work from time to time.

The Judiciary in the district was separated from the Executive with effect from the 1st May, 1967. Since after the separation one Subdivisional Magistrate has been functioning in each of the three subdivisions in the district, namely, Bhawanipatna, Nawapara and Dharamgarh. There is an Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary), Balangir -Kalahandi with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. He is also the Additional Sub-Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge. The Sessions Judge, Balangir-Kalahandi, is stationed at Balangir. The Additional District Magistrate (Judiciary) vested with the powers of Magistrate 1st Class exercises powers of a District Magistrate as authorised under the Criminal Procedure Code and supervises the work of the criminal courts of the Judgeship. As Assistant Sessions Judge he hears appeals and tries sessions cases that may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge. He, too, hears appeals under section 515 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He is the appellate authority under the House Rent Control Act, 1968. The Subdivisional Magistrates exercise powers under Section 13 of the Criminal Procedure Code as Subdivisional Magistrates, and are Magistrates 1st Class authorised under Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This apart, they are vested with powers under Sections 260 and 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code and with the powers under Sub-section 2 of the Section 12-A of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and powers of Section 15 of the Indian Standard Institution (Certification of Marks) Act, 1952, read with Section 14 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and also powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of the Section 13 of the Indian Official Secret Act, 1923 (19 of 1923) within their respective jurisdiction.

The following table gives information regarding the number of criminal cases tried, persons involved, persons acquitted and persons convicted from 1968 to 1972 in different criminal courts in the district.

Year (1)	No. of crimi- nal cases tried (2)	No. of persons involved (3)	No. of persons acquitted (4)	No. of persons convicted (5)
1968 ..	2,563	1,758	1,048	1,402
1969 ..	3,570	2,022	1,696	1,786
1970 ..	2,691	2,425	1,350	1,238
1971 ..	2,166	1,596	1,271	818
1972 ..	3,232	2,059	1,539	1,653

Separation
of the Judici-
ary from the
Executive

Statement showing number of criminal cases tried, persons involved, acquitted and convicted for the years 1971 to 1975 is given in Appendix II.

Civil Courts

The genesis and growth of the civil courts organisation have been discussed in earlier paragraphs. The courts have been constituted under Section 3 of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act. At present the following civil courts are functioning :

- (1) District Judge, Balangir-Kalahandi, Balangir
- (2) Additional District Magistrate (*Judiciary-cum-Assistant Sessions Judge-cum-Additional Sub-Judge*).
- (3) Sub-Judge, Bhawanipatna (He is also Magistrate 1st Class)
- (4) Munsif, Nawapara (He is also Subdivisional Magistrate)
- (5) Munsif, Dharamgarh (He is also Subdivisional Magistrate)

Subject to the Superintendence of High Court the District and Sessions Judge has the administrative control over all civil courts of the judgeship. He is the Head of the Department and the controlling officer. He has the power to try civil suits up to any valuation as the principal Civil Court. He hears appeals against the decisions of the Munsifs in all suits and cases and hears appeals against the decision of the Sub-Judge and the Additional Sub-Judge in cases where the value is up to Rs. 5,000·00. Besides, he tries cases under other special acts such as the Indian Succession Act, the Guardian and Wards Act, the Land Acquisition Act, the Corporation Act, the Motor Vehicle Act, the Municipality Act, etc. He also hears appeals under Section 9 of the Public Premises Act, under Section 47-A of the Stamp Act, the Grama Panchayat Act, etc.

The Sub-Judge tries original suits and cases up to any valuation. The Sub-Judge, Bhawanipatna, has been authorised to entertain and hear appeals in suits and cases against the decision of the Munsif, Nawapara. He hears appeals in suits and cases against the decision of the Munsif, Dharamgarh, whenever made over to him by the District Judge. As Magistrate 1st Class, he tries criminal cases when transferred to him.

The Additional Sub-Judge tries original suits and cases up to any valuation whenever transferred to his file.

Munsifs

The Munsifs try suits and cases in their respective jurisdiction. They exercise powers as Subdivisional Magistrates in their respective subdivisions. As per Section 19 of the Bengal, Agra and Assam Civil Courts Act a Munsif ordinarily exercised pecuniary powers up to Rs. 1,000·00. The Honourable Court may empower a Mansif or all Munsifs to exercise powers up to a limit of Rs. 4,000·00. The Munsifs Dharamgarh and Nawapara now exercise pecuniary powers up to a limit of Rs. 4,000 each.

A detailed statement given in Appendix III indicates the number of civil suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts of the district from 1968 to 1975.

During the Durbar Administration a well constituted Bar was found to be absent; nevertheless, the lawyers were allowed to practise in the courts. In 1949 the district experienced the birth of a Bar Association with five members on its roll. At present the Bar has a strength of forty-six Advocates. It has no separate building of its own, but it has been allotted two rooms located in the civil courts building. It has a small library for reference.

The Bar Association, Dharamgarh, was incepted in 1952 with four members. Now the strength has gone up to 19. It has no building of its own. It is accommodated in a small room in the Subdivisional Court, Dharamgarh. It has a small library.

The Bar Association, Nawapara, was formed in the year 1946 with 3 members. Now it consists of 19 Advocates. It has no library or building of its own.

The Orissa Legal Aid to Poor Rules, 1975, came into force on the 15th December, 1975. Accordingly, the District Legal Aid to Poor Committee has been formed with a panel of names of the legal practitioners to be entrusted with such cases. Under the Rule, nine persons applied for help of which three for filling suits under Civil Law, one under the Orissa Money-lenders' Act, two under section 324 of the Indian Penal Code, two for maintenance suit, and one under the Orissa Land Reforms Act. Besides, out of the grants available under the welfare budget for legal aid pecuniary help was accorded to eight Scheduled Tribes, and eleven Scheduled Castes people during 1975-76.

BAR ASSOCIATIONS

Kalahandi
Bar Associa-
tion,
Bhawani-
patna

Bar Associa-
tion,
Dharam-
garh

Bar Associa-
tion, Nawa-
para

**LEGAL AID
TO POOR
PEOPLE**

APPENDIX I

**Statement showing the number of Police circles and police-stations in the district of Kalahandi
in 1975**

Circles	Police-stations
1. Sadar	.. 1. Bhawanipatna
	2. Thuamul-Rampur
	3. Kegaon
2. Kesinga	.. 4. Madanpur-Rampur
	5. Lanjigarh
	6. Narla
	7. Kesinga
3. Dharamgarh	.. 8. Dharamgarh
	9. Jayapatna
	10. Junagarh
	11. Koksara
4. Nawapara	.. 12. Nawapara
	13. Jonk
	14. Komna
5. Khariar	.. 15. Khariar
	16. Sinapali

APPENDIX II (A)

Statement showing the number of Sessions cases, Criminal Appeals and Criminal Revisions instituted, disposed of and pending in the Sessions Division of Balangir-Kalahandi, Balangir, for the district of Kalahandi since 1971 to 1975

Year	Instituted	Disposed of	Pending	
Sessions Cases				
1971	.. 24	21	11	
1972	.. 30	27	14	
1973	.. 32	25	21	
1974	.. 49	29	40	(One transferred to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Bhawanipatna)
1975	.. 35	27	48	
Criminal Appeals				
1971	.. 41	54	80	
1972	.. 43	60	62	(One appeal converted to Revision)
1973	.. 59	62	59	
1974	.. 47	82	24	
1975	.. 59	21	62	
Criminal Revisions				
1971	.. 21	14	23	
1972	.. 29	32	20	
1973	.. 20	18	22	
1974	.. 29	36	15	
1975	.. 30	14	31	

KALAHANDI

APPENDIX II (B)

Statement showing the number of Criminal Cases heard, and persons involved, acquitted and convicted by each court in the district for three years (Year-wise) ending 1975

Particulars of court	Year	No. of criminal cases tried/ appeals heard	Number of persons involved	Number of persons acquitted	Number of persons convicted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Sessions Judge, Balangir-Kalahandi, Balangir	1973	62(appeals heard)	116	45	71
	1974	82 "	132	52	80
	1975	21 "	37	3	34
Chief Judicial Magistrate, Kala- handi, Bhawanipatna	1973	127	216	168	48
	1974	86	229	183	46
	1975	129	247	192	55
Subordinate Judge and Magistrate, First Class, Bhawanipatna	1973	88	194	149	45
	1974	138	297	234	63
	1975	120	294	206	88
Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary), Bhawanipatna	1973	805	1,137	436	701
	1974	1,261	1,519	355	1164
	1975	950	1,341	624	717
Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary), Nawapara	1973	610	830	343	487
	1974	505	731	367	364
	1975	367	584	269	315
Subdivisional Magistrate (Judiciary), Dharamgarh	1973	418	589	242	347
	1974	493	838	344	494
	1975	442	709	394	315

APPENDIX III

Statement indicating the number of Civil Suits instituted and disposed of and appeals heard by different courts (Court-wise) for the district from 1971 to 1975

Particulars of Appeals and Cases (1)	1971		1972	
	Instituted (2)	Disposed of (3)	Instituted (4)	Disposed of (5)
Court of the District Judge, Balangir				
Title suits	..	2	..	2
Money suits
Title Appeals	..	20	14	10
Money Appeals	..	3	2	5
Miscellaneous cases
Miscellaneous Appeals	..	7	3	8
Court of the Sub-Judge, Bhawanipatna				
Title suits	..	36	34	71
Money suits	..	25	19	31
Title Appeals	..	10	4	9
Money Appeals	..	1	1	3
Miscellaneous cases	..	51	50	67
Miscellaneous Appeals	4	1
Court of the Munsif, Nawapara				
Title suits	..	6	11	6
Money suits	..	12	12	6
Miscellaneous cases	..	20	14	15
Court of the Munsif, Dharamgarh				
Title suits	..	9	5	7
Money suits	..	3	1	2
Miscellaneous cases	..	9	8	6

KALAHANDI

Particulars of Appeals and Cases (1)	1973		1974		1975	
	Instituted (6)	Disposed of (7)	Instituted (8)	Disposed of (9)	Instituted (10)	Disposed of (11)
Court of the District Judge, Balangir						
Title suits
Money suits
Title Appeals	..	22	15	19	14	14
Money Appeals	..	3	3	..	4	4
Miscellaneous cases	..	7	5	6	5	8
Miscellaneous Appeals	..	5	6	6	5	4
Court of the Sub-Judge, Bhawanipatna						
Title Suits	..	59	63	79	83	67
Money Suits	..	38	24	35	38	39
Title Appeals	5	17	4	7
Money Appeals	..	5	3	1	3	2
Miscellaneous cases	..	76	69	76	90	98
Miscellaneous Appeals	2	2	1	4
Court of the Munsif, Nawapara						
Title suits	..	7	3	20	15	8
Money suits	..	16	11	19	17	6
Miscellaneous cases	..	3	10	15	17	16
Court of the Munsif, Dharamgarh						
Title suits	..	19	20	14	19	15
Money suits	..	4	4	2	3	1
Miscellaneous cases	..	16	13	12	11	10

CHAPTER XIII

OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The office of the Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings), Orissa, is located at Bhubaneshwar. There is an Additional Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings) to assist him. The State has been divided into seven (Roads and Buildings) Circles, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer.

PUBLIC
WORKS
DEPARTMENT
Roads and
Buildings

Generally this wing of the Works Department executes all works relating to the construction and maintenance of buildings, roads and bridges required by all the departments of the Government. Many Departments of the Government like the Education Department, the Police Department, the Labour Department etc. and some Corporations have engineers deputed from the Works Department to look to the maintenance and repairs of their buildings. They also undertake minor construction work of the Departments.

Kalahandi district comes under the Southern Circle (Roads and Buildings), Berhampur. Under this circle, the Kalahandi Division with headquarters at Bhawanipatna is working for the district. This Division is in charge of an Executive Engineer. It is further divided into four subdivisions, viz., (1) Kalahandi East Subdivision, (2) Kalahandi West Subdivision, (3) Junagarh Subdivision, and (4) Building Subdivision. Each subdivision is under the charge of an Assistant Engineer. These four subdivisions have 13 sections which are located at different parts of the district. These sections are placed under the Sectional Officers in the rank of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

This organisation is responsible for the execution of water-supply, drainage and sewerage schemes to the rural and urban areas. It also executes water-supply and sanitary installations to all Government buildings of the district.

Public Health
(Engineering)

The Chief Engineer, Public Health, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, is the administrative head of the Public Health Engineering Organisation. He accords technical sanction. There are three Public Health Circles in the State, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer.

The district of Kalahandi is under the control of an Executive Engineer, Public Health Division, stationed at Balangir which is under the jurisdiction of the Sambalpur Public Health Circle. At present there are two Public Health Divisions functioning in the district, viz., Bhawani-patna Public Health Division and Nawapara Public Health Division,

each being in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. Besides, two Civil Subdivisions, viz., Civil Subdivision, Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh ; and Civil Subdivision, Nawapara and Titlagarh (Balangir) are also looking after public health engineering works for the district of Kalahandi.

Irrigation Department

The Irrigation Department is responsible for the execution of all major and medium irrigation projects including drainage, canals and flood control works in Orissa.

There is one Chief Engineer at State headquarters at the head of the Department. The State is divided into six Irrigation Circles, each under the control of a Superintending Engineer. The whole of Kalahandi district comes under the jurisdiction of Western Irrigation Circle, Bhawanipatna. Under this circle, there are two Irrigation Divisions with headquarters at Bhawanipatna and Nawapara, each in charge of an Executive Engineer. The Bhawanipatna Irrigation Division is functioning for survey and investigation and execution of Irrigation Projects in the district of Kalahandi. Besides, the jurisdiction of this Division and the Subdivisions under it is for entire Kalahandi district and the Nowrangpur Subdivision of Koraput district relating to survey and investigation of Upper Indravati Hydro-Electric Project (Major) and the execution of the Utei Medium Irrigation Project. The Nawapara Irrigation Division is in charge of the construction work of three Medium Irrigation Projects, namely, Sundar, Saipala and Dumerhal located in the intense drought-affected areas of the district.

The Kalahandi Irrigation Division, Bhawanipatna, comprises five Irrigation Subdivisions, viz., (1) Kalahandi Irrigation Subdivision, (2) Kalahandi Hydro-Power Irrigation Subdivision, (3) Indra Irrigation Subdivision, (4) Rishida Irrigation Subdivision, and (5) Utei Irrigation Subdivision. The headquarters for these subdivisions are located at Bhawanipatna, Nowrangpur (Koraput), Khariar, Rishida and Madanpur-Rampur. And the Nawapara Irrigation Division has four subdivisions, viz., Sundar Dam Subdivision, Komna Irrigation Subdivision, Saipala Dam Subdivision and Saipala Irrigation Subdivision. Of these subdivisions, two are located at Komna and the rest at Nawapara. The subdivisions are kept under the control of Assistant Engineers.

Lift Irrigation

The functions of Lift Irrigation Department are to survey and investigate the sources of water for providing lift irrigation facilities to the cultivators in the non-irrigated areas of the State. Besides ground water, the other main sources of lift irrigation in the district are rivers.

The office of the Director, Lift Irrigation, Orissa, is located at Bhubaneshwar. The Director is the head of the office. Kalahandi district is under the control of Lift Irrigation Division, Balangir, and

Lift Irrigation (Mechanical) Hiring Division, Sambalpur, each being in charge of an Executive Engineer. The whole district is functioning under the Hydrological Subdivision stationed at Rayagada (Koraput) in respect of ground water survey and investigation scheme for the construction of dug wells.

At present, there are two subdivisions in the district viz., Lift Irrigation Subdivision and Lift Irrigation (Hiring) Subdivision with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. These Subdivisions are working in respect of the construction of Lift Irrigation Projects and hiring out of pumps to the cultivators who require them for irrigation purpose. The Lift Irrigation Subdivision has two sections located at Bhawanipatna and Kesinga. Each Subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer and each Section under the charge of a Sectional Officer.

The functions of the Department are to generate, transmit and to distribute electrical energy to industrial and domestic consumers on payment.

Electricity
Department

The Electrical Division at Kalahandi is in charge of an Executive Engineer with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. This Division constitutes four subdivisions namely Electrical Subdivision, Bhawanipatna, Construction Subdivisions, Junagarh No. I, and No. II and Electrical Subdivision, Kesinga No. III, each being in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. Each Subdivision consists of several sections.

The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, is in charge of the work of electrification of all Government buildings and looks after their maintenance. There is a separate Electrical Circle with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar for this purpose having jurisdiction all over the State. For Kalahandi district there are two Sections, one Electrical and the other Mechanical, located at Bhawanipatna. The Electrical (Roads and Buildings) Section is in charge of an Electrical Sectional Officer who functions under the control of the Executive Engineer, General Electrical Division No. II, Cuttack. The Mechanical (Roads and Buildings) Section is placed under the charge of a Sub-Assistant Engineer.

This Department is responsible for the improvement of the National Highways in the State.

National
Highways

The Chief Engineer, National Highways and Projects, Orissa, with headquarters at Bhubaneshwar is the controlling officer of the Department. To assist him, the State is split up into five National Highways Circles, each being in charge of a Superintending Engineer. The Circles are divided into Divisions, each under the charge of an Executive Engineer.

The Executive Engineer, Project Division, Bhawanipatna, functions under the Superintending Engineer, National Highways Circle-III, Sunabeda (Koraput). To assist the Executive Engineer, there are four Assistant Engineers and a number of subordinate staff at the district headquarters. The project division is further subdivided into four subdivisions located at Dharamgarh No. I, Dharamgarh No. II, Moter and Sinapali, each is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. These subdivisions have sixteen sections which are located at different parts of the district. The Sections are kept under the control of Sectional Officers or Sub-Assistant Engineers.

Veterinary Department

The function of this Department is to look after the improvement of livestock including poultry and treatment and control of diseases among domesticated animals.

At the apex of the organisation is the Directorate located at Cuttack with the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services as its head. For the whole State there are three Ranges, such as, Central, Northern and Southern, under the control of Deputy Directors. The Deputy Director, Southern Range, Berhampur, is the immediate superior of the District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Kalahandi.

The District Veterinary Office came into being on the 11th December, 1952. The District Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Officer, Kalahandi, is responsible for the general supervision of the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, Stockman Centres, Poultry Unit and dairy farm. He is to advise, direct, and inspect the technical aspects of the operation of animal husbandry programmes in the Community Development Block area. He has under him two Deputy District Veterinary Officers and a number of subordinate staff to assist him. At present there are 21 Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries in the district in charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons. Besides, the district has 3 Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries, 69 Livestock Aid Centres, 1 All India Poultry Development Centre, 1 Dairy Farm, and 2 Applied Nutrition Programme Poultry Units located at different places of the district. The Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries are in charge of Junior Veterinary Officers while the Livestock Aid Centres are looked after by Livestock Inspectors. There is one Deputy District Veterinary Officer in charge of the All India Poultry Development Centre. The Dairy Farm is managed by a Manager.

Forest Department

The general function of the Forest Department is to protect, manage, conserve and improve the forests and to collect timber, bamboo and other minor forest produce for sale. It satisfies the rights of cess paying tenants particularly as regards timber and grazing. It maintains the forest vegetation on all the hills in the catchment areas of the streams in order to check run off and to prevent denudation and consequent soil

erosion with a view to conserve the water-supply and preserve the fertility of the agricultural lands. This is a quasi-commercial organisation. It gets a good revenue from forest products.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, Orissa, Cuttack, is directly responsible for the control and management of forests and is also the administrative head of the Department. He exercises overall administrative control and supervision on the work of the staff belonging to the Forest Department. For administrative purpose, the whole State has been divided into eight Forest Circles. Kalahandi district comes under the jurisdiction of Koraput Circle. At present there are two Forest Divisions in the district, namely, Bhawanipatna and Khariar with headquarters at Bhawanipatna and Khariar respectively. The executive staff of the Kalahandi Forest Division consists of 1 Assistant Conservator of Forests, 9 Forest Rangers, 1 Deputy Ranger, 41 Foresters, 248 Forest Guards, 3 Dak Runners, 3 Chowkidars and 1 Driver.

The Division has seven Ranges, comprising a total reserve forest area of 1,577.03 square kilometres. Besides, there are 577.17 square kilometres of Demarcated Protected Forests and 920.23 square kilometres of Undemarcated Protected Forests. The headquarters of the Ranges are at Kashipur, Lanjigarh, Madanpur-Rampur, Kisinga, Bhawanipatna, Borda and Junagarh. There are 33 Sections and 232 Beats in this Division.

The Khariar Forest Division covers Nawapara Subdivision (Civil) of Kalahandi district and Padampur Subdivision (Civil) of Sambalpur district.

The Nawapara Subdivision has four forest Ranges comprising a total forest area of 1,864.90 square kilometres. Besides, there are 1724.42 square kilometres of Demarcated Protected Forests and 140.48 square kilometres of Undemarcated Protected Forests in the Subdivision. The headquarters of the Ranges are located at Khariar, Komna, Sinapali and Nawapara. There are 19 Sections having 77 Beats.

Moreover there is a Kendu Leaf Organisation under the control of an Additional Chief Conservator of Forests with headquarters at Cuttack. Under him there are three Kendu Leaf Circles in the State with headquarters located at Cuttack, Sambalpur and Balangir. Each Circle is in charge of a Conservator of Forests. The Kalahandi district comes under the Conservator of Forests, Kendu Leaf Circle, Balangir. This Circle has seven Kendu Leaf Divisions of which three are working in the district of Kalahandi. Of these three Kendu Leaf Divisions, two are located at Bhawanipatna and the other at Khariar.

**Industries
Department**

The District Industries Office for Kalahandi started functioning at Bhawanipatna in April, 1960. At the district level, the Department is headed by the District Industries Officer. The function of the Industries Department is to pursue and expedite industrial promotional activities in the district and encourage more entrepreneurs to establish new industries in large, medium and small-scale sectors. Besides this, unemployed educated youths are encouraged to establish small-scale industries under self-employment programme.

Prior to 1973, the District Industries Officer, Kalahandi, was looking after all the industrial activities of the entire district, but after the establishment of a Rural Industries Project in the district since 1973, the duty of the District Industries Office was limited and confined to only the urban areas with a population of 15,000 or above. Thus the District Industries Officer is now looking after the industrial activities of Bhawanipatna town and some other industrial schemes and the rest of the district is being looked after by the Rural Industries Project Officer, Kalahandi.

Besides there is another viz., the Sub-Assistant Registrar (Industries), Kalahandi, under the village industries, who is looking after the village industries and individual artisans in the district under the direct supervision of the Special Officer, Village Industries. This office came into being in March, 1970 with headquarters at Bhawanipatna.

The District Industries Officer, Kalahandi, is under the administrative control and supervision of the Director of Industries, Orissa State, Cuttack. The Director is the executive head of the Industries Department at the State level. There are several schemes under the District Industries Officer, viz., (a) Direction and Administration, (b) Handicrafts Industries (B. L. E. O.), (c) Small Scale Industries (P. I. O.), and (d) Industrial Estate at Kesinga. For all these schemes there are 2 Industrial Supervisors, 6 Block Level Extension Officers (Industries), 5 Panchayat Industries Officers, 1 Assistant Manager and a number of subordinate staff posted at different places in the district.

The Rural Industries Project Officer, Kalahandi, with headquarters at Bhawanipatna is assisted by one Planning-cum-Survey Officer, four Technical Officers, six Economic Investigators and a number of subordinate staff.

The Sub-Assistant Registrar (Industries), Kalahandi, has 9 Block Level Extension Officers (Industries) and 8 persons on the ministerial staff to assist him in his work.

**Co-operative
Department**

The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Orissa, is the administrative head of this organisation at the State level. He has his headquarters at Bhubaneshwar. Under him, there is one Additional Registrar,

3 Joint Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 7 Deputy Registrars of Co-operative Societies, 4 Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies and other officers. The State has been split up into 7 Co-operative Divisions, each under the charge of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Kalahandi district is functioning under the control of a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kalahandi Co-operative Division, with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. This Division has two Co-operative Circles for the district with headquarters at Bhawanipatna and Khariar Road, each being in charge of an Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Assistant Registrar is responsible for the organisation, inspection, and supervision of various co-operative societies, viz., Agricultural Credit, Non-Agricultural Credit, Land Development Banks, Regional Marketing Co-operative Societies, Consumer and other multi-purpose stores etc. At Panchayat Samiti level there are Co-operative Extension Officers attached to the Block Development Officers. They look after the management of the primary co-operative societies within their jurisdiction.

In Bhawanipatna Co-operative Circle, the total number of executive staff is 34, of which 5 are Sub-Assistant Registrars, 8 Senior Inspectors, 9 Junior Inspectors, 10 Co-operative Extension Officers and 2 Additional Co-operative Extension Officers to assist the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

The Assistant Registrar, Khariar Road Circle, is assisted by 5 Sub-Assistant Registrars, 5 Senior Inspectors, 5 Junior Inspectors and 8 Co-operative Extension Officers.

The Director of Agriculture and Food Production, Orissa, Bhubaneswar, is the head of this organisation. He exercises overall administrative control and supervises the work of different agricultural stations, farms and offices. For administrative convenience, the State has been divided into six Ranges each having a Deputy Director of Agriculture.

Agriculture Department

The District Agriculture Officer ensures the supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides to the cultivators through Community Development Blocks. He assists the cultivators to raise their socio-economic status by adopting improved agricultural practices, scientific cropping pattern, balanced fertiliser consumption, proper plant protection measures of different crops and soil water management. Besides supplying of pest resistant quality seeds, different kinds of loans such as crop loan, loan for erection of irrigation sources, land development, purchase of farm machineries etc. are also given to them. Demonstrations and training are imparted to the cultivators to teach them the improved methods of cultivation and the operation of improved agricultural implements.

To execute different agricultural schemes, the district of Kalahandi has been divided into two Agricultural Districts, namely, Bhawanipatna and Khariar.

The District Agricultural Officers of Bhawanipatna and Khariar are under the administrative control of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Koraput Range, with headquarters at Jeypore. To assist the District Agricultural Officer, Bhawanipatna, there are 1 Assistant District Agricultural Officer, 1 Senior Research Assistant, 4 Agricultural Supervisors, 6 Agricultural Overseers, 26 Fieldman Demonstrators, 1 Assistant Bio-Chemist, 1 Compost Inspector, 1 Compost Mistry, 1 Farm Manager, 1 Assistant Plant Protection Officer, 1 Plant Protection Mechanic, 4 Agricultural Sub-Overseers, 1 Statistical Assistant, 1 Graftor, 3 Malis and a number of subordinate staff.

In Sadar, Narla, Madanpur-Rampur, Lanjigarh, Junagarh, Kalampur, Thuamul-Rampur, Koksara, Jayapatna and Dharangarh Intensive Agricultural Programme Scheme is in operation. The total number of staff for the scheme consists of 10 Agricultural Extension Officers, 24 Village Level Workers, 12 Fieldman Demonstrators, 10 Senior Clerks and 10 Watchers.

At present there are two Sugarcane Development Centres located at Dharangarh and Medinipur. The number of staff for these Centres are 10 Fieldman Demonstrators, 2 Agricultural Overseers, 1 Crusher Driver, 1 Crusher Helper and 2 Watchers.

The District Agricultural Officer, Khariar, is assisted by one Assistant District Agricultural Officer, two Agricultural Supervisors, eight Agricultural Overseers, three Agricultural Sub-Overseers, twenty-six Fieldman Demonstrators, eight Agricultural Extension Officers, one Assistant Plant Protection Officer, one Plant Protection Assistant, one Plant Protection Mechanic, one Assistant Bio-Chemist, one Compost Inspector, three Compost Mistries, one Fertilizer Sample Collector, one Statistical Assistant, twenty Village Level Workers, one Graftor, one Mali and four permanent labourers.

There are two small size departmental seed farms under this Agricultural District, located at Khariar and Nawapara.

The Rural Development Department is the controlling department of the Rural Engineering Organisation. The Rural Engineering Organisation is undertaking the construction and maintenance of rural roads, buildings, and minor irrigation projects. It also executes other construction works of different departments.

There is one Chief Engineer at the State headquarters at the head of the organisation. The whole State is divided into three Circles, namely, Northern Circle, Sambalpur; Central Circle, Bhubaneshwar; and Southern Circle, Berhampur; each under the control of a Superintending Engineer. Kalahandi district falls under the jurisdiction of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Range, Berhampur.

The headquarters of the Kalahandi Rural Engineering Organisation Division, controlled by an Executive Engineer, is located at Bhawanipatna. The Division has been divided into seven subdivisions, viz., (1) Rural Engineering Subdivision, Thuamul-Rampur; (2) Rural Engineering Subdivision, Bhawanipatna; (3) Rural Engineering Subdivision, Madanpur-Rampur; (4) Investigation and Maintenance Subdivision, Bhawanipatna; (5) Rural Roads subdivision, Khariar; (6) Rural Engineering Subdivision, Nawapara; and (7) Rural Engineering Subdivision, Dharamgarh. Besides, there is a Work-Charged Subdivision at Tangankona with headquarters at Bhawanipatna. Each subdivision is in charge of a Subdivisional Officer in the rank of an Assistant Engineer. A subdivision consists of several Sections which are put under the charge of Sectional Officers in the rank of Sub-Assistant Engineers.

The Medical Department is responsible for the prevention and eradication of T. B., venereal diseases, small-pox, leprosy, malaria, cholera, dysentery, diphtheria, enteric fever, haemorrhagic fever, encephalitis, infective hepatitis, guinea worm, influenza, whooping cough, tetanus etc. which have been recorded as the principal diseases prevailing in the district. Besides supplying of medicine, equipments and diet to the medical institutions of the district, operation of major and minor cases are also being conducted. Conduction of vasectomy and tubectomy cases and issue of various contraceptive devices are the functions of the Family Planning Bureau of the Medical Department. At the State level the Director of Family Planning, Orissa, stationed at Bhubaneshwar is the administrative head of the Family Planning Department.

Medical
Department

The Chief District Medical Officer, with headquarters at Bhawanipatna, is assisted by two Assistant District Medical Officers (one Medical and one Family Planning), thirty-three Medical Officers and a number of subordinate staff posted at different hospitals and dispensaries in the district. The Chief District Medical Officer is in overall charge of the Department and is the Superintendent of all hospitals, dispensaries and primary health centres in the district. At present, there are 6 Government hospitals, 1 Police hospital, 1 Tribal and Rural Welfare hospital, 2 Subdivisional hospitals, 5 Government dispensaries, 1 Tribal and Rural Welfare dispensary, 2 Medical aid centres, 1 Mobile health unit, and 15 Primary health centres, each in charge of a Medical Officer.

Education Department

The Education Department is responsible for the inspection and supervision of the educational institutions and their management in the district. Apart from its usual function, the Department also takes keen interest in spreading education among the people of the backward areas of the district.

The Director of Public Instruction, Orissa, is the administrative head of the Education Department at the State level. He is headquartered at Bhubaneshwar.

The whole Revenue District of Kalahandi is divided into three Educational Districts, viz., Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools. The Inspector of Schools, Kalahandi Circle, Bhawanipatna is the controlling authority of the District Inspector of Schools. Under the District Inspectors, there are 30 Sub-Inspectors of Schools who are in charge of proper supervision and inspection of Primary schools and Sevashrams. Each Sub-Inspector is in charge of a Circle which consists of about 50 to 60 schools. The Middle English schools, Elementary Training schools and Sanskrit Tols are under the direct control of the District Inspector of Schools. The Inspector of Schools, Kalahandi Circle, is the controlling officer of the High schools and Secondary Training schools of the district. Besides, the Chief Organiser of Adult Education with headquarters at Bhawanipatna looks after adult literacy in the district.

Mining Department

The Mining Department undertakes the investigation of minerals in the mineral bearing areas of the State.

The Director of Mines is the administrative head of the Mining Department whose office is situated at the State headquarters. The Mining Officer stationed at Balangir is in charge of the Kalahandi district and looks after all aspects related to mining such as collection of mining revenue, production and despatch, proper mining of mines and processing of mineral applications. Besides, the Deputy Director of Mines stationed at Berhampur undertakes prospecting of mineral occurrences in the district of Kalahandi with the help of geologists.

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

There was no Local Self-Governing Bodies as such in the ex-State of Kalahandi during Durbar Administration.

History of
Local Self-
Government

The Zamindari of Khariar which was in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces was brought to Orissa on the 1st April, 1936 and made a part of the district of Sambalpur. It constituted a new subdivision of the district and was named Nawapara Subdivision. While in the Central Provinces the Khariar ex-Zamindari was governed by the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act of 1883. This Act had also been extended throughout the non-municipal area of the Sambalpur district for providing facilities for the creation of local administrative bodies with nominated members, till it was replaced by the Sambalpur Local Self-Government Act of 1939. In accordance with the new enactment, the Sambalpur District Council was replaced by the Sambalpur District Board. The four Local Boards constituted under the Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act were abolished and, instead, Union Boards were constituted at Jharsuguda, Bargarh, Barpali, Padampur and Khariar. On 1st November, 1949 Nawapara Subdivision was transferred to Kalahandi district.

Earlier to 1917, a sanitary establishment was being maintained at Bhawanipatna out of contributions by residents. To ensure cleanliness of roads and drains was their main function, besides erection of public latrines, lighting etc. The staff consisted of one Town Overseer, one peon, two servants for cleaning and lighting the street lamps and a number of sweepers. Bullock-drawn conservancy carts were in use. By the time of the merger of the State with Orissa, a Sanitation Committee was functioning with the Maharaja as Chairman and nominated officials as members from different wards.

The Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, was extended to Bhawanipatna from 16th April, 1951, and accordingly, the Bhawanipatna Municipal Council was constituted the same year. The area of the Municipality was 12.96 square kilometres (5 square miles) with a population of 14,400 according to 1961 Census. At present, besides the Municipality at Bhawanipatna, there are four Notified Area Councils at Kisinga, Junganagarh, Khariar and Khariar Road constituted under the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950. The other local self-governing bodies are Grama Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and District Advisory Boards.

Municipality
and Notified
Area Coun-
cils

Bhawanipatna Municipality

The first election to the Bhawanipatna Municipality was held in 1951. There were eleven Municipal Councillors elected from nine different wards into which the Municipal area had been divided. The first Council took charge of the Municipality on the 14th July, 1951.

The general elections of Councillors were conducted during the years 1951, 1958, 1963, 1969 and 1973. The number of elected Councillors was eleven in each of the first three elections and increased to 15 and 16 in the last two elections respectively. In the last election held on 30-5-1973 the Municipality was divided into 13 wards. At present the total area of this Municipality is about 15·55 square kilometres (6 square miles). The population was about 22,808 according to 1971 Census. Out of the 13 wards of the Municipality three are double-seated and three are reserved seats, two being for Scheduled Castes and one for Scheduled Tribes candidates.

The financial resources of the local body are mainly derived from (1) Taxes on holdings, latrines and lighting, (2) Octroi tax, (3) Licence fees, (4) Market fees, (5) Fees on carts and carriages, (6) Rent on plots and houses, (7) Government grants-in-aid.

The following is the annual income and expenditure of the Bhawanipatna Municipality from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expendi- ture
1970-71	..	1,30,851·31	85,767·76	2,16,619·07	3,80,747·36
1971-72	..	2,46,167·68	1,30,662·20	3,76,829·28	4,84,596·94
1972-73	..	3,56,685·05	1,20,068·00	4,76,753·05	5,95,386·99
1973-74	..	2,99,462·13	1,31,075·00	4,30,537·13	6,59,741·84
1974-75	..	4,72,387·52	2,91,888·00	7,64,275·52	7,70,522·34

The annual income and expenditure of this Municipality was Rs. 29,664·38 and Rs. 13,756·05 during 1961-62, and in 1974-75 it went upto Rs. 7,64,275·52 and Rs. 7,70,522·34 respectively.

During Durbar regime, water supply scheme of the town was executed in 1928 at a cost of Rs. 30,000. It was designed for a population of 4,000 and pumping was for 2 hours in the morning and 2 hours in the evening. The supply was for 24 hours. Water was being drawn from the Purushottam Sagar Tank for supply through pipes. The scheme fell into disuse in 1947 and after that the only sources of water supply were about 800 public and 300 private wells.

Piped water is being supplied to the town from Sagada river since 1975. Previously piped water was being supplied from a temporary source, Pipal Nalla with intake well, through a pressure filter and through 24 hydrants. So far 88 hydrants have been provided in the town and provision for another 22 hydrants has been made. It has provided 347 street light points all over the town. A charitable homoeopathic dispensary housed in a two roomed building is being maintained by this local body. It is maintaining one High school and one Middle English school. The Municipality also maintains a park. About 7·50 kilometres of *pucca* drains are in serviceable condition and 32·0148 kilometres of municipal roads have been constructed. The local body runs two markets, one daily market and another bi-weekly market within the municipal area. At present the total staff employed by this Municipality is 111 of which 59 constitute the conservancy staff. The staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation are: one Sanitary Inspector, two Vaccinators and one Disinfecter.

This Municipality has framed three bye-laws, viz., (1) Octroi bye-law, (2) Rickshaw bye-law and (3) Slaughter house bye-law which have been duly approved by the Government.

The Khariar Road Notified Area Council came into existence on the 11th August, 1964. The area of this local body is 18·13 square kilometres (7 square miles). The population was 9,226 as per 1971 Census. It has been divided into 19 wards of which two seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. Two are double-seated wards.

The first general election of this Notified Area Council was held on the 26th November, 1969, to elect 17 councillors from 15 wards. Ward No. 6 and No. 10 were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The last election for the 19 wards was held on the 18th March, 1974 and 21 councillors were elected. Of these wards, No. 6 and 16 are reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes candidates. The chief sources of income of Khariar Road Notified Area Council are octroi duty, holding tax, light tax and latrine tax. It also received grants from the State Government. In 1966-67 the total income and expenditure of the local body including Government grants was Rs. 46,310·46 and Rs. 35,297·97 respectively. During 1974-75 its income and expenditure including Government grants was Rs. 2,73,985·48 and Rs. 3,02,260·37.

The following is the year-wise income and expenditure of this local body from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year	Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	.. 1,65,558·69	62,041·45	2,27,600·14	1,77,685·00
1971-72	.. 1,14,522·58	59,370·00	2,73,892·58	2,63,427·58
1972-73	.. 1,47,774·77	1,04,606·08	2,52,380·85	2,60,717·56
1973-74	.. 3,03,017·71	1,09,366·00	4,14,383·71	3,00,396·93
1974-75	.. 1,39,532·89	1,34,452·59	2,73,985·48	3,02,260·37

Khariar
Road Noti-
fied Area
Council

Piped water is being supplied in the town. At present 70 stand posts have been provided for this purpose. Till 1974-75 the local body had provided 145 street light points. It is maintaining a hospital for women and children. One High school and one Lower Primary school are being managed by it. Besides, it maintains 20·870 kilometres of roads and 20 kilometres length of drains. A sum of Rs. 25,800·85 has been spent in maintaining roads during 1974-75. The staff of the Khariar Road Notified Area Council consists of 60 members which include 21 appointed for conservancy. The public health staff of the local Primary Health Centre are looking to the public health and sanitation work of the town at present.

The local body has framed Octroi bye-law which has been duly approved by the Government in G. O. No. 249, dated the 4th January, 1973, of the Urban Development Department, Government of Orissa.

Kesinga
Notified Area
Council

The Notified Area Council of Kesinga was constituted on the 2nd June, 1965. It has an area of 14·26 square kilometres (5½ square miles) and a population of 8,536 according to 1971 Census. The local body has 11 wards out of which two are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Two wards are double-seated.

Elections of this Notified Area Council from 11 wards were conducted during the years 1969 and 1973 and the number of elected councillors was 13 in each election.

The local body derives its income from holding tax, latrine tax, lighting tax, lease of properties, licence, weekly market, cattle pound, octroi tax and Government grants and loans.

The statement given below shows the yearwise income and expenditure of the Notified Area Council from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	..	1,20,437·13	54,650·00	1,75,087·13	1,82,513·67
1971-72	..	1,82,011·19	52,353·00	2,34,364·19	2,08,579·18
1972-73	..	1,09,109·36	67,848·00	1,76,957·36	2,72,425·38
1973-74	..	1,15,425·93	83,111·00	1,98,536·93	1,65,384·00
1974-75	..	1,39,033·07	59,320·00	1,98,353·00	1,91,200·00

In 1966-67 the income and expenditure of Kesinga Notified Area Council including Government grants was Rs. 34,208·48 and Rs. 14,374·02 respectively and in 1974-75 the corresponding figures were Rs. 96,819·08 and Rs. 51,783·40.

Regarding protected water supply, the Rural Water Supply Scheme is in progress. It has provided 41 water pipes in the town. The local body has given 141 street light points. About 12½ kilometres of murum roads and 1½ kilometres of drains have been constructed by this Notified Area Council. The staff strength of the local body is 50. Its conservancy staff consists of 10 members. Number of staff engaged to look to the public health and sanitation in the town is 9.

The Notified Area Council has framed one bye-law, viz., the Octroi bye-law which has been approved by the Government.

This Notified Area Council started functioning with effect from the 6th August, 1972. The area of this local body is 23.82 square kilometres having a population of 7,651 as per 1971 Census. During the Panchayat administration the Khariar town was divided into 10 wards. Prior to 1974 the general administration of Khariar Notified Area Council was being managed by a Council consisting of 11 nominated members out of which 4 were official and 7 non-official with the Subdivisional Officer, Nawapara, as chairman. At present it has 11 wards. Ward No. 2 and 11 are double seated wards. One seat in each of these double-seated wards is kept reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the other seats are for general candidates. The first general election of this Notified Area Council was held on the 14th November, 1974 and the number of councillors elected was 13. The elected body of councillors with the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman manage the affairs of the local body.

Khariar
Notified
Area
Council

The sources of income of this local body, besides Government grants, are holding tax, latrine tax, lighting tax, poll tax, land rent, house rent, market rent and fees on registration of cattle. During 1972-73 its total income and expenditure was Rs. 63,834.74 and Rs. 17,805.57 respectively and it increased to Rs. 80,533.21 and Rs. 1,02,619.96 in 1974-75.

The statement given below shows the yearwise income and expenditure of Khariar Notified Area Council from 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Year		Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1972-73	..	26,254.74	37,680.00	63,834.74	17,805.57
1973-74	..	34,441.52	47,445.00	81,886.52	35,045.28
1974-75	..	47,433.21	33,100.00	80,533.21	1,02,619.96

The local body has provided 106 street light points in different places of the town except ward No. 4 and 9. The annual expenditure for maintaining street lights amounted to Rs. 12,000.00 in 1974-75. As

to protected water supply in the town, Government have taken up survey work of all the streets of this Notified Area Council and piped water supply is expected to be started from the financial year 1976-77. At present there are 10 tube wells in this Notified Area Council for supplying drinking water. Besides, the local body has 8 big tanks of its own and more than 500 private wells are there to meet the local demand. During the year 1975-76 these tanks were renovated at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000·00. There are 21 roads under this local body. It maintains 10 kilometres of unsurfaced roads. From the year 1973-74 to 1975-76 a sum of Rs. 20,900·00 was spent for their repair and maintenance. It is also maintaining a Pathagar since 1975. The local body constructed a park in the town at a cost of Rs. 5,000·00 in 1975-76. The total number of staff employed by this local body is 24 including two part-time workers. Its conservancy staff consists of 15 sweepers, one cattle grazer and one Zamadar. The public health and sanitation work of the town is being looked after by the sanitary staff of the local Primary Health Centre since 1976, in addition to their own duties.

**Junagarh
Notified
Area
Council**

This organisation was established on the 15th January, 1970 in Urban Development Department Notification No. 24853, dated the 31st December, 1969. The Junagarh Notified Area Council covers an area of 12·95 square kilometres (5 square miles). The population was 7,876 according to 1971 Census. The first election of councillors for 9 wards was held in April 1971. Out of the 9 wards two were double-seated. Two seats were kept reserved for candidates from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There was a Council consisting of 11 members for the management of the local body. The next election was held on the 25th February, 1976. The whole area of this Notified Area Council was divided into 11 wards. Two wards were double-seated and two were reserved seats, one for the Scheduled Castes and the other for the Scheduled Tribes. The number of councillors increased to 13 who were elected from 11 wards.

Besides Government grants and loans, the Council derives its income from holding tax, light tax, latrine tax, octroi duty, licence fees under Sections 290 and 295, and lease amount from Notified Area Council properties.

The following is the income and expenditure of the local body for the years from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year	Income (Fees and taxes)	Government grants	Total	Expenditure
1970-71	.. 24,095·87	23,964·00	48,059·87	21,652·45
1971-72	.. 20,531·36	33,967·10	54,498·46	28,785·25
1972-73	.. 47,333·78	1,44,935·64	1,92,269·42	1,81,303·83
1973-74	.. 85,139·61	47,129·25	1,32,268·86	1,61,098·39
1974-75	.. 92,965·66	42,830·00	1,35,795·66	1,95,028·14

During 1970-71 the income derived by the Junagarh Notified Area Council from fees and taxes was Rs. 24,095.87 and in 1974-75, besides Government grants and loans of Rs. 42,830.00, its income increased to Rs. 92,965.66.

Piped water-supply scheme was implemented at Junagarh prior to the formation of the Notified Area Council. The local body has provided 147 street light points and 43 water taps in the town. It is maintaining 25.30 kilometres of roads. Besides, 7,512 feet length of drains are being maintained by it. This local body spent Rs. 13,889.00 in maintaining roads within its area during the years 1970-71 to 1972-73. The affairs of the local body are managed by a staff consisting of 33 members which include the conservancy staff of 12 sweepers, 1 sweeper Zamadar and 1 bull attendant. As regards public health and sanitation of the town, at present the maintenance work is being looked after by the working staff of the Public Health Department.

A set of bye-laws, such as, Octroi bye-law, Slaughter house bye-law and Hotel bye-law have been approved by the Council and submitted to the Government for approval.

As mentioned earlier, the councillors of the Bhawanipatna Municipality and the Khariar Road, Kesinga, Khariar and Junagarh Notified Area Councils are elected every four years in accordance with Section 41 (1) of the Orissa Municipal Act, 1950, read with Section 12(1) thereof. The election of councillors to the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils were suspended as per the provisions laid down in the Orissa Local Body (Suspension of Election) Act, 1962. In the beginning of 1963, the said Act was repealed and Government in Health (Local Self-Government) Department letter No. 5012-13/L.S.G., dated the 8th May, 1963 decided to hold the pending elections of the Municipalities and the Notified Area Councils.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of these local bodies in the district were elected by their respective councillors from among themselves. The Councils discharge the duties as provided under the Orissa Municipality Act, 1950, with regard to finance, public health, public works, education and any other special subject relating to the purposes of the Act. There are Executive Officers appointed by the State Government in these local bodies to carry out day to day administration.

To develop the old existing towns in the district, Master Plan for the district headquarters town, Bhawanipatna, has been prepared by the Town Planning Organisation, Orissa. Other towns of the district, namely, Khariar Road, Kesinga, Junagarh, and Khariar are not planned.

Zilla
Parishad—
District
Advisory
Council—
District
Development
Advisory
Board

With the Zilla Parishad Act, 1959, as amended in 1960 and 1961, coming into force, Zilla Parishad for Kalahandi district was constituted on the 26th January, 1961. This organisation was an advisory body at the district level to advise the Government on all developmental matters relating to the district. It was entrusted with the task of approving the programme and the budget of the Panchayat Samitis in the district and distributing amongst them funds received from the Government for expenditure on various developmental works. This institution, which was also supervising the activities of the Samitis at Block level, served as the apex of the three-tier system of democratic decentralisation.

The Zilla Parishad consisted of both official and non-official members. All district level officers connected with the developmental works of the district were included as official members. The non-official members consisted of the Chairman of each Panchayat Samiti, the Chairman of the Municipalities and Notified Area Councils with a population of more than twenty thousand, and the President of the Central Co-operative Bank. Besides, there was a lady member elected by the non-official members. Members of the State Legislative Assembly and of the House of the People whose jurisdiction comes under the district were entitled to participate in the meetings of the Parishad, but had no right to vote.

The Zilla Parishads were replaced by the District Advisory Councils from 1st November, 1968. The District Advisory Council consisted of the following members:

- | | | |
|---|----|-----------------|
| 1. Collector of the district | .. | Member-Convener |
| 2. M. L. As; and M. Ps. (Lok Sabha) whose jurisdiction comes under the district and M. Ps. (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district. | | Member |
| 3. Chairman of all the Panchayat Samitis with in the district. | | Member |
| 4. Chairman of all the Municipal Councils of the district. | | Member |
| 5. Presidents of the Central Co-operative Banks. | | Member |
| 6. Presidents of the District Land Mortgage Banks. | | Member |
| 7. Any Officer notified by the Government from time to time . | | Member |

The functions of the District Advisory Council were to advise the Government regarding developmental work and other activities referred to it by the Government from time to time and also consider and advise Government as to how best the developmental activities could be expeditiously and efficiently executed and to suggest ways and means to remove bottle-necks in the execution of developmental works.

Again the State Government in Planning & Co-ordination Department Resolution No. 16636, dated the 14th November, 1970, superseded the District Advisory Councils and constituted the District Development Advisory Boards. Besides all the members of the superseded Council, the members of the District Development Committee and any representative of the public, declared as member by the Government from time to time, are included in the present Board. This apart, all Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, whose jurisdiction comes under the district and M. Ps. (Rajya Sabha) whose place of residence is in the district are also members. The Collector of the district is the Chairman and the District Development Officer is the Member-Secretary of the Board.

All the functions of the District Advisory Council are entrusted to the present Board. In addition, the Board is to help the district authorities in enlisting the participation of the people for the implementation of the schemes like growing of high yielding varieties of crops, multi-cropping, use of fertilizers, water resources management, etc. where such co-operation and participation are essential for smooth working of the schemes.

Panchayat Samitis, the second-tier in democratic decentralisation, were established throughout the State in accordance with the provisions of the Orissa Panchayat Samitis Act, 1959. In the district of Kalahandi the Samitis were constituted on the 26th January, 1961. At present there are 18 Panchayat Samitis in the district. Each Panchayat Samiti, which includes within it six to ten Grama Panchayats is co-terminous in regard to its area with the Block administration created by the Government in the Community Development Department.

Panchayat
Samitis

Each Panchayat Samiti consists of both official and non-official members. The official members are the Block Development Officer and the officers of various Departments of the State Government ordinarily stationed at Block level. The non-official members include the Sarpanchas of the Grama Panchayats. Women, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are given due representation in the Samiti. The Chairman is elected directly by the Panchayat members and Sarpanchas. The non-official members who hold office for three years elect Vice-Chairman from among themselves. By-monthly meetings are held regularly. Official members can take part in the discussions of the Panchayat Samiti meetings along with non-official members, but are not entitled to vote.

The planning, execution and supervision of all development programmes in the Block area are done by the respective Panchayat Samitis. It looks after the spread of primary education, management of trusts and

endowments which the Government may entrust to it, and registration of births and deaths. It supervises the work of the Grama Panchayats within its jurisdiction. The Block Development Officer is the Executive Officer of the Samiti. He is also its Drawing and Disbursing Officer. The main sources of income of the Samiti are the Government grants and loans.

The Community Development and Social Welfare Department of the State Government is the principal agency for providing funds to the Panchayat Samitis. The allotment of this Department to the Panchayat Samitis of Kalahandi district in 1971-72 and 1972-73 amounted to Rs. 2,22,809·50 and Rs. 2,67,059·00 respectively.

A list of the Panchayat Samitis of the district with their respective headquarters is given in the Appendix.

Gram Panchayats

As in the Central Provinces, the Gountia and Thekadar systems were prevailing in the ex-State of Kalahandi and Khariar estate respectively. The Gountias and the Thekadars were the village headmen. Besides collecting and depositing in the treasury or paying to his superior tenure holder all rents, revenue, and cesses as specified for the village in his Gounti-patta, the Gountia had also many other duties to perform regarding boundary pillar, occurrence of all cognizable offences, irrigation, Guest House and encroachments on public path and roads in his village. Under him, there were two or three persons who were called Chowkidar, Jhankar and Nariha. In almost all the villages, including Zamindari villages, there were Jhankars and Chowkidars. The Jhankars and Chowkidars were being appointed by the Dewan of the State in Khalsa and by the Zamindars in Zamindari areas. They were given specific duties. The Chowkidar was the village watchman. The Jhankar was to help the Chowkidar and also worship the village deity. It was the duty of the Nariha to supply water to the touring officers. All these people were enjoying rent free Jagir lands in lieu of their services to the villagers. Each and every important decision for the village was taken in the meetings attended by the family headman and the decisions arrived at were carried out by all the villagers without any resentment.

After the merger of the ex-States with the Province of Orissa and the abolition of the Zamindaris, the Gounti and Theckadari systems became an anachronism. The Gounti system was abolished by the Government of Orissa with effect from the 1st April, 1956 in Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh subdivisions. So also the intermediary interests of all categories of Theckadars in Nawapara subdivision have been abolished since 30th May, 1959. The Orissa Offices of Village Police (Abolition) Act, 1964 came into force in the district with effect from 1st May, 1965 and the Chowkidari system was abolished. The Jhankars also ceased to function

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

as the assistant of the Chowkidars and 50 per cent of their jagir lands have been settled with them with the right of occupancy therein on determination of fair and equitable rent. But they have been allowed to enjoy 50 per cent of the jagir lands rent free as they worship the village deities. After the abolition of Chowkidari system, the beat constables were appointed throughout the district. But this system did not work satisfactorily. The beat constables were withdrawn and the Grama Rakhis have been appointed in their place since 1967. They are functioning as village police at present.

Gramma Panchayat is the primary unit in the democratic decentralisation. Some Gramma Panchayats were constituted in the district after the introduction of the Orissa Gramma Panchayats Act, 1948, with the aim to establish and develop local self-government in the village communities and to make better provision for their administration. The Gramma Panchayat administration was extended all over the district covering all the villages in 1953. These institutions were governed under the Orissa Gramma Panchayat Act, 1964. Each Gramma Panchayat comprising one or more than one village is divided into a number of wards. The election of Sarpanch, Naib Sarpanch, members and the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes members are conducted according to the provisions of the Orissa Gramma Panchayat Election Rule, 1965. According to this rule, in every three years one member from each ward is elected to the Gramma Panchayat on the basis of adult franchise. The Sarpanch is also directly elected by the voters. But the Naib Sarpanch of a Gramma Panchayat is elected from amongst the ward members. The Sarpanch is the head of the Panchayat and is assisted by the Naib Sarpanch. In areas where the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes population of the Gramma Panchayat is more than 5 per cent, provision has been made to elect a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate.

At present there are 234 Gramma Panchayats in the district which include 88 in Bhawanipatna subdivision, 79 in Dharamgarh subdivision and 67 in Nawapara subdivision. In this district, out of the four women members elected to the Gramma Panchayats, one belonging to Kashrupara Gramma Panchayat and the other belonging to Kikia Gramma Panchayat, both under Kesinga police station, have been elected as Sarpanch and Naib Sarpanch respectively. Besides, in 1975-76, out of the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members elected to different Gramma Panchayats in the district, 21 were elected as Sarpanch which included one woman, and 27 were elected as Naib Sarpanch.

The Gramma Panchayats continue to function as the main agency for the implementation of all development works and for mobilising manpower in rural areas. Development activities of different departments of Government which are co-ordinated at the Block level also continue to be executed through the agency of the Panchayats.

The functions of the Grama Panchayats include looking to village sanitation, aiding schools, supplying of drinking water, maintenance of roads, ferry ghats and cattle pounds, providing street lights and implementing different agricultural schemes. Pisciculture is one of the most lucrative schemes in augmenting internal resources of the Panchayats. Steps are also being taken by the Panchayats for the development of the socio-economic condition of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Generally women are given training in sewing, embroidery, arts and crafts through the Mahila Samitis and Jubak Sanghas organised in different villages of the district. CARE feeding centres for pregnant women and nursing mothers are also organised. Besides, in some villages 'Bal Wadi' have also been organised for the children within the age-group of 1½ to 5 years where they are taught hygienic habits, singing, playing, etc.

Besides Government grants and loans, the other sources of income of the Panchayats are the Panchayat and other taxes, vehicle registration fees, rent from markets, Grama Sabha lands, tanks, cattle pounds, ferries and ghats. They also earn from pisciculture in Panchayat tanks.

The expenditure incurred by the Grama Panchayats include mainly money spent on construction and maintenance of roads and buildings, education, village sanitation, pisciculture, repairs of wells and tanks and other remunerative schemes and for paying of staff and other contingent expenses.

The annual income and expenditure of Grama Panchayats of the district from 1972-73 to 1974-75 are given below :

Year (1)	Income				Total expendi- ture (5)
	Kendu leaf grants (2)	Government grants (3)	Total Income (4)		
1972-73	..	15,87,685·00	1,82,380·00	24,28,316·01	17,07,134·07
1973-74	..	3,000·00	2,17,024·00	13,11,205·44	14,78,699·15
1974-75	..	11,91,311·00	1,97,187·00	27,92,854·24	43,69,988·94

APPENDIX

No.	Name of the Panchayat Samitis	Headquarters
1	Bhawanipatna	.. Bhawanipatna
2	Kesinga	.. Kesinga
3	Narla	.. Narla
4	Madanpur-Rampur	.. Madanpur-Rampur
5	Karlamunda	.. Karlamunda
6	Thuamul-Rampur	.. Thuamul-Rampur
7	Lanjigarh	.. Biswanathpur
8	Junagarh	.. Junagarh
9	Dharamgarh	.. Dharamgarh
10	Golamunda	.. Golamunda
11	Kalampur	.. Kalampur
12	Jayapatna	.. Jayapatna
13	Koksara	.. Koksara
14	Nawapara	.. Nawapara
15	Komra	.. Komra
16	Khariar	.. Khariar
17	Sinapali	.. Sinapali
18	Boden	.. Boden

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HISTORICAL BACK GROUND

No information is available to throw light on the centres of learning in the district of Kalahandi in the remote past. History of education in the district dates back to the year 1860, when 4 Primary schools were opened in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the rule of Fatenarayan Deo when the ex-State was under the administrative control of the Central Provinces. Prior to this, the indigenous system prevalent was the village schools called *chatasalis*, usually controlled and managed by the village headman. The type of education imparted in these institutions was ordinarily reading, writing and simple arithmetic. The number of Primary schools in Kalahandi rose to 15 during the time of Udit Pratap Deo who ruled the ex-State from 1853 to 1881 A. D.

There is no definite information regarding the old centres of learning in Nawapara subdivision of the district which previously comprised the Khariar ex-Zamindari. During early medieval period Sanskrit learning was encouraged in the Brahmin settlements founded in this region under royal patronage. The Chauhan kings of Khariar ex-Zamindari were also patrons of learning and founded some Sanskrit Tols in the ex-Zamindari.

Beginning of Western Education

Western education had its humble beginning in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the reign of Udit Pratap Deo, the then ruler of the ex-State, when one Middle English school was established in 1871 at Bhawanipatna. In his 'Feudatory States of Orissa', Cobden-Ramsay mentions that towards the end of the first decade of the present century, education was in charge of a State Deputy Inspector of Schools and the officers of the ex-State regularly inspected and visited the schools. The villagers themselves constructed and repaired the schools in the rural areas. In 1907-08 there were 58 schools in the ex-State of which 10 were private institutions. These included one Middle English school at Bhawanipatna, one Upper Primary Boys' school, 49 Lower Primary schools including one girls' school and one separate school for low caste children, and 6 elementary schools (*pathasalas*). There was a hostel attached to the Middle English school. The number of pupils on the rolls during the year was 4,860 of which 393 were girls and the ex-State spent about Rs. 10,000 a year on education. The ex-State enjoyed the services of the Agency Inspector of Schools.

There was gradual improvement in the spread of education in the district. In 1914-15 the total number of schools rose to 74 which included 1 Middle English school, 20 Upper Primary Boys' schools,

I Upper Primary Girls' school, 47 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 3 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 Guru (Teacher) Training school and 1 Sanskrit Tol. Out of this total number of 74 schools, 49 (including the Middle English school) were maintained by the ex-State, 22 by the Zamindaris, 2 were elementary schools or Pathasalas receiving grants-in-aid from the ex-State. The Sanskrit Tol was maintained entirely by private subscription. The total number of pupils on rolls during the year was 7,598, including 1,185 girls. There was one school for every 29 villages and the percentage of male pupils to the population of school-going age was 20·5. The total expenditure on education during the year 1914-15 was Rs. 15,137·9-10 (Rs. 15,137·61).

Towards 1922-23, it is noticed, the spread of education in the ex-State of Kalahandi was fairly improving. The number of girl students was very encouraging in the ex-State of Kalahandi and Patna while compared to other ex-States. This was due to the system of compulsion prevalent in these two ex-States. In the ex-States it seemed very difficult to persuade people to send their girls to school. Another important feature of the educational system in the ex-State in 1922-23 which had been developed on lines laid down while it was under the Central Provinces Government, was the fact that the Upper Primary school had been made the standard. In the ex-State there were 36 Upper Primary schools and 31 Lower Primary schools. Each school served the need of four or five villages in their vicinity and, owing to the system of compulsion in force, practically all the school-going children of these villages attended school. During 1922-23 the total number of schools in the ex-State was 82, the break up being 1 High English school, 2 Middle Vernacular schools, 36 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 31 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 1 Upper Primary Girls' school, 6 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 3 schools for low caste people, 1 Guru (Teacher) Training school and 1 Sanskrit Tol. Total number of pupils on the roll during the year was 8,068 (6,774 boys and 1,294 girls). The percentage of school-going population for boys was 21·7 and for girls it was 4. Total expenditure incurred on education during the year was Rs. 36,882.

Towards the end of the twenties of this century, though the total number of schools came down to 78, the total number of pupils increased to 8,350 of whom 7,163 were boys and 1,187 girls. The number of schools can be categorised as 1 High English school, 1 Middle English school, 1 Middle Vernacular school, 35 Upper Primary Boys' schools, 33 Lower Primary Boys' schools, 1 Upper Primary Girls' school, 2 Lower Primary Girls' schools, 1 school for low caste children, and 1 Sanskrit Tol. The percentage of school going population for boys and girls during 1929-30 was 23·26 and 3·75 respectively. Thus it is seen that

towards the end of this decade, though the percentage of school-going population increased, that of the girls very slightly decreased while compared to the earlier part of this decade. Total amount spent on education in 1929-30 was Rs. 40,768.

Towards the mid-thirties of this century there had been gradual development and steady progress in education in the ex-State. The primary schools had been placed on sound basis and proper attention was paid to efficient teaching in primary schools. The Ruling Chief, the Dewan and other executive officers of the ex-State visited the schools at regular intervals and looked to their needs. The then Ruling Chief took great personal interest in the education of the girls and the aboriginal and the low caste children. They were given free education. There was no change in the numerical strength of the schools as it remained at 78. In 1935-36 the total number of pupils attending these schools was 8,481 of whom 7,240 were boys and 1,241 girls. The percentage of boys and girls receiving education during the year was 19·1 and 3·2 respectively. The average daily attendance in all these schools was 6,369. The total expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 38,132·00. Out of this a sum of Rs. 3,1598·51 (Rs. 31598-8-3) was spent by the ex-State and the rest by its Zamindaris which maintained the schools in their respective areas.

There were one Middle English school and 17 Upper Primary schools in Nawapara subdivision when it was transferred from the Central Provinces to Orissa in 1936*. Raja Brajaraj Singh Deo (1889-1907) was the harbinger of modern English education in Khariar ex-Zamindari (Nawapara subdivision). He opened one Middle English school at Khariar during his administration. Shri Bir Bikram Deo (1907-11) established one Binodalaya in 'Bir Bikram Bag' where training in Odissi dance was imparted. Raja Artatran Deo's period (1921-46) was marked by the spread of modern English education in the ex-Zamindari. During his time Upper Primary schools were opened in different parts of the ex-Zamindari and one High English schools was opened at Khariar in 1944.

LITERACY AND EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS

Growth of Literacy

The ex-State of Kalahandi was very backward during the princely rule so far its literacy was concerned. According to the Census of 1951, the percentage of literates worked out to 6·3 of the total population composed of 5·8 males and 0·5 females. As between the sexes, the percentage of literacy was 91·7 males and 8·3 females.

* Final Report on the Major Settlement Operation in Nawapara subdivision (Khariar ex-Zamindari) of Kalahandi district. 1965-66 by Shri H. P. Mitra.

The percentage of literacy had gone up to 11·1 in the district in 1961. This percentage comprising 9·7 males and 1·4 females was much lower than the State average which stood at 17·4 per cent for males and 4·3 per cent for females. Thus during the decade there had been an improvement to the extent of 4·8 per cent so far as literacy in the district is concerned. According to the Census of 1971, the percentage of literacy of the district was 13·9 as against the state average of 26·2. Among males it was 23·2 per cent and among females it was 4·6 per cent as against the state average of 38·3 per cent and 13·9 per cent respectively. It can be inferred from the above figures that the percentage of literacy in the district was less than the State average. It lags far behind in education while compared to many of the districts of the State. However, education is making steady progress in the district. There have been an improvement to the extent of 2·8 per cent during the decade, 1961—71.

It is only after Independence that the number of literates in the district of Kalahandi increased considerably. In the Census of 1951 a number of 54,144 persons composed of 49,635 males and 4,509 females were found to be literate. The number rose to 111,622 made of 97,784 males and 13,838 females, according to the Census of 1961. 88·9 per cent of the total population were returned as illiterate. Among the literates 9·1 per cent belonged to the category of literates without any educational standard, and the remaining 2 per cent were primary or junior basic trained or had higher educational standard. Matriculates and persons with higher qualification numbered only 1,784, constituting 0·2 per cent of the total population of the district. In the Census of 1961 any one who could simply read and write was considered to be literate. The table given below shows the number of literates in the rural areas according to the Census of 1961.

Number of
literates

Educational standard		Males	Females
Literate without any educational level	..	76,201	9,100
Primary or Junior Basic	..	13,508	1,963
Matriculation and above	..	1,014	16

The following table shows the number of literates in the urban areas according to the Census of 1961.

Educational standard		Males	Females
Literate without educational level	..	4,476	2,317
Primary or Junior Basic	..	1,872	401

KALAHANDI

Educational standard		Males	Females
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	560	33
Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	18	1
Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	23	1
University degree or Post-Graduate degree other than technical degree		59	3
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-Graduate degree.		..	..
Engineering	..	9	..
Medicine	..	12	1
Agriculture	..	2	..
Veterinary and dairying	..	1	..
Technology	..	1	..
Teaching	..	15	2
Others	..	13	..

According to the Census of 1971, 161,223 persons (134,277 males and 26,946 females) were found to be literate in the district of whom 139,521 (119,290 males and 20,231 females) belonged to the rural areas and 21,702 (14,987 males and 6,715 females) belonged to the urban areas. Among the subdivisions Bhawanipatna tops the list in the number of literates. The total number of literates in the subdivision comes to 62,350 (50,706 males and 11,644 females) followed by Dharamgarh subdivision with 48,346 males and 8,390 females, and Nawapara subdivision with 35,225 males and 6,912 females.

The table given below indicates the number of literates in the district of Kalahandi as per the Census of 1971.

Educational standard		Males	Females
Literate without educational level	..	20,242	5,775
Primary	..	77,805	15,148
Middle	..	25,611	4,981
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	..	8,329	859
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		749	42
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree ..		280	21
Graduates and above	..	1,261	120

Spread of education did not make much headway in the ex-State of Kalahandi during the princely rule. At the beginning of this century there was a single school i. e., a Lower Primary school specially meant for girls, in the whole of the ex-State. During 1907-08, when the total number of pupils in the ex-State was 4,860, girls numbered 393 only. This was the state of women education as compared to that of men. But when compared with the other ex-States of Orissa, female education in this ex-State had made laudable progress during the year 1914-15. The ex-State of Kalahandi was placed in the second position, the first being the ex-State of Patna, as regards the number of girls attending schools. During this year a number of 1,185 girls of the ex-State were receiving education. This is a very remarkable increase as only seven years back the number remained at 393 only. There were 4 special schools for girls. The ex-State paid more attention to the promotion of female education and more of female teachers were appointed in mofussil schools. The Pandits in the schools in the interior were gradually replaced by female teachers. All the 4 girls' schools had properly qualified and trained mistresses. Though the number of educational institutions for girls remained at 4, there was a slight increase in the number of girls attending schools during the year 1927-28 as the figure stood at 1,210. The percentage of school-going population for girls during the year was 3·83 only.

Towards 1935-36 it is seen that the Lower Primary schools for girls' came down to 2 and the one Upper Primary Girls' school remained unchanged. The percentage of school-going population for girls also decreased to 3·2. However, the number of girls attending schools had gone up to 1,241.

With the dawn of Independence much emphasis was laid on the spread of female education and additional facilities were given to the girl students. School mothers were appointed to look after the girls in the schools. To attract more girls to schools, there was provision for free supply of dress to the girls for regular attendance. This apart, lady teachers were appointed in the schools through sympathetic selection method. The girls students were exempted from school fees up to class VII, and at the High School stage half the fee was charged only from those whose guardians paid income-tax or agricultural income-tax. According to the Census of 1961 there were 6 Primary schools and 2 Middle English schools in the district by the end of 1960-61 exclusively meant for girls. During 1955-56 the figure stood at 4 and 1, respectively. During 1959-60 there was one High English school for girls.

In 1966-67 the district had 2 High English schools, 7 Middle English schools and 6 Primary schools for the education of girls. A number of 310 girl students were imparted education in High schools, 718 in Middle

English schools and 18,604 in Primary schools. Within next six years women education had made satisfactory progress in the district. In 1972-73 the district had 24,336 girl students in Primary schools, 1,044 in Sevashrams, 118 in Junior Basic schools, 838 in Middle English schools, 76 in Ashram schools and the Kanyashram school, 1,077 in High English schools and 55 in College. During this year in the district there were 4 High English schools, 1 Middle English school, 1 Kanyashram and 5 Primary schools exclusively meant for the education of girls.

In recent years the number of girl students in different educational institutions in the district has increased considerably. In 1975 the district had 5 Primary schools, 1 Middle English school and 4 High English schools exclusively meant for girls. All these institutions are managed by the Government. Besides, there is facility for co-education in the educational institutions in the district. There is no separate college for women in the district. The women students prosecute their studies in the Government College at Bhawanipatna, the only college in the entire district. In 1975 the number of girl students studying in Primary schools, Middle English schools, High schools and College in the district were 31,630; 789; 1,033 and 91, respectively.

Spread of Education among Backward Classes and Tribes

There was not much progress in the spread of education among the backward classes and tribes in the ex-State of Kalahandi in the pre-merger period. In the year 1907-08, only one school was there in the ex-State specially meant for the education of these people. The total number of low-caste and aboriginal children attending schools during 1914-15 was 1,151 (including 183 girls) and 1,395 (including 157 girls) respectively. Towards 1935-36 a number of 2,475 low-caste and aboriginal students were attending schools in the ex-State. The ex-State maintained two schools for the low-caste children during the year. Besides, the children of this section were also allowed to prosecute their studies in other schools.

Thus it is seen that the pre-Independence period depicts a sorry picture of the spread of education among the backward class people in the district. The hilly areas of the district with no adequate means of communication as well as the apathetic attitude of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and the other backward class people towards education were chiefly responsible for this. The post-Independence period ushered in new promises to these down-trodden people. Special schools, such as Sevashrams and Ashram schools were opened in areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people. Sevashrams which are of Primary school standard and Ashram schools which are of Middle English school standard provide free education to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes children.

Study materials like books, slates, pencils, etc. are supplied free of cost at primary stage. For education in other institutions stipend and lump grants are given to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Elementary training in the crafts like spinning, gardening and handicrafts are imparted to the students in the Sevashrams alongwith general education. Ashram schools are residential institutions and are of Middle English school standard. Ashram Schools specially meant for girls are known as Kanyashrams. Besides general education, these institutions provide training facilities in crafts such as weaving, tailoring, carpentry, smithy, agriculture, poultry rearing, cattle breeding bee-keeping, etc. According to the Census of 1961 the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes accounted for 18·9 per cent and 32·2 per cent of the total population of the district respectively. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Castes was 7·2. Among males it was 6·7 per cent and among females it was 0·5. The percentage of literacy among the Scheduled Tribes was 5·7 per cent, the break up being 5·4 per cent for males and 0·3 per cent for females. Thus it is seen that the Scheduled Castes had a higher standard of literacy than the Scheduled Tribes. During 1961, total number of Sevashrams and Ashram schools stood at 78. A special school of this type, whether a Sevashram or an Ashram school, served 6,739 population of the district on the average. A Kanyashram was started at Junagarh during the year 1961-62. In the year 1971-72 the district had 3 Ashram schools, 1 Kanyashram and 68 Sevashrams for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

Spread of education among the backward class people has made much headway in recent years. The number of backward class students in the educational institutions has increased appreciably. The statement given below shows the strength of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students in different educational institutions in the three education districts of Kalahandi from the years 1971-72 to 1974-75.

Name of the Education District	Year	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Bhawanipatna	1971-72	268	557
	1972-73	271	486
	1973-74	491	581
	1974-75	520	545
Nawapara	1971-72	407	927
	1972-73	460	1,175
	1973-74	487	1,253
	1974-75	516	1,324
Dharamgarh	1971-72	6,024	5,108
	1972-73	6,403	5,538
	1973-74	6,060	7,344
	1974-75	6,552	9,310

At present there are 4 High English schools, 3 Ashram schools, 1 Kanyashram, 2 Residential Sevashrams, 68 Sevashrams and 18 Chatsalis for the education of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students in the district. During the year 1975-76 the number of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students studying in these High schools, Middle English schools and Sevashrams were 382, 557 and 2,917 respectively. As many as 45 hostel buildings have been constructed so far in different High schools and Middle English schools of the district for the accommodation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students.

**GENERAL
EDUCATION
Primary
Schools**

Just before the merger in 1947-48, there were 118 Primary schools in the ex-State of Kalahandi. The number of Primary schools rose to 259 in 1950-51 according to the Census of 1951. During the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods spread of primary education was given top priority. The number of Primary schools went on increasing from year to year and towards the end of 1960-61 it stood at 916 of which 903 were recognised schools and the rest were unrecognised. Six of these recognised schools were exclusively meant for girls. In these 903 recognised Primary schools a total number of 46,110 students (37,016 boys and 9,094 girls) were imparted education by 1,367 teachers (1,356 males and 10 females). Among these teachers, 696 male teachers and 1 female teacher were trained. The area and population served by one Primary school in the district worked out to 5.5 square miles and 1,102 persons respectively against the State average of 2.9 square miles and 850 persons. Though the number of schools had increased significantly during this decade in the district while compared to the State average, the achievement was not very encouraging. Among the measures taken for the spread of primary education mention may be made of the enrolment drive, supply of free mid-day meals to students; grant of various scholarships, such as, the merit scholarship, merit-cum-poverty scholarship, scholarship for proficiency in arithmetic (to those who secure 90 per cent or above of marks in arithmetic) and grant for the maintenance of poor boys in the hostels. In the next decade, 1970-71, the number of Primary schools went up to 1,403 of which 1,395 were recognised and the rest 8 were unrecognised. There was no change in the number of Primary schools exclusively meant for girls as it remained at 6. There had been a very significant increase in the numerical strength of the students as well as the teachers in these institutions during the decade as the number of students rose to 74,561 (54,996 boys and 19,565 girls) and that of the teachers to 3,167 (3,119 males and 48 females).

According to the third All-India Educational Survey Report, on December, 1973, a population of 11,60,336 out of the total district population of Kalahandi numbering 12,52,675 were served by

Primary schools either in the habitations or within a walking distance, i. e., a distance of 1·5 km. Thus the percentage of population served to the total population of the district stands at 92·63 per cent which is slightly more than the State average of 92·23. But so far as the percentage of population in the rural areas served by Primary schools within the habitations at a distance of 1·5 km. is concerned, it is less than the state average as it stands at 92·3 per cent while the State average remains at 92·6 per cent.

The number of Primary schools has been steadily increasing in the district. In the year 1975-76 the number of such institutions was 1,865 which included 4 Primary schools specially meant for girls. The total enrolment of pupils at the primary school stage was 111,082 (77,788 boys and 33,294 girls) during this year and a number of 3,796 teachers (3,653 males and 143 females) were teaching in these schools.

There are only six Junior Basic schools in the district. Provision for senior basic or post-basic education is not available in the district. The Junior Basic schools provide Primary school standard education to the students. During the year 1976-77 a number of 614 students (457 boys and 157 girls) were imparted education in these institutions. The number of teachers in these schools was 23 (male only). All these institutions are located in the Dharamgarh Educational District.

Basic Schools

Maktabas are Primary schools meant for the Muslim pupils. These institutions are non-Government. In May, 1975 there were only 2 Maktabas in the district; one at Bhawanipatna, the headquarters of the district, and the other at Khariar in Nawapara Education District. The Maktab at Bhawanipatna provides teaching facility up to class III standard whereas the Maktab at Khariar is of Upper Primary standard providing education up to class V. During the year under report in these two institutions there were altogether 116 students of whom 67 were boys and 49 girls.

Maktabas

In the year 1950-51 the district had 11 Middle English schools. In a decade, i. e. towards 1960-61, the number significantly increased to 40 including 2 schools exclusively meant for girls. In these institutions there were 1,643 students (1,429 boys and 214 girls) and 100 teachers (94 males and 6 females) during the year. In 1970-71 the number of Middle English schools in the district had increased to 131, which included 1 school exclusively meant for the girl students. This was a very remarkable achievement indeed. The number of students and the number of teachers in these institutions during the year 1970-71 was 4,883 (4,062 boys and 821 girls) and 296 (285 males and 11 females) respectively.

Middle English Schools

According to the Third All-India Educational Survey Report the percentage of population in the rural areas of the district served by Middle Sections, either in the habitation or within a walking distance, i. e., a distance of 3 km., is 48·62, while taking into account the percentage of population in both the rural and the urban areas served by Middle Sections within 3 km., the figure stands at 51·06. Both these figures lag behind the corresponding State averages of 68·02 per cent and 70·68 per cent respectively. The district thus ranks the 11th in the State of Orissa so far as the percentage of population served by Middle Sections either in the habitation or within a walking distance (3 km.) is concerned. The other two districts trailing behind Kalahandi are Baudh-Khondmals and Koraput.

In fact, the spread of Middle English education in the district has made rapid strides as within a period of five years the number of such institutions increased from 131 in 1970-71 to 211 in 1975-76 which includes 2 schools exclusively meant for girls. The number of students and teachers in these institutions too has increased significantly. During the year 1975-76 the total number of students in these schools was 9,243 comprising 7,769 boys and 1,474 girls. The number of teachers during the year was 694 which consisted of 669 males and 25 females.

High English Schools

In the year 1951 there were 2 High English schools in the district of Kalahandi, one located at Bhawanipatna and the other at Khariar. The number went up to 5 in the next decade, i. e., towards 1960-61. In the following decade there was remarkable increase in the number of High English schools in the district which figured at 38 including 4 schools for girls. The rush of students in these High English schools during this decade is also no less spectacular. In the year 1960-61 the total number of students in these institutions was 1,346 (1,265 boys and 81 girls) only which went up to 6,681 (5,879 boys and 802 girls) in 1970-71.

The number of High English schools in the district increased to 62 in the year 1975-76 including 5 institutions exclusively meant for girls. Thus within a period of five years the number of High English schools in the district increased from 38 to 62, the percentage of increase being 63·15. The total number of students studying in the High schools of the district during the year was 8,807 including 1,250 girls and the number of teachers in these schools was 554 (509 males and 45 females). The Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack, conducts the High English School Certificate Examination of the district.

During 1975-76, the Book Banks were opened in 45 High English schools and 18 Middle English schools at a cost of Rs. 54,000 and Rs. 6,876 and 2,362 and 527 students were benefited respectively. Text

books and writing materials were given free of cost to 1,452 students belonging to the age group of 6 to 11 years with an expenditure of Rs. 5,558·00. Free uniforms were supplied to 416 girl students of the above age group. Scholarship for regular attendance was given to 98 girl students. 356 poor students were provided with reading and writing materials worth Rs. 54,340·00. Examination fees were exempted in case of 14 meritorious students. A High English school was opened at Thuamul-Rampur.

The Vimala Convent School, Bhawanipatna, is of recent origin and has been incepted on the 21st February, 1976. The institution is sponsored and managed by the Roman Catholic Church, Bhawanipatna, under the overall supervision of the Diocese of Berhampur. Till the end of December, 1976, it was imparting education from Nursery to Standard I. The medium of instruction is English. Subjects like Hindi, Mathematics, Social Studies, General Science, Morals, Arts and Crafts, etc., are being taught to the pupils in standard I. The institution has not yet been affiliated to any other institution. By the end of December, 1976, the institution had 113 students including 45 girls. The teaching staff consisted of 4 female members.

The district has been divided into three educational districts, viz., Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara, each under the charge of a District Inspector of Schools, who works under the overall control and supervision of the Inspector of Schools posted at Bhawanipatna. A list of High English schools in the district is given in Appendix I of this chapter.

A college *started functioning in the district in the year 1960 under private management. It was taken over by the Government with effect from the 1st December, 1961. It is the only college in the entire district with a population of 1,163,869 (1971 Census). The institution is affiliated to the Sambalpur University, Sambalpur. It provides education up to degree standard both in Arts and Science. It imparts honours teaching in subjects like History, Economics, Political Science, Geography, Oriya, Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. The college has two men's hostels, one with an accommodation capacity of 75 students and the other with 100 students. To cater to the needs of the students as well as the staff there is a library containing 10,441 books in different languages. In 1976-77 there were 740 students (633 men and 107 women) and 45 teachers (44 males and 1 female) in the college.

Founded on the 1st June, 1960, the Elementary Training School, Narla, provides elementary education training of 2-year duration to the untrained teachers whose minimum educational qualification is Middle

Cambridge
and Convent
School

COLLEGE
Government
College,
Bhawanipatna

PROFESSIONAL AND
TECHNICAL
SCHOOLS AND
COLLEGES

* Two more colleges have been opened in the district during 1977-78, one at Khariar and the other at Nawapara.

**Elementary
Training
School**

English school standard. During training period each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 45 per month. The trainees avail themselves of the hostel facility. In the year 1975-76, there were 15 trainees and 5 teachers in the institution.

**Secondary
Training
Schools**

There are three Secondary Training schools in the district located at Bhawanipatna, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. The school at Bhawanipatna is the oldest of the three and was established in the year 1961. The Secondary Training schools at Nawapara and Dharamgarh were set up in the year 1972 and 1973, respectively. Candidates having Matriculation or Intermediate educational qualification are eligible for admission to these schools. The training imparted in these institutions is of 2-year duration. On completion of training the candidates have to appear at an examination and the successful candidates are awarded Certificates of Teachership by the Board of Secondary Education, Orissa, Cuttack. The intake capacity of each institution is 50. All the trainees receive stipends at the rate of Rs. 75.00 per mensem during training period. All the three institutions provide hostel accommodation to the trainees.

**Industrial
Training
Institute,
Bhawanipatna**

A Technical Institute for the district of Kalahandi, namely, I. T. I. Junagarh, was established in the year 1960-61 and the institute started functioning at the Industrial Training Institute, Hirakud, at the primary stage up to 1966 until the completion of the construction of the institute building and the installation of machineries. In the year 1966-67, by a subsequent Government order, the venue of the institute was changed and it was shifted to Bhawanipatna, as I. T. I., Bhawanipatna. The Institute is affiliated to the State Council for Technical Education & Training, Orissa. It imparts training in 10 trades, viz., electrician, fitter, turner, wireman, stenography, motor mechanic, diesel mechanic, tractor mechanic, welder and carpentry. The educational qualification prescribed for admission into trades like electrician and stenography is passed Matriculation and for other trades Class IX standard. The duration of course for each trade is 1 year excepting the trades like electrician, fitter, turner and wireman which are of 2-year duration. The medium of instruction is both English and Oriya. The institute is managed by the Director of Industries, Orissa. There is a hostel with an accommodation for 64 trainees. It has a small library consisting of 353 books in Oriya, Hindi and English. During 1975-76 the institute had as many as 170 trainees and 16 instructors.

**Training-
cum-
Production
Centre,
Junagarh**

The Training-cum-Production Centre, Junagarh, initially known as Project Training Centre, was established in the year 1953 under the control of the Community Project, Junagarh. It was handed over to the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department in the year 1955. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department is its administrative department and the

Director of Industries, Orissa, is its controlling authority. The Institution imparts training to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes students only. Each trainee is awarded stipend at the rate of Rs. 50/- per mensem. In the centre training is imparted on subjects like carpentry, blacksmithy, turning and drilling, bricks and tile making, etc. The medium of instruction is both English and Oriya. The duration of course is two years. The educational qualification prescribed for admission to the training course is passed Class VII. Hostel accommodation is available to the trainees. During the year 1975-76 the Centre had 32 trainees (males) and 11 instructors including the Superintendent and a Foreman.

For the cultivation of dramatic art the "Bijaya Club" of Bhawanipatna was organised in 1956 under the patronage of some amateur art loving youths of the district. In the year 1967 it was renamed 'Smaraki'. The institution regularly stages various dramas and one-act plays on different occasions. It camps at different towns and villages and stages theatrical performances in and outside the district. It also renders helpful guidance and direction to other amateur dramatic organisations in the district.

The Bharatee Sangeet Natak Anusthan, Bhawanipatna, a constituent organisation of the Mahabir Sanskrutik Anusthan, had its humble beginning in the year 1971. The institution imparts teaching in *sitar* and in other classical and instrumental music to its members. The courses of study of the Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad, is followed in the institution. During 1976-77 the organisation had 20 students and one teacher. It is privately managed. This organisation had the credit of organising the First All Orissa Folk Dance and Song Conference in May, 1976, in which folk dances of different parts of Orissa were displayed.

The Baneeshri Sangeet Anusthan, Junagarh, is of recent origin and has been set up in 1977. In this organisation teaching is imparted in *sitar*, guitar, violin and other musical instruments. During 1976-77 the institution had 25 students and one teacher. It is privately managed and financed from the subscription of the members.

In 1955 a Sangeet Bidyalaya was started at Bhawanipatna which was the first recognised music institution in the district. In 1975-76 it was renamed as the Kalahandi Sangeet Bidyalaya. In 1976 the institution had only one instructor who imparted lessons in music and dance to the pupils. The organisation is privately managed.

The only Sanskrit Tol of the district is located at Bhawanipatna. It was founded in 1924 by the then Durbar administration. There are two teachers in the Tol of whom one is a Sanskrit Pandit.

SCHOOLS FOR
THE CULTI-
VATION OF
FINE ARTS,
MUSIC,
DANCING,
PAINTING,
ETC

Smaraki
Natyā
Sanstha,
Bhawani-
patna

Bharatee
Sangeet
Natak
Anusthan,
Bhawani-
patna

Baneeshri
Sangeet
Anusthan,
Junagarh

Kalahandi
Sangeet
Bidyalaya,
Bhawani-
patna

ORIENTAL
SCHOOLS
(Sanskrit
Tol)

The statement given below indicates the progress of the Sanskrit Tol within a period of five years, from 1970-71 to 1974-75.

Year		Candidates appeared	Candidates passed
1970-71	..	2	1
1971-72	..	3	2
1972-73	..	3	2
1973-74	..	2	1
1974-75	..	..	..

Gurukul Ashram, Amsena

A Gurukul Ashram was established on the 7th March, 1963, in a far off village, Amsena, for imparting education in Sanskrit, Vedic literature, and ancient Indian culture. This apart, subjects like mathematics and geography are also taught to the students. Courses taught in this institution are Prathama, Madhyama, Shastri and Acharya. The medium of instruction is Sanskrit. This is a residential institution and free accommodation and food are supplied to the students as well as to the teachers. The students cultivate the land owned by the institution and thus get practical training in agriculture. The institution is affiliated to the Shrimad Dayanand Arya Vidyapeeth, Gurukul, Jhajjar, Haryana. It is privately managed and receives financial aid from the Government of Orissa, the Central Welfare Board and the State Welfare Advisory Board. Public donations and the proceeds from the lands owned by the Ashram are the other sources of its income. It is meant for boy students only. During the year 1976-77 there were 55 students and 6 teachers. The Ashram possesses a good library and publishes a monthly magazine named "Aryabhumi", both in Oriya and Hindi.

ADULT LITERACY

An intensive adult education programme has been undertaken in the district since July, 1971, under the Adult Literacy Programme. According to this scheme the adult literacy centres conduct two sessions a year, each being of six months duration. Reading and writing materials are supplied to the adult learners by the Education & Youth Services Department of the State. Generally the primary school teachers, retired and experienced persons, Secretaries of Mahila Samitis (in case of Adult Literacy Centres for women) impart education in these institutions. The concerned teachers are paid at the rate of Rs. 50.00 as reward after the end of each session. During the year 1976 a number of 117 adult literacy centres, including 14 for women, were opened in the district. During this year the ratio of teachers to that of the students

was 1: 20. The statement given below shows the growth of adult literacy in the district during the period 1971 to 1975.

Year	No. of Adult Literacy Centres opened			No. of Adults enrolled			No. of adults made literate			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1971	..	17	..	17	515	..	515	355	..	355
1972	..	49	1	50	490	10	500	388	9	397
1973	..	35	1	36	700	20	720	542	9	551
1974	..	47	3	50	940	60	1,000	763	55	818
1975	..	48	2	50	960	40	1,000	711	20	731

The Kalahandi Lekhaka Kala Parishad, Bhawanipatna, was established on the 28th April, 1960. It is one of the leading literary organisations in the district of Kalahandi. The objective of this Parishad is to promote cultural and literary activities in the district by organising meetings, symposia and cultural programmes. It observes Gangadhar Meher Jayanti, Upendra Bhanja Jayanti, etc., every year. It organises dramas and the "Ghumura Dance", the famous local dance of the district, on different occasions. The institution was publishing a quarterly magazine, 'Sagar' for some years but due to shortage of funds its publication has now been stopped. Books like 'Kalahandi', a short history of the district, and the 'Pancha Pakhudar Phula', a collection of poems of five poets of the district, have been published under the auspices of this organisation. It receives financial aid from the Cultural Affairs Department of the State and the Orissa Sahitya Akademi.

The Brajamohan Sahitya Samiti, Bhawanipatna, was incepted in the year 1945 under the patronage of Shri Pratap Keshori Deo, the ex-Maharaja of Kalahandi ex-State with a view to promote co-operation among poets, writers and various literary associations for organising literary and other cultural activities. It organises Autumnal cultural function every year and invites prominent litterateurs of the State on different occasions to participate in literary meetings. Besides literary and cultural activities, it also encourages indoor and outdoor games. In the year 1963, under the auspices of this association, a Ghumura Dance party was sent to participate at the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi. It has also published some works by the local authors. The Samiti gets financial aid from the Government of Orissa. It is the oldest literary organisation in the district and has at present about 21 active members.

CULTURAL
AND
LITERARY
SOCIETIES
Kalahandi
Lekhaka
Kala
Parishad,
Bhawani-
patna

Brajamohan
Sahitya
Samiti,
Bhawani-
patna

Mahabir
Sanskritik
Anusthan,
Bhawani-
patna

With the amalgamation of the three cultural organisations, namely, the Saraigharpada Athletic Club, the Nehru Club and the Mahavir Library, which existed during the pre-Independence period, into a single body, the Mahabir Sanskritik Anusthan came into being in the year 1964. Ever since its inception it has been working to promote social and cultural activities in the district. Some books and journals have been published under the auspices of this organisation. It organises literary meetings and symposia; conducts athletic, fine arts and music competitions; and stages dramas and other entertainment programmes at regular intervals. It also renders voluntary social service at the time of natural calamities like flood and famine. The Bharatee Sangeet Anusthan and the Pothipanthasala Library, both located at Bhawanipatna, are its two constituent organisations. The Anusthan receives grants from the State Government as well as the Central Government. At present the organisation has about 200 members.

Khariar
Sahitya
Samiti,
Khariar

The Khariar Sahitya Samiti, Khariar, was established under the patronage of Raja Brajaraj Singh Deo (1889—1907) in the last part of the 19th century. It functioned till 1911 after which the Samiti got a set-back for sometime. The organisation was re-established in 1947 and has since been working regularly. The Samiti organises regular literary meetings and conferences, celebrates the birth days of prominent poets and writers, facilitates distinguished poets and writers by organising special functions. It helps the local poets and writers in publishing their works. At present there are 68 members in this organisation. The Samiti raises funds through subscription and public donations. It also receives financial aid from the Government of Orissa.

CULTURAL
LITERARY
AND
SCIENTIFIC
PERIODICALS

A very few periodicals and magazines are published from this district. Of them mention may be made of the Sabuja and the Girijhara, both quarterlies in Oriya, and the monthly magazine Arya Bhumi, published both in Oriya and Hindi. For details regarding the literary publications in the district Chapter-XVIII may be seen.

WRITERS AND
POETS

Not much is known about the old poets and writers in the district of Kalahandi. Chaitan Das was a famous Vaishnav poet who flourished in circa 15th century A. D. He is held in high esteem for his famous works—Devadarshana Purana (ଦେବଦର୍ଶନ ପୁରାଣ), Nirguna Mahatmya (ନିର୍ଗୁଣ ମହାତ୍ମ୍ୟ), and Vishnugarbha Purana (ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ଗୁର୍ବ ପୁରାଣ). It is evident from his book Nirguna Mahatmya that he belonged to Badamul, a village in Kaunri Patna (present Balangir district) and while he was at Khariar he composed his famous work Nirguna Mahatmya.

A brief account on some poets and writers in the district is given below:—

PATARAJA PADMAN SINGH—Padman Singh was the Pataraja or the Zamindar of the Thuamul-Rampur estate. He completed his historical work Nagavamsa Charita in which he described the history of the Naga royal family beginning from Fanimukta Ray, the first Naga chieftain of Chotanagpur, till the time of Fatenarayan Deva, (1831—53) the Raja of Kalahandi.

PATARAJA RAMACHANDRA SINGH, son of Padman Singh wrote his 'Nagavamsa Charita' in Oriya prose which is simple and expressive. But the work is incomplete.

MAHARAJA UDITPRATAP (1853—81)—Maharaja Uditpratap Deva was a famous poet like Raja Krishna Singh of Dharakot and translated the Bhagavata (Sanskrit) into Oriya verse of 14 letters. As he could not complete the work before his death the last part was written by his chief queen Maharani Asha Kumari Devi.

MAHARANI ASHA KUMARI DEVI, the chief queen of Maharaja Uditpratap was the authoress of the poetical work Surya Bandana (ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବନ୍ଦନା).

RAMACHANDRA RAYAGURU was the court poet of Maharaja Uditpratap Deva. The following of his compositions are known to exist in manuscript form : Kalamegha Chautisa (କଳାମେଘ ଚଉତିଶା), Kamakala Chautisa (କାମକଳା ଚଉତିଶା), Mohana Chautisa (ମୋହନ ଚଉତିଶା), Sita Bilapa (ସୀତା ବିଲାପ) and Rama Bilapa (ରାମ ବିଲାପ). He was the author of a large number of Ghumura songs which were being sung throughout Kalahandi by the *paiks*.

PRABHAKARA GAYAKARATNA was not only a poet but a noted musician for which he obtained the title of Gayakaratna. He was given *maufi* lands by Maharaja Uditpratap Deva in 1879-80 and Maharani Asha Kumari Devi in 1883 as known from the *maufi* records of the State.

BRAJARAJ SINGH DEO, the Raja of Khariar Ex-Zamindari, was born in 1851. He was a poet of high repute and has several publications to his credit. Brajabadhu Bilasa (ବ୍ରଜବଧୁ ବିଲାସ), Rupa Manjari (ରୂପ ମଞ୍ଜରୀ), Sobha Ballari (ଶୋଭ ବଲରୀ), Pravandha Chitrakabya (ପ୍ରବନ୍ଧ ଚିତ୍ରକାବ୍ୟ), Ratnaprava (ରତ୍ନପ୍ରଭା), Manabhanga Chautisa (ମାନଭଙ୍ଗ ଚଉତିଶା), Valahaka Chautisa (ବଲାହକ ଚଉତିଶା), Khyamanidhi Chautisa (ଖ୍ୟାମନିଧି ଚଉତିଶା), and Sri Satyanarayana Bratakatha (ଶ୍ରୀ ସତ୍ୟନାରାୟଣ ବ୍ରତକଥା) are his important works.

He was described as the second Upendra Bhanja in the contemporary literary periodicals ‘Bijuli’ (ବିଜୁଳି) and Indradhanu (ଇନ୍ଦ୍ରଧନୁ). Poet Gangadhar Meher has highly eulogised him in his kavya Utkalalakshmi (ଉତ୍କଳଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀ). Recently the Tourism and Cultural Affairs Department of the Government of Orissa has published “Brajaraj Granthabali” (ବ୍ରାଜରାଜ ସ୍ରୁତିବଳୀ).

BIR BIKRAM DEO (1874—1912), the Zamindar of Khariar ex-Zamindari, was a great patron of learning and literature. He himself was a reputed playwright. His well-known dramas are Kusuma Sundari Natak (କୁସୁମ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ ନାଟକ), Balya-Bibaha Natak (ବାଲ୍ୟ ବିବାହ ନାଟକ), Brudhabibaha Natak (ବୃଦ୍ଧବିବାହ ନାଟକ), Vyabhichar Dosha Pradarsaka Natak (ବ୍ୟବ୍ରିତ ଦୋଷ ପ୍ରଦର୍ଶକ ନାଟକ), Suhasini Prahasan (ସୁହାସିନୀ ପ୍ରହାସନ), Utkal Durdasa Natak (ଉତ୍କଳ ଦୁର୍ଦ୍ଶା ନାଟକ), Ambika Devi Natak (ଅମ୍ବିକା ଦେବୀ ନାଟକ), Sailavala Natak (ଶୈଳବାଳା ନାଟକ), Bhatrusneha Natak (ଭାତ୍ରୁ ସ୍ନେହ ନାଟକ), and Harischandra Natak (ହରିଶ୍ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ନାଟକ). He was the founder of the Bir Bikram Theatre at Khariar. He wrote ‘Nataka Rachana Pranali’ (ନାଟକ ରେଳା ପ୍ରଣାଳୀ) a treatise on drama. His ‘Abhinaya Prakashika’ (ଅଭିନୟ ପ୍ରକାଶିକା) a booklet on Odissi Dance Mudra, has been published. Bir Bikram Ramayan (ବିର ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ରାମାୟଣ) is another notable work of his. His book “Rajkumar Siksha” imparting moral instruction to the sons of Indian Chiefs was highly acclaimed by L. Cobden Ramsay, the then Political Agent of Sambalpur. His other works like Gajashastra and Aswashastra are worth mentioning.

SIBANARAYAN DEO (1877—1958) has composed ‘Jati Jati Phula’ (ଜାତି ଜାତି ଫୁଲ) a collection of poems. He is the author of ‘Rabanangadobach’ (ରାବଣାଙ୍ଗଦୋଷାଚ) written in local Khariar dialect.

LAL RUDRAMADHAB DEO (1902—60) is reputed to have translated into Oriya the Rubayats of Omar Khayam. He has also translated into Oriya some Sanskrit works which include Durga Stuti and some dramas. He, in collaboration with Prayag Dutt Joshi, collected the works of the local poets and writers which were published in two volumes, namely, the Khariar Kusuma Birabara Rachanabali (ଖଡ଼ିଆଳ କୁସୁମ ବୀରବର ରଚନାବଳୀ) and Khariar Kusuma Giti Manjusa (ଖଡ଼ିଆଳ କୁସୁମ ଗୀତି ମଞ୍ଜୁଶା).

GADADHAR MISHRA, born in 1906 at Komna near Khariar, is a popular author. His important publications are Satisri (ସତିଶ୍ରୀ), Mahanadi (ମହାନଦୀ) and Jautuka (ଯୌତୁକ).

PARASHU RAM MUND is the reputed author of Utkale Sarala (ଉତ୍କଳେ ଶାରଳା), Brajmohan Dev (ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ ଦେବ) both poetry, and Mulia Pila (ମୁଲିଆ ପିଲା), Mukti Pathara Duiti Jatri (ମୁକ୍ତିପୁଥର ଦୂତି ଯାତ୍ରୀ), both novels.

DR. SOMESWAR BEHERA is a poet of considerable repute in the district. His works Jatira Janak (ଜାତିର ଜନକ), Puspa Paraga (ପୁଷ୍ପ ପରାଗ), Juga Jyoti Jawahar (ସୁରଜେବାତି ବଜାହର), Saroj Sundari (ସରୋଜ ସୁନ୍ଦରୀ), Balmiki Ramayan (ବାଲ୍ମୀକି ରାମାୟଣ) (all poetry), and Andhari Gharar Katha (ଅନ୍ଧାରୀ ଘରର କଥା), a novel, are very popular.

ANUP SINGH DEO, born in 1920, is the last ruler of the Khariar ex-Zamindari. He is a reputed poet and was awarded the title of 'Kavi Saurabha' by the the Braja Mohan Sahitya Samiti of Kalahandii in 1971. Under his patronage the two volumes of 'Khariar Kusuma-Part I and Part II' were published in 1955. Many of his works are unpublished. Among his published works mention may be made of Arati (ଆରତୀ), Urmi (ଉର୍ମି), Latika (ଲାତିକା) and Murchhana (ମୁର୍ଛନା).

His skill in using many uncommon and unused Oriya words in poetry and the high excellence of his poetic composition have established him as a popular poet in Oriya literature.

PROF. BHUBANESWAR BEHERA is an eminent educationist and a scholar in the district. Many of his essays and short stories appear in the literary periodicals of Orissa. 'Suna Parikhya (ସୂନା ପରିକ୍ଷା), a collection of short stories, and Katha O Latha (କଥା ଓ ଲଥା) are two of his published works.

PRAFULLA KUMAR RATH, the well known Oriya playwright, hails from the district of Kalahandi. Sindura Topa (ସିନ୍ଦୁର ଟୋପା), Bandini (ବନ୍ଦିନୀ), Sagara O' Sangharsha (ସାଗର ଓ ସଂଶ୍ରାନ୍ତି), Raktabindu (ରକ୍ତବିନ୍ଦୁ), Ferar Asami (ଫେରାର ଆସମୀ), Interview (ଇଂରେଜୀୟ), Aji O' Kali (ଆଜି ଓ କାଳି), Swarnachampa (ସ୍ଵର୍ଣ୍ଣଚମ୍ପା), Dipata Chudi (ଦିପତା ଚୁଡ଼ି), Kahara Chhai (କାହାର ଛାଇ), Palataka (ପଳାତକ), Swargaku Jaa He Papimane (ସର୍ଗକୁ ଯାଏ ହେ ପାପିମାନେ), Devayani (ଦେବ୍ୟାନୀ), Sunya Aakash—Amar Akhi (ଶୂନ୍ୟ ଆକାଶ—ଅମର ଅଖି), Mora Ba Dosha Kana (ମୋର ବା ଦୋଷ କ'ଣ), and Charichhaka (ଛରିଛକା) are some of his popular plays.

Among other poets and writers of the district mention may be made of Chandrabhanu Deo, Manohara Meher, Narayan Bharasa Meher, Rasbehari Behera, Raj Kishore Panda, Muhammed Abdul Sidiq, Ram Krishna Rath and Jugal Kishore Joshi.

KALAHANDI

Rikhiram Tiwari, Bipin Bihari Pattajoshi, Sobhaban Barik, Pabitra Mohan Pattnaik, Simachal Panda, Bankim Chandra Behera are noted singers, and composers, of 'Ghumura' songs.

LIBRARIES

Library plays an important role in the diffusion of knowledge among the people. The district of Kalahandi possesses a few libraries, a statement of which is given in the table below. Besides, the educational institutions in the district also have their own libraries which cater to the needs of the students as well as the teachers.

LIBRARIES IN THE DISTRICT OF KALAHANDI

Sl. No.	Name of the Libraries	Year of establis- hment	No. of mem- bers	No. of books	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Government Reading Room, Bhawanipatna	1958	130	3,851	Managed by the Home (P. R.) Department, Bhubaneswar. It is a library-cum Reading Room. Provides documentary film shows occasionally.
2	Pothi Panthasala Library, Bhawanipatna	1964	200	5,000	It is a branch of Mahabir Sanskritik Anusthan, Bhawanipatna. Has a reading room. Privately managed.
3	Azad Library, Junagarh	1972	50	500	Privately managed.
4	N. A. C. Library, Khariar	1975	50	501	Managed by the N. A. C., Khariar.
5	Goura Chandra Pathagar, Madanpur-Rampur	1963	84	527	Managed by the Netaji Yubak Sangh.
6	Friends' Club, Purunasar	1961	100	302	Privately managed.

MUSEUMS

Belkhandi Branch Museum, Belkhandi

The Belkhandi Musuem, Belkhandi, was initially an open-air museum started as a branch of the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, to exhibit the archaeological finds excavated by the archaeological department of the ex-state of Kalahandi in the year 1946-47 at the site of the confluence of the rivers Tel and Utei. With the money available from the Government of India, a pucca shed has been constructed where the archaeological finds, which include some sculptures, are now being preserved. The Block Development Officer, Karlamunda, is the *ex-officio* Curator of the museum. The Superintendent of Museums,

Bhubaneswar, is in overall charge of this museum. It remains open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily excepting on Mondays and Government holidays. No admission fee is charged from the public.

The Khariar Branch Museum, Khariar, was started in the year 1976. The collections in the museum include stone sculptures, arts and crafts, pre-historic finds and palm-leaf-manuscripts. It is kept open for public from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except on Mondays and Government holidays. No entry fee is charged from the public. The Superintendent, Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, is its controlling authority.

Khariar
Branch
Museum
Kharial



APPENDIX I**List of all kinds of High English Schools in the district of Kalahandi**

(1977-78)

A. Government High English Schools (Boys)

1. Braja Mohan High English School, Bhawanipatna
2. National High English School, Nawapara
3. Raja A. T. High English School, Khariar
4. Junagarh High English School, Junagarh
5. U. S. High English School, Jayapatna

B. Government High English Schools (Girls)

6. Government Girls' High English School, Bhawanipatna
7. Government Girls' High English School, Khariar
8. Government Girls' High English School, Khariar Road
9. Government Girls' High English School, Nawapara

C. Non-Government High English Schools (Boys)

10. Bapujee High English School, Risida
11. Janata High English School, Borda
12. Ghasi Ram Dora High English School, Belkhandi
13. Biswanath Bidyapitha, Mandal
14. Dr. Katju High English School, Bhella
15. Dharamgarh High English School, Dharamgarh
16. Durga Madhab High English School, Kalampur
17. Golamunda High English School, Golamunda
18. Janata High English School, Kashrupara
19. Jawahar Ucha Bidyapitha, Koksara
20. Krupasindhu High English School, Charbahal
21. Bimbadhar High English School, Karlapada
22. Kesinga Vidyapitha, Kesinga
23. Jita Mitra High English School, Komna

24. Ladugaon High English School, Ladugaon
25. Lanjigarh High English School, Lanjigarh
26. Manikeswari High English School, Bhawanipatna
27. Durga Madhab Ucha Bidyapitha, M. Rampur
28. Panchayat Samiti High English School, Narla
29. Sinapali High English School, Sinapali
30. Chacha Nehru Bidyamandir, Utkela
31. Gandhi Centenary High English School, Karchala
32. Gopabandhu Bidyapitha, Khariar Road
33. Public High English School, Bhaleswar
34. Panchayat High English School, Beltukri
35. Tundia High English School, Tundia
36. Milita Panchayat High English School, Rupra
37. Dadhi Baman High English School, Dadpur
38. Tukla High English School, Tukla
39. Rastriya Bidyapitha, Banjibahal
40. Damodar Ucha Bidyapitha, Tulapada
41. Jai Kishan High English School, Lakhna
42. Milita Panchayat Bidyapitha, Joradobra
43. Krupasindhu High English School, Habaspur
44. Ram Krishna High English School, Mathura
45. Balaji Ucha Bidyapitha, Mahichala
46. Dwarika Nath Ucha Bidyapitha, Sosia
47. Karangamal High English School, Karangamal
48. Jai Kishan High English School, Bargaon
49. Chichia High English School, Chichia
50. Chichaiguda High English School, Chichaiguda
51. Panchayat High English School, Budhikomna
52. Municipal High English School, Bhawanipatna (Municipality managed)

53. Saraswati High English School, Khariar Road (N. A. C. managed)

54. Rupra Road High English School, Rupra Road

D. Non-Government High English School (Girls)

55. Girls' High English School, Kelsinga

E. T. R. W. High English Schools

56. Ashram High English School, Pastikudi

57. Ashram High English School, Boden

F. T. R. W. High English Schools (Newly opened Recognised)

58. Ashram High English School, Khalibhata, Jayapatna

59. Ashram High English School, Madanpur

G. Proposed Recognised High English Schools

60. Danteswari High English School, Behera

61. R. K. High English School, Brahmanchhendia

62. A. P. Das High English School, Parla

63. S. V. High English School, Bijmara

64. Proposed High English School, Singhjhar

65. Gandhi Nagar Uchha Vidyapith, Thakpali, Komna

66. Gopabandhu High English School, Biswanathpur, Lanjigarh

H. Government Vocational High English School

67. Government Vocational High English School, Thuamul Rampur

CHAPTER-XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Forests and hills and dales occupy a considerable portion of the district. Being near the Ghats the rains are regular and abundant. The running streams have infected water as they contain stagnant vegetable matter. The water of the rivers and wells is good. But the water of the tanks is usually pollutted through their unhygienic use. The climate is in general not salubrious and in certain tracts it is notoriously malarious. Apart from the forest tracts in Madanpur-Rampur and Lanjigarh which are more or less malarious, the climate of the more open parts in the north and west of Kalahandi Forest Division is fairly healthy. But the southern hill regions of Thuamul-Rampur and Karlapat have unbracing climate particularly for persons unaccustomed to the food and atmosphere of the country. It has a very evil reputation for malignant terraian and cerebral form of malaria. The northern plateau of Sunabeda in Nawapara subdivision has, however, cooler climate and is considered to be a suitable site for a sanatorium. The climate of Komna area which is a low lying tract and surrounded by ranges of hills and forests is usually damp and unhealthy. Khariar, though not unhealthy, is rather malarious. But it is less notorious than the Komna area. Nawapara with its healthier climate has been well chosen for the seat of the subdivisional headquarters.

Malaria and epidemics like cholera and smallpox used to visit almost annually both the ex-State of Kalahandi and Nawapara subdivision and claimed a large number of lives in the past. But owing to the operation of various public health and preventive measures their visitations are almost put under control.

No systematic records highlighting the public health and medical facilities that obtained in the ex-State of Kalahandi before publication of the Cobden Ramsay's Gazetteer for Feudatory States of Orissa (1908) are perhaps available. C. Elliot's Report (1856) contains little on the subject. According to the former the country was very malarious and unhealthy to new comers. The permanent inhabitants suffered only to an ordinary degree from fever and bowel complaints. From time to time there were small cholera epidemics, but smallpox visitations owing to the universal and effectual vaccination of the people were very rare. That the people had little fundamental knowledge about the hygienic and sanitary principles is apparent from the following description of C. Elliot. "The water, however, is good,

SURVEY OF
PUBLIC
HEALTH
AND MEDI-
CAL FACI-
LITIES IN
EARLY TIMES

at least that of the rivers and wells, for a custom obtains here which pollutes the water of the tank and renders it unfit for drinking purposes. Universally throughout the dependency, the people are in the habit of anointing their bodies with oil and turmeric as a prophylactic against cold and fever and from washing in the tanks the water becomes so much defiled that persons making use of it for any length of time are very liable to fall sick, as was exemplified in the cases of some of my men". Similarly owing to the custom of using the water of the same tank for drinking, bathing and washing of clothes and animals, malaria and epidemics like cholera and smallpox used to spread all over Nawapara during autumn of almost every year. But washing of animals was later prohibited by the administration.

In 1907-08, as recorded by Cobden-Ramsay, there were five dispensaries in the ex-State of Kalahandi each provided with accommodation for indoor patients. These dispensaries were situated at Bhawanipatna, Junagarh and at the headquarters of the Rampur-Thuamul, Kashipur (now in Koraput) and Mahulpatna Zamindaris. They were in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants and the Medical Department of the State was under a qualified Medical Officer. At the headquarters there was a separate female dispensary with a lady doctor in charge. Vaccination was free and was very thoroughly carried out although it was not popular then. The Nawapara subdivision of the present district was then with the Central Provinces.

Owing perhaps to their educational and cultural backwardness the local people were less prone to accept the modern medical system. The effects of the system, on the otherhand, could not reach the inhabitants of the remote villages partly due to lack of good communication and partly due to inadequate number of medical institutions then established.

Through all the ages, prior to the introduction of the modern systems of healing, and during the transitional period and, to some extent in the present days the Ayurvedic system of medicine has been perhaps most popular in the district. Easy availability of the herbs and the cheapness of the system contributed towards its popularity. The Unani system could not, however, find an entrance into the ex-State of Kalahandi probably due to scanty Muslim population and lack of royal patronage. The tribal people, however, had their own beliefs and methods of treatment. For them, any system of healing was inseparable from the corresponding religious beliefs and superstitions. All the diseases and physical sufferings were believed to be curses from Heaven and propitiation of the deities, therefore, constituted an essential part of securing complete riddance of them. Sorcery

also played a very important role and a sorcerer was the first-man to be consulted at the indication of any ailment. His advice was confined usually to the administration of some roots and herbs or worship of the discontented deities through animal sacrifice and various other methods.

Collection of vital statistics was perhaps started in the ex-State of Kalahandi sometime during the twenties of this century. But Nawapara subdivision, which was previously under Sambalpur district, had the benefit of the registration system from an earlier date. After the merger of the State an interim arrangement was initially made from July 1948 to collect weekly figures of attacks and deaths from cholera and smallpox with a view to take preventive measures against epidemics. A systematic collection of vital occurrences throughout the district began only from 1st January, 1952, under the Bengal Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1873 (Act. IV, 1873). The primary reporting agency under this Act in the rural area was the village Chowkidar who used to collect information about vital occurrences during his rounds in villages and reports them at the police station on weekly or fortnightly parade days. The Thana Officer consolidates the reports thus recorded for a month and sends monthly returns to the District Health Officer. But practically this work suffered a great deal at the hands of the Chowkidars who deemed it as an additional work beyond their legitimate duty. Inadequate penal provision both for the collecting and reporting agencies also aroused little consciousness about their duties in this direction. The Thana Officer, who is busy in ever-increasing law and order problem hardly affords to check the omissions in the reports furnished by the Chowkidar. The entire structure of vital statistics was therefore based on what was reported by the Chowkidar, an illiterate and over-worked person, and the result was admittedly far from correct. The transfer of Chowkidars to the pay-roll of the Grama Panchayat caused further set back to the system. After this transfer, the attendance of the Chowkidars at the weekly parade in Thanas fell considerably, causing still greater default in reporting of vital statistics. After the abolition of Chowkidari system in 1965, various attempts were made for effective collection of the information through the Orissa Grama Panchayat Act, 1964, and the Grama Rakhi Ordinance, 1967, but proved futile.

The collection and reporting of these events were slightly better in the town of Bhawanipatna. But although a Municipality had been formed in 1951 collection of vital events in the town began only in 1954. The health staff of the Municipality used to collect and send the report on vital statistics to the District Health Officer. On the

receipt of monthly reports from the Thana Officers and the Municipality, the District Health Officer compiled and forwarded monthly report of births and deaths to the Director of Health Services, Orissa, for the compilation of state figures.

The Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 (Act No.18 of 1969), and the Orissa Registration of Births and Deaths Rules, 1970, have been enforced in the district on the 1st July, 1970. The Health Officer, or in his absence, the Executive Officer in the urban areas, and the Thana Officer in the rural areas are appointed as the Registrars. Under these rules, the Chief District Medical Officer acts as the District Registrar while the Director of Health Services, Orissa, acts as the Chief Registrar. The responsibility to make reports about the births and deaths within a stipulated time devolves on the head of the house or household. The Act provides for penalties of fairly a nominal amount in a graduated scale for the period of delay or failure to report on the part of the reporting agency. Besides, different officers in charge of various institutions like hospitals, hotels, running trains and buses etc. are made responsible to notify about births and deaths. To make the present system effective, an awareness about the importance of the collection of vital statistics should be created among the reporting agencies through proper publicity as majority of the population of the district is illiterate and backward.

The vital statistics for nine years from 1966 to 1974 are furnished in Appendix-I. These figures offer little opportunity for undertaking any prognosis relating to the trend of population and standard of health in the district. For they lack information in respect of the rural areas from 1966 to 1969 which is attributed to the abolition of the Chowkidari system. The various other figures given in the statement largely suffer from underreporting of the vital events and are therefore unreliable.

The figures of births and deaths etc. in the following table relating to the decade 1951—60, may broadly provide an idea about the growth of population and the health of the people. Here also the reliability of the figures is not unquestionable as the primary reporting agency was the Chowkidar.

District/State		Births	Deaths	Birth rate	Death rate	Infant death rate
Kalahandi	..	2,62,118	1,70,210	30·2	19·6	126·1
Orissa	..	..	..	25·8	16·2	145·6

The birth and death rates in the district are comparatively higher than their corresponding State figures. However, the infant mortality rate records a contrary position.

The figures shown in Appendix-I relating to the principal causes of death for the period 1966—74 are incomplete due to the reasons stated earlier. But such statistics relating to an earlier period (1951—60) is furnished in the following table with a view to provide an approximate picture. For scarcely any reliance can be placed on the classification made by the Chowkidar, the reporting agency, who having possessed no medical knowledge is apt to regard fever as a general cause of death.

State/District (1)	Cholera (2)	Smallpox (3)	Fever (4)	Dysentery and diarrhoea (5)
Orissa ..	34,440	62,978	13,12,573	1,34,096
Kalahandi ..	4,544	10,030	1,33,949	3,246

State/District (1)	Respiratory disease (6)	Wounds and accidents (7)	Other causes (8)	Total (9)
Orissa ..	72,409	33,547	633,498	22,83,541
Kalahandi ..	1,975	3,215	13,251	1,70,210

The comparative percentage of mortality due to cholera, smallpox and fever (chiefly malaria) in the district as well as the State during the period 1951—60 is furnished below:—

State/District	Cholera	Smallpox	Fever
Orissa ..	1·51	2·76	57·48
Kalahandi ..	2·67	5·89	78·70

These figures indicate that Kalahandi was then under the strong grip of these diseases.

The term, fever, includes a number of diseases having their superficial symptom of a rise in the normal body temperature. It is probably the largest possible killer in Kalahandi. During the period 1952—60 the total number of deaths due to fever is recorded at 133,949, the annual number ranging from 13 to 17 thousands. Out of 1000 total deaths about 787 persons died of fever.

DISEASE
COMMON TO
THE DISTRICT

Fever

Malaria

Malaria, among the various types of fever, commonly occurs in the district. But its endemicity has been greatly reduced. It is quite apparent from the statistics given in Appendix-III that although incidence of malaria gradually tends to increase during the latter years death toll due to it is very negligible which may well-nigh be attributed to the developments in the medical and public health activities.

Filaria

Filariasis occurs but only sporadically in the district. Only 2 to 3 hundred persons are annually affected by filarial fever. As is evident from the statistics in Appendix-III, it claimed not even a single life during the nine year period 1966—74.

Typhoid

The incidence of typhoid is also not so great which is evinced from the figures in Appendix-III. The maximum number of patients treated in a single year (1973) in all the hospitals and dispensaries from 1966 to 1974 and the total number of casualties in the same period were only 2538 and 79 respectively.

Cholera

From time to time there were small cholera epidemics in the district. The largest death toll due to it in the recent past was 4,074 in 1958. During the period from 1952—60 the total number of deaths from cholera was 4,544, the proportion being nearly 27 per 1000 deaths. In 1968 the incidence was fairly large but no death was recorded during the year. Owing to elaborate preventive measures taken against the epidemics these days, which is described later in this chapter, cholera has almost been checked.

Smallpox

The district seems to have suffered considerably from smallpox in the past. But due to the universal and effectual vaccinations of the people undertaken by the ex-ruler of Kalahandi its visitations were very rare. In 1958 to 1960, it appeared in a virulent epidemic form and claimed about 2,325; 5,325 and 888 lives respectively. During 1952—60 the total deaths reported in the district was 10,030. Due to effective preventive measures taken against the malady, as described later in this section, it is claimed to have been completely obliterated.

Yaws

Yaws, a malignant type of skin disease, is commonly seen among the tribal people. It seldom assumes any formidable proportion. But its incidence is almost completely checked in the district owing to the anti-yaws campaign undertaken in the past.

Leprosy

The incidence of leprosy is seldom high in the district. Before the merger of the ex-States there existed probably no arrangement for the survey and treatment of this disease. At present its treatment is

conducted in the existing hospitals and dispensaries. The anti-leprosy activities undertaken in Kalahandi are dealt with separately later in this chapter.

From the statistics furnished in Appendix-III it is quite apparent that the incidence of T. B. in Kalahandi is not insignificant. The number of patients and deaths due to T. B. annually tends to increase. During the period from 1966 to 1974 about 89 persons died of Tuberculosis. The Governmental activities undertaken towards controlling the disease has been described later.

The figures in Appendix-III reveal that the annual number of dysentery patients treated in the district during 1966 to 1974 is constantly at a staggering height. Despite the various developmental activities undertaken in the field of environmental sanitation and protected water supply in these days it showed no signs of significant decline during the above period. The high incidence of dysentery and diarrhoea in the district may be largely due to the unhygienic and unhealthy living conditions and habits of the illiterate Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people who form the bulk of the population.

Among other diseases common to the district mention may be made of influenza, anaemia, malnutrition, respiratory and skin diseases, tetanus and cancer. But their contribution taken separately towards the total pool of mortality is almost negligible.

The dispensaries of the ex-State of Kalahandi were in charge of Civil Hospital Assistants. The Medical Department of the State was under a qualified Medical Officer. The administrative control of these institutions vested with the Civil Surgeon, Balangir, after the merger of the ex-State of Kalahandi on the 1st January, 1948. After the formation of the district of Kalahandi on the 1st November, 1949, with the integration of Kalahandi ex-State and Nawapara subdivision of Sambalpur district which formed its part from the 1st April, 1936 to 31st October, 1949, all the medical institutions came under the control of the Civil Surgeon, Kalahandi. The Health Officer was in charge of the Public Health administration. Under the present set up the Civil Surgeon has been re-designated as the Chief District Medical Officer. Under him there are three Assistant District Medical Officers, one in charge of Medical, the other in charge of Family Welfare and the third in charge of Public Health organisations of the district. In addition, the Chief District Medical Officer is assisted by a number of doctors including lady doctors and other technical and non-technical staff. Besides his normal routine duties relating to the administration of medical and public health activities in the district, the Chief District

Tuberculosis

Dysentery
and
DiarrhoeaOther
common
diseasesPUBLIC
HOSPITALS
AND DIS-
PENSARIESAdministra-
tive set up

Medical Officer also functions as the District Registrar under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969. He is the local food authority under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

By the time the district began to function in 1949, there existed about 13 medical institutions. With the establishment of new institutions, chiefly the primary health centres in the remote rural areas, their number gradually increased. By the end of 1976 there were in the district 12 hospitals, 6 dispensaries and 18 primary health centres besides one private hospital and 4 other institutions. Thus numerically it rose to over three times the number existing in 1949. A list of such institutions with their date of establishment, number of staff and bed strength etc. is furnished in Appendix-IV. Detailed descriptions relating to the District Headquarters hospital, the Subdivisional hospitals, the Children hospital, the T. B. hospital and the Evangelical hospital (private) are given separately. Two of the institutions, one hospital at Risida and a Mobile Health Unit at Ampani are managed by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department. Estimated according to the population of 1971 each of these institutions served over 28,000 persons.

District
Headquarters
Hospital,
Bhawani-
patna

A dispensary with in-door accommodation was started at Bhawani-patna probably in 1883. Later it was converted to a hospital with the provision of indoor accommodation for 28 patients (male 18 ; female and maternity 10). Then the hospital was in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant and was well provided with medicines and surgical equipments.

Since the merger of the Kalahandi State with the Province of Orissa in 1948 great improvements to the hospital building have been effected and its staff augmented. At present it provides accommodation for 100 patients (male 64, female 36) which are chiefly distributed into Medical, Surgical, Infectious and Maternity wards.

Prior to merger, the hospital was in charge of the Chief Medical Officer. Thereafter it was, for sometime, a subdivisional hospital under the Balangir Civil Surgeon. In November, 1949 when Kalahandi was declared a separate district the hospital assumed the status of the District Headquarters Hospital. The Assistant District Medical Officer (Med.) is directly responsible for its administration. He is assisted by 14 medical officers including 8 specialists, one in each of the branches of Medicine, Surgery, O. & G. Paediatric, Pathology, E. N. T. Eye and Anaesthesia. In addition, there are one Radiologist, five Pharmacists, twenty staff nurses and many other technical

and non-technical personnel. The hospital is equipped with an X-Ray plant, a Blood Bank and a Pathological Laboratory. Anti-rabic treatment is made available here. Attached to it are a T. B. and a Family Welfare Clinic.

The following table indicates the number of in and out patients treated in the hospitals and their daily average attendance during 1971 to 1975.

Year	In-door		Out-door	
	No. treated	Daily average	No. treated	Daily average
1971	18,843	51	51,370	141
1972	21,548	60	56,209	155
1973	23,364	64	54,929	150
1974	23,551	64	56,570	154
1975	25,264	69	69,017	189

Out of local contributions a shed has been recently constructed within the hospital campus to provide accommodation for the attendants of the patients.

The Subdivisional Hospital, Nawapara, was established in the year 1936. No. tangible improvement seems to have been made to the hospital since its inception. It is directly managed by the Subdivisional Medical Officer under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer, Kalahandi. The principal staff of the hospital comprise two doctors, two pharmacists, three nurses, one midwife and two technicians. It accommodates 14 male and 8 female patients. The beds are allocated into separate wards like Surgical, Medical, Labour and Infectious Ward. In addition, there exists a separate operation theatre, a pathological laboratory, a post-mortem room and an out-patient department. Facilities for X-ray and anti-rabic treatment are made available to the patients. A T. B. clinic is attached to the hospital.

Subdivisional,
Hospital
Nawapara

In the following table is given the number of patients treated and their daily average attendance during the period 1971 to 1975.

Year	In-door		Out-door	
	Patients treated (new)	Daily average (old & new)	Patients treated (old & new)	Daily average (old & new)
1971	663	19	40,757	112
1972	741	18	28,797	77
1973	777	14	29,670	81
1974	741	14	38,846	107
1975	912	20	42,123	115

Subdivisional Hospital,
Dharamgarh

The Subdivisional Hospital, Dharamgarh, was established in 1966. It is a small hospital with accommodation for 10 patients (male-6, female-4). In August, 1975, twelve additional beds were sanctioned for the hospital. But the Government orders could not materialise until December, 1976. The Subdivisional Medical Officer is under the administrative control of the Chief District Medical Officer and is assisted by two Medical Officers, one Pharmacist, two Staff Nurses and one Dai. It provides facilities for the treatment of T. B. and Anti-rabic cases. There also functions a Family Welfare clinic in the hospital.

Number of patients treated and their average daily attendance during the period 1971 to 1975 is furnished in the table below:

Year	In-door		Out-door	
	Patients treated	Daily average (new cases)	Patients treated	Daily average (old & new cases)
1971	548	1.5	48,173	132
1972	507	1.4	47,906	131
1973	713	1.9	54,629	150
1974	1,074	2.9	26,797	73
1975	896	2.4	35,053	96

Children Hospital,
Bhawanipatna

The Children Hospital, Bhawanipatna, was started in 1970 and formed a part of the District Headquarters Hospital until indoor accommodation was provided in a separate building in 1976. It provides accommodation for 25 patients. Under the supervision of the Chief District Medical Officer, the Assistant District Medical Officer (Med.), Kalahandi, is directly in charge of the hospital. He is assisted by a Paediatric Specialist, an Assistant Surgeon, one Pharmacist, one Social worker and two Staff Nurses. The patients of the Children Hospital are provided with all the facilities that are available to those in the Headquarters Hospital.

In the following table is furnished the number of in and outpatients treated and their average daily attendance during the period 1971 to 1975.

Year	In-door		Out-door	
	Patients treated	Daily average	Patients treated	Daily average
1971	2,587	7	23,132	63
1972	3,755	10	21,067	59
1973	2,608	7	27,114	74
1974	3,036	8	25,371	70
1975	4,672	13	26,526	73

In Uditnarayanpur, at a distance of 8 km. from Bhawanipatna, the Government T. B. Hospital was formally opened on the 9th June 1949 by the then Health Minister of Orissa. It was then housed in three blocks, all with tile roofs, constructed by the erstwhile ruler of the ex-State of Kalahandi. It provided accommodation only for 25 patients and received patients from the entire State. Two years later, in 1951, accommodation for 10 more patients was provided in the hospital. In later years the hospital was much improved. At present it affords accommodation for 65 patients (male-50, female-15) and entertains patients only from the districts of Kalahandi, Balangir and Koraput. The hospital provides no facility for out-door and surgical treatment. The surgical cases are referred to the U. M. T. Sanatorium, Arogyavavan, Andhra Pradesh. It affords all types of medicinal treatments and only minor surgical cases are taken up here. It has its own X-ray plant and pathological laboratory.

The hospital is directly under the control of the Director of Health and Family Welfare Services, Orissa. The Medical Superintendent who is the administrative head of the institution is assisted by two medical officers, six nurses, one pharmacist, one Radiographer and one laboratory technician.

The number of Indoor patients treated and their daily average during the period 1971—76 is given in the Table below:

Year	No. of patients	Daily average
1971	156	57
1972	156	57
1973	216	55
1974	292	55
1975	306	58

In the past the Kavirajas who practised the Ayurvedic system of treatment were popular in the district. But the development of the system was retarded to a considerable extent after the introduction of the Allopathic system. The introduction of the Homeopathic system in the district is only of recent occurrence. But both the Ayurvedic and Homeopathic systems are now becoming popular under the patronage of the State Government. These systems of treatment are comparatively less expensive and suit to the low economic condition of the people. The Ayurvedic and Homeopathic institutions in the district are directly managed by the Director of Indian Medicines and Homeopathy, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar.

Ayurvedic Institutions

By the middle of 1974 there existed seven Ayurvedic dispensaries in Kalahandi. Each of these institutions is in charge of one Kaviraj who is assisted by a wholetime and a part-time worker. The date of establishment and location of these dispensaries are as follows.

Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Mandal	..	1946
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Karlapat	..	1948
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Boden	..	1956
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Badachergaon	..	1958
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary Budhidar	..	1971
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Mohangiri	..	1960
Government Ayurvedic Dispensary, Laitara	..	1972

Homeopathic institutions

The district had only three Government Homeopathic dispensaries in 1974. They are located at Utkela (1949), Junagarh (1968), and Kasurapada (1972). The figures against each indicate the year of establishment. The staff of each dispensary chiefly constitute one Medical Officer and a Distributor.

In addition to the above institutions the Bhawanipatna Municipality also maintains a homeopathic dispensary at Bhawanipatna, a short account of which is furnished below.

Municipal Homeopathic Dispensary, Bhawanipatna

With the approval of the Municipal Council, Bhawanipatna, the Municipal Homeopathic Dispensary was established on the 1st June, 1957 near the Municipal market. The present building of the dispensary has been constructed at an outlay of about 0·50 lakhs. Its staff chiefly constitute two qualified homeopathic doctors, one distributor and a nursing orderly. The medicines are distributed to the patients free of cost. In the headquarters town it has earned great popularity. Daily, on an average, 200 patients attend the dispensary.

Maternity and Child Welfare

There functions in the district as many as eleven Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. They are located at Bhawanipatna, Mangalpur, Bandhakana, Budhiadar, Nandol, Lanji, Kendumunda, Farang, Konkeri, Nawapara and Thuamul-Rampur. All of them have been established since 1st April, 1960. The Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Welfare) is directly responsible for their management. He is assisted by the Medical Officer of the nearest hospital or the Primary Health Centre. Each of the Centres is staffed by one Dai and a female attendant.

Services are offered by these centers both through clinical and domiciliary methods. The expectant mothers, postnatal cases, infants and children under 5 years are examined in the centre and

given proper treatment and advice. CARE Feeding Programme is also executed through these centres. Talks on health education and family welfare are given to the visitors.

The year-wise achievement of these centres from 1971 to 1976 is furnished in the following Table:

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Antenatal ..	1,687	1,949	2,364	3,868	4,944	3,341
Postnatal ..	719	3,770	1,364	1,853	2,367	1,192
Delivery ..	372	1,883	383	659	984	417
Infant ..	355	940	887	710	767	961
Toddler ..	272	397	290	515	532	634
Condensing ..	128	156	180	155	169	271
Health Talks ..	843	556	469	377	377	390
Family Welfare Advice ..	274	287	520	405	405	440

Besides the Government institutions, there must be functioning in the district a number of private hospitals, dispensaries and clinics of different systems. But their number, owing to lack of such statistics, cannot precisely be stated. Among the private hospitals mention may be made of the Evangelical Hospital, Khariar. A detailed account of the institution is furnished below.

The Mission Station at Khariar was opened in 1924 on some land granted by the then Zamindar of the Khariar Estate, which then belonged to the distict of Raipur in the Central Provinces. The opening of a dispensary in 1928 with an Indian lady doctor in charge, marked the beginning of the medical acitivities of the Mission. In 1950 the dispensary was upgraded to a hospital with the name, American Evangelical Mission Hospital. It was re-named as Evangelical Hospital, Khariar, in 1960, since when the real development of the hospital started. The objective of the hospital is to provide to all the sections of the people irrespective of caste, creed or economic position, with high standard medical care as far as practicable on the part of the Mission. Comprising an area of nearly 14 hectares, the hospital stands on the State Highway No. 3, 2 km. west of the Khariar town.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES

Evangelical Hospital, Khariar

The hospital is under the control of a Director, governed by the West Utkal Group Management Committee of the Eastern Relgiona Board of Health Services within the Church of North India.

Eighty five per cent of the expenditure on the hospital is met from the fees charged on the patients and the rest from the supporting agencies in the U. S. A., Germany and Switzerland.

The hospital provides accommodation for 125 patients. Its staff constitute one Surgeon (Administrator), one Ophthalmologist and other duty doctors; twenty-two nurses, two laboratory technicians, two X' Ray technicians and an adequate number of non-technical personnel. All forms of medical and surgical treatment, except neurosurgery and thoracic surgery, are made available in the hospital. Psychiatric treatment is also conducted in the institution.

The following table shows the number of patients treated in the hospital during the period 1974 to 1976:

Year	In-Door		Out-Door	
	No. treated	Daily average	No treated	Daily average
1974	2,605	114	12,161	33
1975	2,634	108	11,960	32
1976	3,054	134	12,766	35

MEDICAL
AND PUBLIC
HEALTH
RESEARCH
CENTRES
AND
INSTITUTIONS
DISSEMINA-
TING
KNOWLEDGE
ON PUBLIC
HEALTH
Family
Welfare

Family Planning, later termed as Family Welfare Programme, started functioning in the district as early as 1956. Until September 1964, when it became a target-oriented and time-bound programme, its activities were chiefly confined to the distribution of conventional contraceptives. Only some Family Planning clinics were then established and sterilisation facilities were made available in hospitals alone.

The responsibility for the implementation of the programme directly devolves on the Assistant District Medical Officer (Family Welfare) who works under the supervisory control of the Chief District Medical Officer. He is in charge of the District Family Welfare Bureau consisting of four units; Administrative, Education and Information, Field and Evaluation, and Operation or Mobile Service Unit. The staff of the Bureau chiefly consist of one administrative officer, one M. E. I. O. (Mass Education and Information Officer), one Statistical Investigator and one Lady Assistant Surgeon, who respectively head the above mentioned units. The Medical Officer, Primary Health Centre, looks after the Rural Family Welfare Organisations with the assistance of a Block Extension Educator, a Lady Health Visitor, the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives and the field workers.

The facility of I. U. C. D. (Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device) insertion was started from the year 1965. In the year 1970 the Maternity and Child Welfare Programme was integrated with the Family Welfare

Programme in order to accelerate the pace of the latter. For every ten thousand population one Auxiliary Nurse-Midwife (A. N. M.) has been provided since 1972. Besides, in all the hospitals and dispensaries family welfare facilities are available.

The following table indicates the achievements made under the Family Welfare Programme during the period 1970-71 to 1976-77.

Year		Number of sterilisations conducted	No. of I. U. C. D. insertions
1970-71	..	2,974	578
1971-72	..	2,336	1,323
1972-73	..	5,429	1,762
1973-74	..	7,607	1,648
1974-75	..	5,959	991
1975-76	..	13,261	1,869
1976-77	..	22,628	1,006

During the above period a considerable number of conventional contraceptives were also distributed among the people through government agencies.

In 1959, the State Nutrition Division was started under the administrative control of the Health and Family Planning Department except for a few years from 1964 to 1970 when it functioned under the Community Development Department.

Nutrition
Programme

Potentially the programme is very important in promoting the health and preventing diseases of the people. But in the present set up it forms one of the weakest links in the general health programme. With the object to know the food habits and diet patterns of the rural mass and to assess nutritional status of the vulnerable groups the Nutrition Division conducts now and then base line dietary (food consumption) and nutrition assessment survey as well as evaluation survey in the Applied Nutrition Programme (A. N. P.) Blocks allotted by the Community Development Department. This scheme also affords an effective field service to improve local diet through production, preservation and use of protective foods and ensures their effective utilisation by the vulnerable sections. Simple nutrition principles are imparted to the masses through practical demonstrations.

With thirty households belonging to Nawapara and Komia A. N. P. Blocks, Dietary (food consumption) and Nutrition Assessment Survey had been conducted in 1972-73 and 1974-75 respectively. The

average *Per capita* consumption of food materials and nutrients derived therefrom against recommended allowances are furnished in the following table.

Food Stuff	Quality		Nutrients and vitamins	Quantity	
	Consumed in gram	Recommended in gram		Derived from the food consumed	Recommended
Cereals ..	334	400	Calories	1,558	2,800
Pulses ..	16.7	85	Protein	32.35 gm.	55 gm
Leafy vegetables	24	114	Calcium	0.30 gm.	1.00 gm.
Roots and other vegetables	30.5	170	Iron Vitamin A	24.65 mg. 1675 I.U.	25.00 mg 3500 I.U.
Flesh food ..	3.5	85	Vitamin B ₁	1.34 mg.	1.0 mg
Milk and milk products	15	284	Vitamin B ₂	0.70 mg.	2.5 mg.
Fruits ..	Nil	85	Vitamin C	12.10. mg.	50 mg.

With a view to assess deficiency diseases, 561 persons of the above Blocks were examined during the period of survey. The percentage of such diseases were, deficiency of Vit.A, 38; Vit. B₂, 24; Vit.C, 7.5; Anaemia, 53; Caries, 26; and poor musculature, 31.

Besides, practical demonstration on infant diets and chief nutrition recipes with local food stuff were also conducted in Nawapara Block in 1973-74.

The Nutrition Division supervises the feeding centres under Special Nutrition Programme, CARE, Special Child Relief Programme and World Food Programme implemented by the Community Development Department in the district of Kalahandi.

No District Health Education Unit has been set up in the district though such a unit is contemplated under the programme. The State Health Education Bureau, Bhubaneshwar, therefore, sends health education materials like posters and pamphlets on communicable diseases, public health activities etc., to the Chief District Medical Officer and the Primary Health Centres who utilise them for disseminating sanitary and hygienic principles among the vulnerable groups. The District Family Welfare Bureau also participates in the programme so far it relates to family welfare, and maternity and child health.

In the ex-State of Kalahandi the Public Health activities were being looked after by the Sanitation and Vaccination Department which was under the control of the Chief Medical Officer. Since the formation of the district in 1949, the Health Officer, under the control of the Civil Surgeon, was in charge of the Public Health Administration. According to the present set up, the Assistant District Medical Officer (P.H.) is directly responsible for the Public Health affairs in the district and is under the overall control and supervisory authority of the Chief District Medical Officer.

SANITATION
Administrative set up in urban and rural areas

In the urban areas sanitation is managed by the Municipal or N. A. C. authorities. In the Bhawanipatna Municipality one Assistant Health Officer and one Special Sanitary Inspector have been posted.

The sanitation in rural areas is managed by the medical officer of the Primary Health Centre. He works under the supervision of the Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.) and the Chief District Medical Officer and is assisted by the Sanitary Inspectors, disinfectors, special cholera workers and vaccinators. In addition, under various health schemes and programmes different categories of public health staff, who are working both in rural and urban areas are also responsible for the maintenance of health and sanitation in the district.

Prevention and control of main communicable diseases, providing of protected water supply and drainage system and the performance of various other functions like slum clearance etc. broadly constitute the activities of the health and sanitary organisations in the district. Brief accounts of different programmes for the maintenance of health and sanitary conditions in the district of Kalahandi are furnished below:

Activities of Health and Sanitary Organisations

Under the Cholera Control Programme each of the 18 Blocks of the district has been provided with a Sanitary Inspector and a Disinfecto. They work directly under the supervision of the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres. For efficient implementation of the programme the Sanitary Inspector is supplied with adequate drugs and disinfectants. Additional staff are usually requisitioned from other districts at the time of exigency. The Medical Officer, the Sanitary Inspector and other staff generally encamp in the affected areas until normalcy is restored. The achievements made under the programme during the period from 1973 to 1977 are given in the following table.

Cholera Control Programme

Year	No. of inoculations performed (in lakhs)	Chlorination of water sources	Disinfection of houses
1973	..	1.61	13,234
1974	..	1.41	10,428
1975	..	4.17	18,615
1976	..	2.84	17,830
1977	..	3.65	21,516

**Smallpox
Eradication
Programme**

Kalahandi, not unlike other districts of Orissa, was not free from superstitious beliefs about this malady. Supernatural agencies were regarded as the cause of its occurrence. Until very recently it had been claiming a large number annually in the district. Vaccination as a preventive measure against smallpox had been introduced during the rule of the erstwhile ruling Chief of Kalahandi.

Mass vaccination campaign under the Smallpox Eradication Programme was undertaken in Kalahandi in 1961-62 which continued till December 1965. Again with the implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in 1970-71 in Orissa the district was also brought under it. Since 1973, the strategy of the programme chiefly constituted the safeguarding of the new-born children by primary vaccination, re-vaccinating the adult members once in every three years, conducting door to door surveillance and taking precautionary measures against future outbreaks.

The execution of the programme chiefly rests with the Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.) who is assisted by the Medical Officers of the Primary Health Centres. The staff of the S. E. P. allotted to each Primary Health Centre comprise one Sanitary Inspector and four vaccinators. In the urban areas the local bodies are responsible for the implementation of the Programme. A vaccinator out of the S. E. P. staff is posted to the Bhawanipatna Municipality.

Besides, a Mobile Squad consisting of five vaccinators is there at the district headquarters to conduct special campaigns and to meet the exigencies of epidemics. Posted at Bhawanipatna, Khariar and Dharamgarh, there are three Paramedical Assistants who assist the Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.) in supervising the activities of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme in the 6 Blocks assigned to each of them. He also supervises the performance of the vaccinators and the supervisors (Sanitary Inspectors) of the S. E. P. under his jurisdiction. His primary duty consists in appraising the authorities about the shortcomings in the implementation of the programme in the field.

The following table shows the data of smallpox incidence and the achievements made in the field of vaccination in the district for the period 1967-76.

Year (1)	No. of cases		Number of Vaccinations performed	
	Reported (2)	Death (3)	Primary (4)	Revaccination (5)
1967	..	432	105	58,770
1968	..	119	26	72,325
1969	..	301	82	73,338
				140,668
				169,890
				166,672

Year (1)	No. of cases		Number of vaccinations performed	
	Reported (2)	Death (3)	Primary (4)	Revaccination (5)
1970	Nil	Nil	46,801	64,738
1971	2	1	78,211	287,543
1972	Nil	Nil	81,041	383,333
1973	3	Nil	59,953	317,026
1974	3	Nil	54,800	283,389
1975	Nil	Nil	42,326	174,922
1976	Nil	Nil	43,258	52,272

The latest outbreak consisting of three cases was reported from the village Lakhapadar under Narla Primary Health Centre in the early part of 1974. Thereafter no case could be detected notwithstanding the intensive investigation combinedly made by the officers of the State as well as the WHO. With a view to ensure detection of smallpox incidence a reward of Rs.1,000 was declared for the first informant.

The principal work of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme has been over since the 23rd April, 1977, when the district was declared by the Internal Assessment Commission on Smallpox to be free from the disease. Now primary vaccination to the new-born and the unprotected children only continues.

The Bhawanipatna Unit of the National Malaria Eradication Programme covers the entire district of Kalahandi. The strength of the Unit, according to the pattern, is 0.75. Out of the 0.75 unit strength, 0.16 and 0.59 unit strengths are respectively under the consolidation phase and attack phase. The area under attack phase is served annually with two rounds of D. D. T. spray. Besides, monthly/fortnightly surveillance is also conducted in the area. Similarly in the area included under the consolidation phase regular surveillance is carried out and focal spray planned when malaria positive case is detected.

National
Malaria
Eradication
Programme

The number of staff entertained for the implementation of the Programme, except the ministerial and other non-technical personnel, is furnished below:

Particulars of staff (1)	No. (2)
Zonal Medical Officer	1
Non-medical Unit Officer	1
Assistant Unit Officer	1
Surveillance Inspector	30
Surveillance Worker	121
Superior Field Worker	4
Inferior Field Worker	9
Centre Inspector	7
Laboratory Technician	9

Besides, a good number of superior and inferior field workers are temporarily engaged for a period of 5 months during a year.

The Unit is divided into a number of centres, the centre into sectors, and the sector into sections. The Zonal Medical Officer who is at the helm of affairs supervises the activities of his subordinates and issues technical instructions. The non-Medical Unit Officer and the Assistant Unit Officer assist the Zonal Medical Officer respectively in the management of office and field work. The laboratory technician daily examines about 50 to 60 blood slides and maintains the concerned records. The Surveillance Inspector supervises the work of the Surveillance Workers who visit every house at an interval of about 15 to 30 days to search out fever cases within their sector areas. They also conduct treatment when malaria positive cases are discovered. The superior and inferior field workers attached to the laboratory assist the technician in his work. The temporary workers conduct spray operation in the areas under attack phase.

In the following table is given the activities of the Unit during the period 1971—75 :

Year	Surveillance				Spray Operation	
	Blood Slides		Positive Cases		Percentage of	
	Collected	Examined	Detected	Treated	Holdings covered	Sprayable surface covered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1971	..	105,691	85,651	1,059	987	85
1972	..	124,663	39,101	2,151	1,937	85
1973	..	151,729	94,805	11,681	10,966	80
1974	..	152,238	144,165	22,501	20,844	90
1975	..	144,392	121,657	18,497	16,958	90

Columns 3 and 4 indicate that the incidence of malaria gradually tends to rise in the district. While the percentage of positive cases detected in 1971 was a little over 1, it rose above 15 in 1975.

With the establishment of a T. B. Clinic at Bhawanipatna in 1968, which was later upgraded as the District T. B. Control Centre in 1972, the real T. B. Control Programme in the district started. Prior to its functioning the T. B. patients were receiving treatment in the existing hospitals and dispensaries. At present, apart from the T. B. Control Centre, facilities for the treatment of T. B. patients are available in 35 medical institutions including the Primary Health Centres. The District T. B. Control Centre with six observation beds is provided with bacteriological diagnostic facilities and domicillary treatment facilities. In addition, the District Headquarters Hospital also contains twelve observation beds and conducts bacteriological diagnosis. One of the T. B. Hospitals of the State located at Uditnarayanpur, details of which are furnished separately, also caters to the needs of the district.

T.B. Control
Programme

Before the opening of the District T. B. Centre there functioned a B. C. G. Team since 1964. It was working under the Mass B. C. G. Vaccination Scheme and was attached to the Sambalpur Zone. The Zonal Medical Officer who was responsible to the Assistant Director of Public Health (T. B.), was in charge of the Scheme. Later in 1971 it was integrated with the District T. B. Control Centre. As

a preventive measure, the Team undertakes testing and B. C. G. vaccination of 0·19 age-group in almost every house. It comprises a non-medical team Leader and seven B. C. G. Technicians besides a driver and a peon.

Under the supervision of the Chief District Medical Officer, the District Tuberculosis Officer is directly in charge of the District T. B. Control Centre. He is assisted, besides the non-technical staff, by an Assistant Surgeon, two Male Health Visitors, a Laboratory Technician and an X-Ray technician.

By the end of 1976 as many as 1,757 T. B. patients were treated in the District T. B. Control Centre and the peripheral centres. In Appendix-V is given the year-wise achievements made during the period 1970—74 under the Programme.

Anti-Leprosy Work

The achievements made in the field of Anti-Leprosy activities in the district are far from satisfactory. In all, there are only three S. E. T. (Survey, Education and Treatment) Centres established at Junagarh, Rampur and Khariar. The centre at Junagarh is sponsored by the Government of India while the other two are sponsored by the State Government. Each centre covers a population of about 0·20 to 0·25 lakh and is managed by a para-medical worker. The Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.) is directly responsible for the management of Anti-Leprosy work in the district. In course of the medical examination of 26,260 persons by the end of 1976 only 103 leprosy cases could be detected. Of them 96 patients were kept under regular treatment.

Anti-Yaws Programme

In the subdivisions of Kalahandi and Dharamgarh Anti-Yaws operations were conducted in two phases during the years 1961 and 1962, and 1969 and 1970.

In course of both the operations the total number of persons examined exceeded 3 lakhs. But the percentage of yaws cases detected was only 0·1. At present no special programme is in operation in Kalahandi and the treatment of sporadic yaws cases is made in the existing medical institutions.

School Health Service

The School Health Service aims at preventing various diseases and mal-nutrition among the school children of 0—14 age-group, a major segment of the young age population, and protects them against future health hazards. The school Medical Officer examines the students at regular intervals and suggests remedial measures to the concerned students wherever any defect is noticed.

According to the earlier administrative pattern the district was under the jurisdiction of the School Medical Officer, Southern Circle, Berhampur, until 1st January 1976, when a new scheme was introduced by the Health and Family Planning Department in concurrence with the Education Department with a view to obviate certain inherent defects beset in the earlier system. The system lacked thoroughness in examining the students, assured neither regularity nor any follow up action and entailed no procedure for ascertaining whether or not the defects found in the students were duly rectified through proper treatment. The present scheme undertakes medical examination of all the students both of primary and secondary schools.

The following table indicates the responsibility and jurisdiction of the Medical Officers according to the present set up of the School Health Service.

Name of the Medical Officer (1)	Jurisdiction and category of Schools (2)
Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.)	All the Boys' High English Schools of the district, except those in the towns of the Subdivisional Headquarters
Health Officer, Bhawanipatna, Municipality	Boys' High English Schools of Bhawanipatna town
Subdivisional Medical Officer or 2nd Medical Officer	Boys' High English Schools of the Subdivisional Headquarters and the Boys' M. E. Schools of respective subdivisions
Lady Assistant Surgeon of Headquarters Hospital	Girls' M. E. and H. E. Schools of the Sadar subdivision
Lady Assistant Surgeon of Subdivisional Headquarters Hospital	Girls' M. E. and H. E. Schools of respective subdivisions

The Assistant District Medical Officer (P. H.) is entrusted with the School Health Service since it is mainly a preventive health measure and forms an integral part of the public health programme.

The School Medical Officer, Southern Circle, Berhampur, visited only three schools, Brajamohan H. E. School, Bhawanipatna; Junagarh H. E. School, Junagarh, and Raja Artatrana H. E. School, Khariar, during the year 1962. The number of students physically examined were 251, 120 and 231 respectively. The above examination revealed that a higher percentage (64, 57 and 76 respectively) of the students had some physical defect or other. The present system, if carried out successfully, will really help develop a mentally and physically sound student community.

Drug control

The Office of the Drugs Inspector, Balangir Range, with headquarters at Balangir started on the 7th February, 1970 for the execution of the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, and other allied Acts and Rules made thereunder, in both the districts of Balangir and Kalahandi. He is directly under the supervisory control of the Drugs Controller, Orissa. The Inspector, in course of his duties, chiefly attends to the complaints relating to the adverse drug reactions and sale of sub-standard and spurious drugs and cosmetics within the district. He conducts surprise checks of the sale premises, seizes suspected batch of drugs, looks into the availability of essential drugs in the district, scrutinises the objectionable advertisements and enforces the Dangerous Drugs Act, in collaboration with the excise authorities. Further, he ensures the drugs price display and price control and issues essentiality certificates to the pharmaceutical industries.

The activities of the organisation in the district of Kalahandi during 1972 to 1977 are furnished in the following Table:

Year (1)	Inspection of		Number of samples drawn and tested for quality (4)	Show-Cause Notices issued for violation of the Act. (5)
	Sales premises (2)	Manufacturing premises (3)		
1972	..	19	3	9
1973	..	29	2	10
1974	..	27	5	20
1975	..	38	5	12
1976	..	20	7	8
1977	..	24	9	5

During the above period, neither any prosecution for the violation of the provisions of the Act was started nor any complaint for the sale of substandard and spurious drugs and cosmetics were recorded.

Underground Drainage and Protected Water Supply

In the field of protected water supply little attempt had perhaps been made in the past. The people were accustomed to use the polluted water of the tanks and rivers. In recent years various schemes have been implemented in the district to provide the people both in the urban as well as the rural areas with potable water. The execution of the water supply schemes is looked after by the Executive Engineer in charge of the Public Health Division which functions at the headquarters station of Bhawanipatna. Apart from other

technical and non-technical staff, he is chiefly assisted by three Sub-divisional Officers and 13 Junior Engineers and Sub-Assistant Engineers. One Subdivisional Officer is posted at each of the three subdivisional headquarters.

After completing survey and investigation the organisation has taken up the construction of the following water supply schemes. Besides, 247 tube-wells have been sunk in different villages under the Minimum Needs Programme and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme including 40 installed in tribal villages.

During 1974-75, under the scheme, 394 wells were completed out of 403 incomplete wells of the previous year. Besides, during this period, 144 wells and 37 tube-wells were newly constructed. During 1975-76, sixty-three wells, seventy tube-wells and 30 OXFAM wells were also constructed for supplying drinking water.

In the following Table is given the names of the water supply schemes under execution in the district including their estimated outlay, etc.

Name of the Scheme (1)	Estimated outlay (in lakhs) (2)	Source of supply (3)	Date of administrative approval (4)
Urban Water-supply Scheme, Bhawanipatna	45.16	..	1975
Piped Water-supply to Dharamgarh	5.87	Nawab Sagar Tank	1963
Piped Water-supply to Nawapara	1.60	Open well and Balancing Tank	1966
Piped Water-supply to Junagarh	3.44	River Hati	1963
Piped Water-supply to Kisinga and Bogoda	3.28	River Hati	1963
Piped Water-supply to Tukula	8.53	River Sunder	1972
Piped Water-supply to Khariar Road	3.80	River Jonk	1964

All these schemes were at various stages of construction by the end of 1977-78. The expenditure incurred on these schemes is met by Government grant coupled with people's contribution or contribution from the local bodies, as the case may be. Save for the construction of the main item, a two lakh gallon capacity overhead tank, the Bhawanipatna Urban Water-supply scheme is almost completed. The Junagarh Water-supply Scheme which at present manages with a diesel pumping set will shortly be completed after replacement by an electric pumping machine. The construction of some minor works of the Dharamgarh Water-supply Scheme has

only been completed. As the distribution system is already laid water supply is effected through a diesel engine. The Khariar Road Water Supply-Scheme was commissioned in 1967 and presently water is supplied through 71 hydrants. An augmentation scheme with a view to meet the increasing popular demand is underway for which survey has been completed since January 1977. The Nawapara Project has been functioning since 13th May, 1969 and water is supplied through 16 hydrants. Tapping of an additional source of supply is keenly felt as the present one fails to cope with the increasing population of Nawapara. Construction of the Tukula Water-supply Project is under progress. During the summer months of 1976 water was supplied to the village through 15 hydrants with the help of diesel engine. The Kisinga and Bogoda Water-supply Scheme has been managing through diesel engine. Shortly it will be replaced by electric motors.

Besides, the execution of water supply scheme prepared for the Khariar Notified Area Council is pending for want of funds. The water supply of the town is temporarily carried on through 13 tube-wells.

None of the towns of Kalahandi is provided with underground sewerage system. A sewerage scheme for the town of Bhawanipatna is under implementation.

Slum Clearance and Improvement

In three of the five urban agglomerations of the district, viz., Bhawanipatna, Khariar Road and Kisinga, the Scheme, Slum Clearance and Improvement, has been put into operation. The achievements made under the scheme in the above mentioned towns till the end of 1976 are furnished in the following table.

Name of Municipality/ N. A. C.	Year of Operation	Total amount sanctioned		Number of tenements completed	Number of persons settled
		Grant	Loan		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Bhawanipatna Municipality	1965-66	53,775	20,000	10	10
N. A. C., Khariar Road	1970-71	56,100	56,100	12	12
N. A. C., Kisinga ..	1967-68	30,600	30,600	6	6

The slum quarters built in Bhawanipatna Municipality have been rented out to persons other than the slum dwellers as the latter were reluctant to reside in them. Some more quarters are proposed to be constructed soon by the Municipality under the scheme.

APPENDIX I
Vital Statistics

Year		Births			Deaths		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1966	..	N. A.	509	509	N. A.	285	285
1967	..	N. A.	502	502	N. A.	252	252
1968	..	N. A.	462	462	N. A.	243	243
1969	..	N. A.	485	485	N. A.	176	176
1970	..	16,814	607	17,421	7,175	249	7,424
1971	..	12,450	387	12,837	5,374	133	5,501
1972	..	15,782	525	16,357	6,928	180	7,108
1973	..	13,583	438	13,976	6,899	196	7,095
1974	..	12,358	366	12,724	6,065	133	6,198

Year		Infant Deaths			Birth rate per 1000 population		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1966	..	N. A.	51	51	N. A.	16·4	16·4
1967	..	N. A.	31	31	N. A.	16·2	16·2
1968	..	N. A.	20	20	N. A.	14·4	14·4
1969	..	N. A.	26	26	N. A.	15·2	15·2
1970	..	802	36	838	16·7	18·3	16·8
1971	..	466	15	481	12·4	11·7	12·4
1972	..	685	27	712	15·3	13·1	15·2
1973	..	603	53	656	13·9	12·9	13·9
1974	..	425	21	446	12·3	7·0	12·0

Year		Death rate per 1000 population			Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1966	..	N. A.	9·2	9·2	N. A.	100·1	100·1
1967	..	N. A.	8·1	8·1	N. A.	61·7	61·7
1968	..	N. A.	7·6	7·6	N. A.	43·3	43·3
1969	..	N. A.	5·5	5·5	N. A.	53·6	53·6
1970	..	7·1	7·5	7·2	47·7	59·3	48·1
1971	..	5·3	3·9	5·3	37·4	38·7	37·5
1972	..	6·7	4·5	6·6	43·4	51·4	43·7
1973	..	7·1	5·8	7·0	44·5	121·0	46·9
1974	..	6·0	2·6	5·9	34·4	40·1	35·1

KALAHANDI

APPENDIX II

Deaths from Chief Diseases for the Period from 1966—1974

Year	Cholera			Smallpox			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1966	..	N. A.	..	..	N. A.	..	..
1967	..	N. A.	..	..	N. A.	..	..
1968	..	N. A.	..	..	N. A.	4	4
1969	..	N. A.	..	..	N. A.	..	..
1970	..	8	..	8	23	..	23
1971	..	19	..	19	11	..	11
1972	15	..	15
1973	..	51	..	51	11	..	11
1974	..	9	..	9	16	1	17

Year	Fever			Dysentery and diarrhoea			Total
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1966	..	N. A.	100	100	N. A.	17	17
1967	..	N. A.	67	67	N. A.	11	11
1968	..	N. A.	50	50	N. A.	6	6
1969	..	N. A.	47	47	N. A.	2	2
1970	..	6,209	101	6,310	165	17	182
1971	..	4,799	31	4,830	67	1	68
1972	..	6,336	7	6,343	133	12	145
1973	..	5,792	20	5,812	139	9	148
1974	..	5,398	5	5,403	47	4	51

APPENDIX II—*contd.*

Deaths from Chief Diseases for the Period from 1966—1974

Year	Respiratory			Injuries			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	
1966	..	N. A.	20	20	N. A.	15	15
1967	..	N. A.	9	9	N. A.	10	10
1968	..	N. A.	1	1	N. A.	7	7
1969	..	N. A.	2	2	N. A.	3	3
1970	..	118	5	123	121	4	125
1971	..	79	79	79	88	..	88
1972	..	74	73	77	73	..	73
1973	..	56	56	56	75	7	82
1974	..	54	13	67	45	2	47

Year	Other Causes			All Causes			
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
1966	..	N. A.	133	133	N. A.	285	285
1967	..	N. A.	155	155	N. A.	252	252
1968	..	N. A.	175	175	N. A.	243	243
1969	..	N. A.	122	122	N. A.	176	176
1970	..	531	122	653	7,175	249	7,424
971	..	311	99	410	5,374	131	5,505
1972	..	297	158	455	6,928	180	7,108
1973	..	775	160	935	6,899	196	7,095
1974	..	496	108	604	6,065	133	6,198

KALAHANDI

APPENDIX III

**Number of patients of different diseases treated/died in the Hospitals/Dispensaries/
Primary Health Centres**

Year (1)	Malaria			Dysentery		
	Out-door (2)	Indoor (3)	Death (4)	Out-door (5)	Indoor (6)	Death (7)
1966 .. 1,850 59 .. 48,728 328 5						
1967 .. 2,659 27 .. 56,318 426 12						
1968 .. 4,255 303 5 54,336 363 11						
1969 .. 1,768 10 .. 46,511 166 4						
1970 .. 3,354 10 .. 52,500 354 13						
1971 .. 2,075 14 .. 47,324 408 5						
1972 .. 2,861 122 12 59,697 429 19						
1973 .. 6,091 209 12 55,332 523 19						
1974 .. 11,644 357 2 52,063 517 8						

Year (1)	Typhoid			Yaws		
	Out-door (8)	Indoor (9)	Death (10)	Out-door (11)	Indoor (12)	Death (13)
1966 .. 180 177 3 54 1 ..						
1967 .. 821 170 6 28 2 ..						
1968 .. 710 242 8 58 10 ..						
1969 .. 1,042 254 7 29 6 ..						
1970 .. 958 271 10 30 1 ..						
1971 .. 1,796 368 6 15						
1972 .. 1,802 306 17 1						
1973 .. 2,156 382 12						
1974 .. 1,170 393 10 1						

APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Number of patients of different diseases treated/died in the hospital/Dispensaries/
Primary Health Centres

Year (1)	Filaria			Cholera		
	Out-door (14)	Indoor (15)	Death (16)	Out-door (17)	Indoor (18)	Death (19)
1966	..	269	5	..	..	..
1967	..	393	16	..	12	..
1968	..	241	5	..	2,387	18
1969	..	202	9	..	3	7
1970	..	230	5	..	10	..
1971	..	296	2	..	..	..
1972	..	380	8	..	..	..
1973	..	481	22	..	..	..
1974	..	269	33	..	..	..

Year (1)	Smallpox			T. B.		
	Out-door (20)	Indoor (21)	Death (22)	Out-door (23)	Indoor (24)	Death (25)
1966	..	14	..	..	276	179
1967	..	58	4	..	2,331	138
1968	..	80	..	..	2,455	303
1969	..	127	701	245
1970	..	56	1	..	935	437
1971	..	59	3	..	658	413
1972	1,145	417
1973	1,275	695
1974	1,679	673

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APPENDIX III—*concl.*

Number of patients of different diseases treated/died in the hospital/Dispensaries/
Primary Health Centres

Year (1)	Tetanus			Cancer		
	Out-door (26)	Indoor (27)	Death (28)	Out-door (29)	Indoor (30)	Death (31)
1966 .. 6 8 5 1,371 31 1						
1967 .. 65 33 6 11,765 29 2						
1968 .. 59 49 16 6,233 14 1						
1969 .. 58 47 9 2,366 19 4						
1970 .. 64 32 7 5,482 173 2						
1971 .. 48 36 15 4,053 873 2						
1972 .. 61 38 8 358 48 2						
1973 .. 43 36 7 51 33 2						
1974 .. 28 21 5 69 42 4						

Year (1)	Heart disease			Other causes		
	Out-door (32)	Indoor (33)	Death (34)	Out-door (35)	Indoor (36)	Death (37)
1966 .. 77 8 .. 1,00,48,368 2,07,784 7,432						
1967 .. 478 13 .. 1,05,79,072 2,21,441 7,082						
1968 .. 220 13 3 1,12,84,263 2,25,604 7,395						
1969 .. 96 13 1 1,19,21,500 2,40,988 8,231						
1970 .. 219 15 1 1,24,41,739 2,53,500 8,925						
1971 .. 317 13 1 1,34,50,782 2,88,259 9,832						
1972 .. 155 17 2 1,53,25,084 3,17,836 12,410						
1973 .. 228 24 2 1,68,86,949 3,29,924 11,309						
1974 .. 248 23 1 1,66,28,025 3,19,063 10,436						

APPENDIX IV

Name, Location, Year of Establishment Etc. of Medical Institutions in Kalahandi District

Name and Location (1)	Year of Establish- ment (2)	Number of			Number of Bed		
		Doctors (3)	Pharma- cists (4)	Nurses (5)	Male (6)	Female (7)	Total (8)
HOSPITALS							
District Headquarters Hospital, Bhawani-patna	1883	11	5	19	66	34	100
Children Hospital, Bhawani-patna	1970	1	1	1	..	..	25
Subdivisional Hospital, Dharamgarh	N. A.	2	1	2	6	4	10
Subdivisional Hospital Nawapara	1936	3	2	3	14	8	22
Government Hospital, Lanjigarh	N. A.	1	1	..	4	2	6
Government Hospital, Ranmal	1968	1	1	1	4	2	6
Government Hospital, Ladugaon	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Government Hospital, Barabandha	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Government Hospital, Khariar	1892	1	1	..	10	6	16
Government Hospital, Junagarh	1900	1	1	1	6	4	10
T. & R. W. Hospital, Risida	1961	1	1	..	4	2	6
Government T. B. Hospital, Udit-narayanpur	1949	3	1	6	45	20	65
DISPENSARIES							
Government Dispensary, Komna	1949	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Kesinga	..	1	1	..	4	2	6
Government Dispensary, Karlapada	1967	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Hatibandha	1966	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Dharma-bandha	1967	1	1	..	..	..	..
Government Dispensary, Polam	1968	1	1	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX IV—*Concl.*

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE							
Chiliguda Primary Health Centre	1968	1	1	..	4	2	6
Khariar N. A. C. ..	1952	2	1	..	4	2	6
Khariar Road Primary Health Centre	1959	2	1	..	4	2	6
Jaipatna Primary Health Centre	1955	1	1	..	4	2	6
Koksara P. H. C. ..	1955	1	1	..	4	2	6
Parla Primary Health Centre	1955	1	1	..	4	2	6
Kalampur P. H. C.	1966	1	1	..	4	2	6
Thuamul-Rampur P. H. C.	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Borda P. H. C. ..	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Narla P. H. C. ..	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Madanpur-Rampur P. H. C.	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Karamunda P. H. C.	1968	1	1	..	4	2	6
Chapuria P. H. C.	1967	1	1	..	4	2	6
Sinapali P. H. C. ..	1964	1	1	..	4	2	6
Boden Primary Health Centre	1966	1	1	..	4	2	6
Bhella P. H. C. ..	1967	1	1	..	4	2	6
Biswanathpur P. H. C.	1966	2	1	..	..	..	..
Pastikudi P. H. C. ..	1964	1	1	..	..	..	..
OTHER INSTITUTIONS							
District Jail Hospital, Bhawanipatna	1936	1	1	..	..	..	..
Police Hospital, Bhawanipatna	1956	1	1	3	8	..	8
Medical Aid Centre, Parang	1969	1	1	..	..	..	..
T. & R. W. Mobile Health Unit, Ampani	1966	1	1	..	..	..	..
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS							
Evangelical Hospital, Khariar	1928	3	..	22	..	..	125

APPENDIX V

Year-wise Achievements made during the 1970—74 period under the T. B. Control Programme

Year	Diagnostic				Activities		
	No. of sputum examined	No. of positive cases	No. of Ex-Ray examination	No. of positive cases	Pulmonary cases	Extra pulmonary cases	Cases from outside the district
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1970	..	1,892	148	..	144	11	4
1971	..	1,961	152	..	145	19	8
1972	..	1,800	239	..	216	30	23
1973	..	1,583	210	..	210	50	27
1974	..	1,888	223	..	204	67	21

Year	Transferred from other institutions	Diagnostic			Activities	
		Total cases detected	Total death	Preventive Measures	Total registration	Total vaccination
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1970	159	..	208,285	73,046
1971	172	..	41,726	16,066
1972	..	31	300	13	66,334	22,946
1973	..	49	336	26	111,944	32,886
1974	..	129	421	32	96,410	32,051

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

Introduction

In separate Chapters elaborate accounts on Education, and Medical and Public Health Services, which concern the entire population of the district, have been given. Only those which are relatively less important and concern only a section of the people find mention in this Chapter. They chiefly include Labour Welfare, Prohibition, Advancement of Backward Classes and Tribes, and Charitable Endowments. Short accounts of the governmental activities relating to the first three subjects only are furnished below as there exists no charitable fund in the district.

LABOUR WELFARE

Labour problem and labour legislation, as it were, are akin to the rapid industrial development of a country. Industrially Kalahandi is very backward. A few rice mills and saw mills chiefly constitute its industries. The labour problems here, therefore, seldom assume serious proportions. Moreover, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people form nearly half of the total population of the district. In 1971 the workers constituted only 32.73 per cent of the total population of which the cultivators, the agricultural labourers and other workers accounted for 53.57, 32.09 and 14.34 per cents respectively. The first two categories are mostly unorganised. These figures clearly indicate that the district is more an agricultural tract than industrial. The standard of living and the economic condition of the workers in general and the agricultural labourers in particular are miserable.

Most of the Central and the State Labour Acts and Laws extend to the district of Kalahandi. A list of such Acts is furnished in Appendix-I. These legislations chiefly aim at securing the interests of the labourers and workers in different spheres of their activity, safeguard their exploitation in different forms at the hands of their employers and maintain peaceful, congenial and harmonious relationship between the employers and the employees in the industrial field. Proper execution of these Acts chiefly devolves on the Labour organisation established in the district since 1957.

Organisational set up

The District Labour Officer, with his headquarters at Bhawanipatna, is primarily responsible for the administration and execution of the various labour laws. He acts as the inspector under almost all the Labour Acts. He functions as the Conciliation Officer under the Industrial Disputes Act. He is assisted, besides other subordinate staff, by two Assistant Labour Officers posted at the headquarters.

Besides, the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, enforces the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and the Rules framed thereunder.

The activities of the labour organisation under some of the principal Labour Acts are described below:

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act although amounted to 42 by the end of December 1976, most of them were closed. As stated earlier, the rice mills and saw mills constitute the principal factories of the district. Among the other important factories mention may be made of a sugar mill (seasonal), a chemical industry, now closed, and a few other engineering industries. The number of workers engaged in these factories is mostly temporary and liable to fluctuation. The employees of the industrial concerns are usually provided with health and sanitary facilities during the working hours.

For the welfare of the industrial labourers a Multipurpose Labour Welfare Centre and a Reading Room-cum-Recreation Centre have been established respectively at Khariar Road and Kisinga. Under the overall control of the District Labour Officer, the former is in charge of an Organiser and the latter is in charge of an attendant. In the welfare centre, education is imparted to the children of the labourers through some instructors. Lately, the Adult Education Programme has been undertaken at the centre. Books and other reading materials are provided free of charge to the pupils. Besides, the centre provides radio sets and various games articles for recreation purpose.

Minimum rates of wages are fixed in respect of almost all the scheduled employments. They are given separately in Appendix-II. Meetings are often arranged at Block and Panchayat levels to give publicity to the minimum rates of wages to be paid to the rural labourers, especially to the agricultural labourers.

Under the Trade Union Act as many as three Unions have been registered. They are the Kalahandi State Transport Employees Union, the Bhawanipatna Central Co-operative Bank Cadre Secretaries Union and Kalahandi Taxi, Truck Workers Union. The total membership of the Unions as stood on the 31st March, 1977 was 215, 63 and 40 respectively.

The Shops and Commercial Establishments Act is enforced in the urban areas of the district. The provisions of this Act chiefly regulate the working hours of the employees, provides for weekly holiday and ensure leave with wages. By the end of January 1976, as many as 80 shops and 82 commercial establishments were registered under this Act.

Factory Act

Minimum Wages Act

Trade Union Act

Shops and Commercial Establishments Act

**Subsidised
Industrial
Housing
Scheme**

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme or the Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme aims at providing the industrial workers with suitable quarters. Under this scheme only ten industrial tenements were erected at Kesimalga and allotted to the factory workers by the end of December, 1977.

**Industrial
Dispute Act**

The labour disputes are settled mostly through conciliation. The District Labour Officer, as stated earlier, is declared the Conciliation Officer under the Act. The disputes, which rarely occur in the district, are settled between the parties mostly through conciliation. In case conciliation fails, the matter is referred to the Government. In the following table is given a statistical picture of the labour disputes etc. during the period 1973—75.

Year	Complaints		Disputes					Total man-days lost under the I. D. A.
	Report- ed	Settled	Report- ed	Settled	Strike	Lock- out		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
1973	..	87	87	1	1	..	..	..
1974	..	107	105	1	1	1	..	587
1975	..	113	115	2	2	..	..	..

**Works
Committee**

Only two of the establishments, the Orissa State Road Transport Corporation, Bhawanipatna, and the Orissa State Electricity Board, Bhawanipatna, come under the purview of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, which stipulates for the formation of Works Committees in the establishment employing 100 and more workers. Of the two, the former has constituted a Works Committee. Since the introduction of the scheme, participation of labourers in the industrial management is more effective than the formation of works committees, both the establishments have initiated steps for constituting shop councils.

**Industrial
Employment
(Standing
Order) Act**

The industrial establishments, according to the provisions of the Industrial Establishment (Standing Order) Act, are obliged to have certified standing orders embodying, with precision, the conditions of employment of the workmen. The Labour Commissioner, Orissa, is the certifying officer under the Act. By the end of July 1976, as many as three Industrial Establishments: the Srikrishna Rice Mill, Kesimalga; the Orissa Rice Mill, Kesimalga; and the Mahalaxmi Rice Mill, Khariar Road had had their respective certified standing orders.

The Workmens' Compensation Act provides for payment by the employer of compensation to the workman who meets accident in course of employment. The Additional District Magistrate, Kala-handi, is the Commissioner under the Act. In the district very few industrial accidents occur. No accident is reported during the last 3 years ending in 1975.

Workmens'
Compensation
Act

The utility of employment service is not only confined to providing information to the employer and the employment seekers, but also aims at imparting vocational guidance to the latter. The more important part of its function is that it collects data of employment in private and public sector undertakings. But the district has not been intensively covered with the Employment Service. The District Employment Exchange located at Bhawanipatna and the Employment Sub-office at Nawapara are only organisations functioning during 1976-77. Another sub-office is likely to be established at Dharamgarh by the end of the 5th Plan period (1974-79).

Employment
Service

The total number of labourers in the live register and their placement as on 31st December, 1975 are indicated in the following table:

Employment seekers	No. in the live register			Placements		
	S. C.	S. T.	Others	S. C.	S. T.	Others
Male	..	219	100	1,139	9	9
Female	..	79	3	28	3	..

The industrial backwardness of the district may largely be responsible for the low percentage of employment.

The Employees' Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund Act, which chiefly aims at providing social security for the industrial workers, was introduced in the district in the year 1952. But the Family Pension Scheme came into effect only from 1st March, 1971. Total number of factories/establishments covered by the Act till March 1976 was 32 and nearly 82 per cent of the employees working in them were enjoying the benefits provided under the Act.

Employees
Provident
Fund and
Family
Pension
Fund Act

The members are allowed to draw advances from the Fund to meet their expenses on various purposes specified in the scheme. On the termination of membership, either due to normal or accidental conditions, they get refund of their dues from the Fund.

The District Labour Officer undertakes periodical inspection of the industrial concerns with a view to ensure that the provisions of various Labour Acts are strictly followed. The following table indicates the number of inspections made by him under different Acts and prosecutions booked during the period 1973—75.

Acts	1973		1974		1975	
	No. of inspec- tions	No. of prosecu- tions	No. of inspec- tions	No. of prosecu- tions	No. of inspec- tions	No. of prosecu- tions
Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishments Act	207	18	209	38	213	27
Payment of Wages Act	..	51	5	53	13	67
Payment of Bonus Act	..	24	..	26	..	28
Minimum Wages Act	225	27	238	100	201	90
Maternity Benefit Act	24	1	23	2	22	1
Employment of Children Act	5	..	13	..	21	..
Orissa Industrial Establishment Act	18	..	42	..	52	..
Factories Act	18	..	7	..	12	..
Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Service) Act	..	2	..	2	..	..

PROHIBITION

Prohibition, according to the spirit of Article 47 of the Constitution, means that consumption of all intoxicating drinks and of drugs injurious to health is to be prohibited except for medicinal purposes. But excepting opium, prohibition of liquor and other intoxicating drugs etc. has not been introduced in the district. This may probably be attributed to the fact that drinking is more customary than a mere habit with the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which constitute nearly half of the district's population. Besides, the Tribal people offer to their gods home-brewed Pachwai which contains low percentage of alcohol and partake of it on ceremonial and festive occasions as a community drink. Culturally and educationally as these people are very backward they are likely to adversely react to any social change. Strict enforcement of a measure like prohibition which might interfere with their age-long social and religious practices is, therefore, perhaps considered undesirable in the district.

However, a short account about the position obtaining in the district with regard to the excise administration and consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs etc. is furnished below.

The excise Acts in force in Kalahandi are, (1) Bihar and Orissa Excise Act, 1915, (2) Indian Opium Act, 1878, (3) Opium Smoking Act, 1947, (4) Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 and (5) Medicinal and Toilet Preparations Act, 1955. These laws, except the Opium Smoking Act, chiefly aim at regulating the manufacture, import, export, transport, possession and sale of excisable articles, and imposition and collection of revenue thereon. They also embody suitable penal provisions to deal with the offenders. Prior to 1947 smoking of raw opium was hardly considered an offence despite the harmful effect it produced. To obviate its formidable reaction, the Opium Smoking Act, prohibiting the manufacture of Chandu, Modak etc. containing opium and possession of any apparatus for the purpose, was promulgated.

The Collector is the chief executive head of the Excise Administration of the district on whose behalf the Additional District Magistrate looks after the day to day business. The Superintendent of Excise, under the supervision and control of the above functionaries, is directly responsible for the smooth and efficient management of the department. He is assisted by 3 Inspectors, 11 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 52 Excise Constables, in addition to some ministerial and other staff. The responsibility of collection of excise revenue is chiefly vested with the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The powers and functions of the Collector, Additional District Magistrate and various other excise staff are specifically embodied in the Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. III.

Under various sections of the aforesaid Acts the excise officers are empowered to detect offences. They can make house search between sunrise and sunset beyond which a warrant from a competent authority would be necessary. The Orissa Excise Manual, Vol. I provides detailed procedures for detection, investigation and prosecution of crimes. The services of police are also requisitioned at the time of need for the detection of cases. The village officers (headmen) who are to assist the excise staff under the provisions of the Bihar and Orissa Excise Act seldom come forward to help in detecting crimes.

The excisable commodities generally consumed in the district are out-stil liquor, medicinal opium, *ganja* and *bhang*, and India-made foreign liquor which include spirit and beer. Different limits have been prescribed for their possession at any time by any individual. Licences are issued for the manufacture and sale of out-still liquor and also for the sale of *ganja* and *bhang*. The licences are sanctioned by the Board of Revenue with the approval of Government and are sold by public auction in the annual excise settlement. No permit is, however, issued for the consumption of excise goods.

Administrative Set up

Different kinds of permits which generally remain valid for 30 or 60 days, as the case may be, are issued by the Superintendent of Excise for obtaining and transporting of rectified spirit, denatured spirit, country spirit, *ganja* and *bhang* etc. Duty is either exempted or levied at full or concessional rates on these articles. The Gola Officer also issues permits for the transport of medicinal opium and dangerous drugs etc.

Opium Prohibition

Prohibition of opium was started in 1948-49. It was initially envisaged to accomplish total prohibition by 1958-59, in a period of ten years, in a phased manner. As a sequel to the decision of the world convention and International Conferences and the decision taken by the Government of India, the State Government followed such a policy. It was enforced under the Opium Act, 1878. In pursuance of this programme sale of opium through licenced shops was abolished from the year 1959-60 and the same was made through the departmental officers. But the policy of complete prohibition was later abandoned as it would adversely affect the health of old and infirm addicts. A fresh programme of re-registration of opium addicts by medical department for the purpose of supplying processed medicinal opium through the hospitals and dispensaries was then adopted. But this system of supply was subsequently changed. At present the addicts get their quota directly through the excise officers. The registered addict can only possess opium to such limits as is fixed for him. The Chief District Medical Officer, according to the present procedure of fresh registration, examines the applicant and permit is issued by the Collector on former's recommendation. The number of opium addicts in the district was 144 in 1976 and their annual quota of medicinal opium was a little over 21 kg. At present (1976) opium sells at rupee one per gram.

The figures in the following table may throw some light on the success achieved in the field of opium prohibition. The low incidence of offence and gradual decline in the consumption figures, provided the market is free from contraband opium, certainly indicate a favourable position.

Year	Volume of opium consumed in kg.	Cases reported for		Quantity of Illegal opium seized
		Illegal possession of opium	Opium smoking	
1970-71	28.800	2	..	0.013
1971-72	24.300	1	..	0.066
1972-73	20.400	1	..	0.155
1973-74	17.650	1	1	0.002
1974-75	16.850	1	..	0.023

A large proportion of the population of the district comprise backward classes and Tribes. According to the Census of 1971 the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes respectively constituted 29·26 and 17·11 per cents. Being far from the light of modern civilization, these people were proverbially undeveloped in the spheres of education, culture and economy. During the pre-merger days no effective measures for the uplift of these peoples seem to have been taken by the ex-rulers. It is only after the formation of the district that considerable progress has been achieved in different fields through the execution of systematic and well meaning schemes and projects undertaken by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department.

The District Welfare Officer, under the supervision and control of the District Magistrate, is directly responsible for the effective implementation of the various developmental programmes chalked out for the backward classes. He has his office located at the district headquarters at Bhawanipatna which has been functioning since 1949-50. He is assisted by three Assistant District Welfare Officers and ten Welfare Extension Officers, besides a number of ministerial and Class IV staff posted at the district, subdivision and Block headquarters.

Both the State and the Central Government share the expenditure incurred on account of the developmental programmes executed for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. Besides the normal Fifth Plan allocations made for the district, comparatively more backward tracts covered by the Thuamul-Rampur and Lanjigarh Blocks are included in the Sub-Plan under the name Thuamul-Rampur Project drafted for the tribal regions of the State, in which special provisions are made to accelerate the developmental pace. The backward Tribes benefited by the Sub-Plan largely constitute the Jhodia Kandha. The Sub-Plan is an additional plan which was implemented during the 5th Plan period (1974—79).

The Schemes for the welfare of backward classes may be classified under (1) Educational and Cultural advancement, (2) Economic Uplift, (3) Health and Sanitation and (4) Social and Miscellaneous matters. Emphasis is laid on the Educational Schemes as they aptly make the backward communities more conscious of their rights and privileges in the society.

Until 1950, practically little efforts were made towards achieving any tangible progress in the field of education and culture among the traditionally backward Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people who constitute nearly half of the population of Kalahandi.

The ex-rulers and Zamindars were naturally callous to their problem and they were, for all practical purposes, relegated to live in nature. To arouse this section of people almost from the state of nature was really a tremendous problem on the part of the Government. Their characteristic orthodoxy in easily accepting any change repugnant to their traditional ways of life made the task more complex. However, various efforts have been made since the formation of the district to help spread of education among them.

By the year 1976, there had been established in the district, 4 High Schools, 4 Ashram Schools including one Kanyashram, 2 Residential Sevashrams, 68 Sevashrams and 18 Chatsalis for the educational uplift of the students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes. In the Ashram Schools the students are imparted basic training in different crafts like carpentry, smithy, weaving, tailoring and agriculture, in addition to the general syllabus of M. E. school standard. During the academic session 1975-76, as many as 3,856 Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes students were on the roll of these institutions. Of them 2,917 were studying in Sevashrams, 557 in Ashram Schools and 382 in H. E. schools. Boarding charges as fixed by the Government from time to time are paid to the students of the Ashram Schools. Each of the students of the Ashram Schools including the Residential Sevashrams were in receipt of Rs. 51 per month as boarding charges in 1975-76, while for the girl students of the Kanyashram it was fixed at Rs. 53. Similarly each of the High School students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes were awarded monthly stipends. They received Rs. 51 each during 1975-76. The day-scholars of the Sevashrams are provided with nationalised text books, garments, reading and writing materials, etc. In some Sevashrams provisions for mid-day meals were also made. The students of the Ashram and the High schools are also provided with garments, sports materials, nationalised text books and reading and writing materials.

So far, 45 hostel buildings have been constructed in different Upper Primary, M. E. and H. E. schools of the district to provide accommodation for the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes students. In addition to the boarding and lodging facilities, the inmates are also supplied with beds and utensils in the hostels.

Besides, the Education Department annually incurs huge expenditure in providing stipends and lump grants to the Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes and other backward class students studying in U. P., M. E., and H. E. schools other than the above specialised

schools managed by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department. In Primary schools they are also supplied with reading and writing materials etc.

In the year 1975-76, 7 Scheduled Tribes and 4 Scheduled Castes students got through the High School Certificate Examination. The Tribal & Rural Welfare Department also provides stipends etc. for their higher studies. Provision for special coaching of Sanskrit, Mathematics and English is also made for them.

Economically these Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes people are extremely poor and often fall an easy prey to the unscrupulous merchants and money-lenders. With a view to alleviate their miseries various schemes have been in operation and the following enactments have been made during the past few years.

Economic
Uplift

1. The Orissa Debt Bondage Abolition Regulation, 1948
2. The Orissa Scheduled Areas Transfer of immovable properties (by Scheduled Tribes) Regulation, 1956.
3. The Orissa Merged States (Laws) Act, 1950.
4. Central Provinces Tenancy Act, 1898 as amended by Orissa Act XIII of 1953.

For the storage of paddy and fertiliser, 74 Graingollas have been constructed in the district. From these Gollas the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people easily get their requirement of paddy either in cash or on loan basis. On this score these people were frequently exploited by the unscrupulous lenders who used to charge unusually high percentage of interest.

The landless Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people usually adopt a very harmful system of cultivation known as Podu or shifting cultivation. With a view to refrain them from such baneful practice they are being allotted about one to two hectares of arable land for cultivation. In addition, 13 colonies, 4 by the Tribal and Rural Welfare Department, and 9 by the Forest Department, have been established in the forest areas at a huge cost where 120 families have been so far rehabilitated. Besides allotment of lands, the colonists are provided with housing and other facilities like bullocks, seeds etc., for cultivation. Fair price shops have been opened in the colonies to supply them with the bare necessities of life at reasonable rates.

Under the Jayanti village scheme, 54 houses at an outlay of Rs. 1.08 lakhs have been constructed and allotted to 54 families belonging to the Scheduled Caste engaged in un-clean occupation. 87 house sites purchased at a total cost of Rs. 0.39 lakhs have

been delivered to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes people having no homestead land. With a view to help these poor people to defend themselves in law courts against any social injustice perpetrated on them legal aid to the tune of a little over Rs. 4,500 has been given to 16 Scheduled Castes and 14 Scheduled Tribes persons. Under the scheme, Land Improvement Grant, a sum of Rs. 4,500 has also been paid to the needy persons.

Under the Minimum Needs Programme, 750 houses at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per house have been constructed during 1975-76. Out of the total number of houses 300 were constructed in Bhawani-patana subdivision, 250 in Dharamgarh subdivision and 200 in Nawapara subdivision.

Nearly Rs. 4.97 lakhs have been incurred for the construction of new roads, culverts, bridges etc. by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department for the improvement of communication in the tribal and backward areas. Besides these major schemes, many other schemes were also in operation which aimed at the economic development of these people.

Health and Sanitation

Three medical institutions, viz., one Ayurvedic dispensary at Mohangiri, an Allopathic dispensary at Narla, and a six bedded hospital at Risida are established by the Tribal & Rural Welfare Department to cater to the needs of the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. A mobile health unit is also operating from Ampani under the Koksara Block. Some common drugs and medicines used to be distributed among the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people living in remote places through the field staff and through the Ashram schools.

Scarcity of drinking water was a constant constituent of the health hazards in the backward areas inhabited by the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes people. With a view to tackle this situation, Tribal & Rural Welfare Department has caused the excavation of as many as 705 wells and a few tanks at an outlay of Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

Social and miscellaneous matters

As stated earlier, various legislative measures have been taken to safeguard the interests of the weaker section of the society and to afford them adequate protection against exploitation. The untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (XXII of 1955) is another such legislation which aims at removing their social disabilities. In the Public Services, Public Sector Undertakings and in various other

establishments their representation has been statutorily reserved. Financial and other concessions like relaxation of age-limit, reduction in examination fees etc. are also extended to the Scheduled Tribes and the Scheduled Castes candidates in the field of employment etc. Purely on population basis seats have been reserved for them in the Gram Panchayats and State Legislative Assembly. Of the 7 Legislative Assembly Constituencies in the district, 2 seats for Scheduled Castes and one for the Scheduled Tribes were reserved during the 1977 elections.

Through the functioning of the Community Development Blocks which expend huge sums to boost the developmental activities in the district, the members of the backward classes have also become benefited in several ways.

The Old Age Pension Scheme was introduced in April, 1975. Up to the 31st March, 1976 an amount of Rs. 23,030.35 was disbursed to 384 persons under the scheme.

Old Age
Pension

APPENDIX I**Labour Acts in force in the District**

1. The Industrial Disputes Acts, 1947
2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
3. The Trade Union Act, 1926
4. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. The Orissa Shops and Commercial Establishment Act, 1956
6. The payment of Bonus Act, 1965
7. The Employment of Childrens' Act, 1938
8. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
9. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
10. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
11. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961
12. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
13. Bidi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966
14. The Orissa Industrial Housing Act, 1966
15. The Orissa Industrial Establishment (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1969
16. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
17. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
18. The Orissa Dadan Labour (Control and Regulation) Act, 1975
19. Equal Remuneration Act, 1975
20. The Factories Act, 1948
21. The Indian Boilers Act, 1923
22. The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917

APPENDIX II

Minimum Rates of Wages fixed for Different Employment

Name of the Employment (1)	Minimum rates of wages in rupees (2)	Period-per day or per month (3)
1. Agriculture ..	4·00	per day
2. Bidi and Tabacco ..	4·00	per day
3. Oil Mill ..	5·00	per day
4. Rice Mill, Flour Mill, Dal Mill ..	2·25*	
5. Roads and Buildings Operation ..	4·00	per day
6. Stone breaking and Stone crushing ..	4·00	per day
7. Public Motor Transport ..	200·00	per month
8. Private Road Transport ..	200·00	per month
9. Salt pans ..	4·50	per day
10. Kendu Leaf collection ..	4·00	per day
11. Printing Press ..	5·00	per day
12. Distillery ..	5·00	per day
13. Timber Trading, including felling and sawing. ..	5·00	per day
14. Bamboo forest establishment ..	5·00	per day
15. Hotel, Eating houses and Restaurants ..	90·00* or 3·00	per month per day
16. Shops and Commercial establishment ..	90·00* or 3·00	per month per day
17. Cinema ..	90·00* or 3·00	per month per day
18. Metal Industry ..	5·00	per day
19. Irrigation Projects , Dam, Embankments, Well and Tanks.	4·00	per day

*Likely to be revised shortly

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

The Kalahandi district along with the Balangir district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary constituency in the first General Elections of 1952. In the second General Elections held in 1957 the district had one double-member Parliamentary Constituency called Kalahandi. But the district became one single-member Parliamentary Constituency from the General Elections of 1962 and continued as such in the elections of 1967 and 1971.

As regards the State Legislature, the district had one single-member constituency and three double-member constituencies in the first General Elections held in 1952. During the second General Elections held in 1957 there were four double-member constituencies in the district. At the time of Mid-term Elections of 1961, the district had eight single-member constituencies. The number of single-member constituencies remained the same for the elections held in 1967, 1971 and 1974. Thus, at present the district has eight representatives in the Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly) and one in the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The details of the present territorial extent of the Parliament and Assembly Constituencies are given below :—

Delimitation of the Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies*

Sl No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary/Assembly Constituencies
A. PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY		
1	Kalahandi ..	Comprising Khariar, Dharamgarh (S. C.), Koksara, Junagarh, Bhawanipatna (S. C.), Narla (S. T.) and Keisinga Assembly Constituencies.
B. ASSEMBLY CONSTITUENCY		
1	Nawapara** ..	Jonk and Nawapara police stations and Komna police station (excluding Komna, Pendrawan, Rajana, Kanabera, Sunabeda, part Bhaisadani and part Karlakot Grama Panchayats) in Nawapara subdivision.
2	Khariar ..	Komna, Pendrawan, Rajana, Kanabera, Sunabeda, part Bhaisadani and part Karlakot Grama Panchayats in Komna police station, Khariar police station and Nagalbad I, Nilji, part Litisarji, Gandabahali and part Karangamal Grama Panchayats in Sinapalli police station in Nawapara subdivision.

* The *Orissa Gazette*, Extraordinary No.1781, Cuttack, Monday, December 31,1971.

** The Nawapara Assembly Constituency is included in the Balangir Parliamentary Constituency.

Sl. No.	Name of the Constituency	Extent of Parliamentary/Assembly Constituency
3	Dharamgarh (S. C.)	Sinapalli police station (excluding Nagalbad I, Nilji, part Litisargi, part Karangamal and Gandabahali Grama Panchayats) in Nawapara subdivision and Dharamgarh and Kegaon police stations in Dharamgarh subdivision.
4	Koksara	Koksara police station and Uchhala, Badapujhariguda, Bhairipali, Badkarlakot, Jayapatna, Mangalpur and Dhansuli Grama Panchayats in Jayapatna police station in Dharamgarh subdivision and Ghutrukhal, Jubrajpur, Mahulpatna and Badachhatrang Grama Panchayats in Thuamul-Rampur police station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.
5	Junagarkh	Junagarh police station (excluding part Brundabahal, Daspur, Chichia, Atigaon, Bhairiguda, Farang, Rangaspali, Nandol and Meriabandhali Grama Panchayats) and Jayapatna police station (excluding Uchhala, Badapujhariguda, Bhairipali, Badkarlakot, Jayapatna, Mangalpur and Dhansuli Grama Panchayats) in Dharamgarh subdivision and Gopalpur, Thuamul-Rampur and Dumerpadar Grama Panchayats in Thuamul—Rampur police station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.
6	Bhawanipatna (S. C.)	Part Brundabahal, Daspur, Chichia, Atigaon, Bhairiguda, Farang, Rangaspali, Meriabandhali and Nandol Grama Panchayats in Junagarh police station in Dharamgarh subdivision and Kegaon police station and Bhawanipatna police station (excluding part Jugsaipatna, Sagada, Duarsuni, Risgaon, part Lanjee, part Badabatua, Pastikudi and part Gaigaon Grama Panchayats) in Bhawanipatna subdivision.
7	Narla (S.T.)	Narla and Lanjigarh police stations, Golkuleswar Grama Panchayats in Kisinga police station and Urladani and Barabandha Grama Panchayats in Madanpur-Rampur police station and Thuamul-Rampur police station (excluding Ghutrukhal, Jubrajpur, Mahulpatna, Badachhatrang, Gopalpur, Thuamul-Rampur and Dumerpadar Grama Panchayats) and part Jugsaipatna, Sagada, Duarsuni, Risgaon, part Lanjee, part Badabatua, Pastikudi and part Gaigaon Grama Panchayats in Bhawanipatna police station in Bhawanipatna subdivision.
8	Kisinga	Kisinga police station (excluding Golkuleswar Grama Panchayat) and Madanpur-Rampur police station excluding Urladani and Barabandha Grama Panchayats in Bhawanipatna subdivision.

The Indian National Congress*, the Socialist Party, the Praja Socialist Party, the Bharatiya Janasangh, the Ganatantra Parishad, the Utkal Congress, the Bilaratiya Lokadal, the Janata Party and the Jana Congress have been the main political parties in Kalahandi district. These parties have or had their local organisations here and operated through them. A study of the election results of 1952, 1957, 1961, 1962, 1967, 1971, 1974 and 1977 reveals the relative hold of the various political parties in the district.

After two hundred years of foreign rule India achieved her Independence on the 15th August 1947 and the new Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. Under the provisions of Articles 325 and 326 of the constitution every adult Indian citizen is entitled to take part in the election. The people of Orissa have exercised their franchise in the past eight elections, both for the Lok Sabha and the Vidhan Sabha, since our Constitution came into force. In Orissa the first General Elections were held from the 3rd to the 25th January 1952.

The district was divided into four constituencies for the first General Elections to the Vidhan Sabha. Of these Jayapatna-Kasipur was a single-member constituency and other three, namely, Bhawanipatna, Junagarh and Nawapara were double-member constituencies. The Jayapatna-Kasipur constituency was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. In the Nawapara and Bhawanipatna double-member constituencies one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. In the Junagarh double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

In the General Elections of 1952, besides Independent candidates, four political parties, viz., the Congress, the Socialist Party, the Forward Block (Ruiker Group) and the Ganatantra Parishad contested the election. Of these, the Congress, the Socialist Party and the Forward Block (Ruiker Group) had nationwide platforms. The Ganatantra Parishad was confined to the State only.

* The position of the Indian National Congress has changed since 1971 due to split in the Congress and the formation of two rival Congress parties popularly known as the Congress (Ruling) and Congress (Organisational).

** The Ganatantra Parishad merged with the Swatantra, an all India party, in 1967. The Swatantra, and the Utkal Congress, a State party, have now merged with the Bharatiya Lokadal.

The number of candidates set up, the number of seats won and the number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties in the district were as follows :

Name of political parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Congress	..	7	3 81,664
Socialist Party	..	1 ..	4,144
Forward Block (Ruiker group)	..	1 ..	2,779
Ganatantra Parishad	..	5 4	192,422
Independents	..	5 ..	17,789
Total	.. 19	7	298,798

Out of 298,798 valid votes polled more than 60 per cent went in favour of the Ganatantra Parishad, indicating the strong hold of the Ganatantra Parishad in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1952.*

Name of Constituencies (1)	No. of seats (2)	No. of persons contested (3)	No. of electors (4)	Total No. of votes (5)	Total No. of valid votes polled (6)	Percentage of Col., 6 to Col., 5 (7)	Successful party (8)
Bhawanipatna	2	4	135,159	270,318	96,351	35·64	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Jayapatna-Kashipur 1	2	51,918	51,918	19,363	19,363	37·29	Congress
Junagarh	2	5	122,879	245,758	124,805	50·78	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Newapara	.. 2	8	97,602	195,204	59,279	30·36	Congress and Congress
Total	.. 7	19	407,558	542,717	299,798	55·24	..

* Report on the First General Elections in India 1951-52, Volume II, (Statistical), pp. 412-413.

KALAHANDI**Lok Sabha**

In the first General Elections, 1952, Kalahandi district along with Balangir district was constituted into one double-member Parliamentary Constituency. The political parties which contested for those two seats were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad. Both the parties set up two candidates each.

The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties for the Lok Sabha was as follows:—

Name of political parties (1)	Total number of votes polled (2)
Congress ..	167,364
Ganatantra Parishad ..	386,494

In the contest, the Ganatantra Parishad candidates won the election. One candidate won by securing 198,378 votes and the other by 188,116 votes.

The total number of electors in the Parliamentary Constituency during the first General Elections was 790,404 and the total number of votes was 1,580,808. In the election total number of valid votes polled was 553,858. The percentage of voting for the Parliamentary seats was 35·03.

Second General Elections of 1957**Vidhan Sabha (Legislative Assembly)**

The second General Elections was held between the period from the 24th February to the 14th March 1957.

For the purpose of this election the district was divided into four constituencies, namely, Bhawanipatna, Kasipur, Dharamgarh and Nawapara. All these were double-member constituencies. In each double-member constituency one seat was general and the other was reserved. In Kasipur Constituency the reserved seat was for the Scheduled Castes and in other constituencies the reserved seats were for the Scheduled Tribes candidates.

In 1957 General Elections, three political parties contested the elections besides the Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Praja Socialist Party and the Ganatantra Parishad.

The number of members set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties in the district were as follows:—

Name of political parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Congress ..	8	2	77,823
Praja Socialist Party ..	2	..	6,949
Ganatantra Parishad ..	8	6	172,612
Independents ..	8	..	26,618
Total ..	26	8	284,002

The figures of valid votes polled show the popularity of the Ganatantra Parishad in the district.

The following table gives further details of the General Elections held in the district in 1957.*

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total No. of votes	Total No. of valid votes polled	Percent-age of Col. 6 to Col. 5	Successful Party
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bhawanipatna ..	2	4	102,012	204,024	77,705	38.08	Ganatantra Parishad and Ganatantra Parishad
Kasipur ..	2	6	107,034	214,068	70,530	32.94	Ditto
Dharamgarh ..	2	9	86,990	173,980	71,955	41.35	Ditto
Nawapara ..	2	7	98,557	197,114	63,812	32.37	Congress and Congress
Total ..	8	26	3,94,593	7,8186	2,84,002	35.98	

The strength of the electorate in the district for the elections was 394,593 and the total number of valid votes polled was 284,002. The percentage of votes polled in the district was 35.98. and the percentage was considerably less than the previous elections.

In 1957, there was one double-member Parliamentary Constituency in Kalahandi district in which one seat was reserved for a member of the Scheduled Tribes. Two political parties, viz., the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad, and non-party or Independent candidates contested the elections. In all, there were five candidates including Independents. The number of votes polled was as follows:—

Name of parties	Total number of votes polled
(1)	(2)
Congress ..	128,910
Ganatantra Parishad ..	326,601
Independents ..	16,441

* Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, Vol. II (Statistical) pp. 874-875.

In the contest, the Ganatantra Parishad won both the seats by securing 326,601 votes. The general candidate got 174,920 votes whereas the Scheduled Tribes candidate captured 151,681 votes.

The number of electors for the elections was 7,32,328 and the total number of votes was 14,64,656. Total number of valid votes polled in the elections was 4,71,952. The percentage of voting for the Parliamentary seats was 32.22.

Mid-term
Elections of
1961

The second General Elections were over by the end of March, 1957. The third General Elections, in normal course, would have been held in February-March, 1962. But in consequence of the promulgation of the President's rule the State Legislative Assembly was dissolved with effect from the 25th February 1961 and Mid-term Elections was held from the 2nd to the 8th June 1961.

In 1957 General Elections, Bhawanipatna, Kasipur, Dharamgarh and Nawapara were double-member constituencies but in the elections of 1961 the double-member Constituencies were abolished and the concerned constituencies were bifurcated. Thus in the Mid-term Elections the number of Assembly Constituencies in the district was increased from four to eight, each constituency returning one candidate. Out of the eight constituencies, Madanpur-Rampur, Kasipur, Junagarh and Khariar were declared as general seats. Bhawanipatna and Nawapara were reserved for the Scheduled Tribes. The remaining two, i.e., Koksara and Dharamgarh became Scheduled Castes' Constituencies. The political parties which participated in the Mid-term Elections were the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad. Non-party or Independent candidates also contested in the elections.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different parties for the Vidhan Sabha were as follows:—

Name of parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Congress	..	8	1 21,843
Ganatantra Parishad	..	7	6 74,329
Independents	..	7	1 10,219
Total	..	22	8 122,815

The Ganatantra Parishad continued to be the major political party although it did not have the same amount of success as in the General Elections of 1957.

The following table gives further details of the Mid-term Elections held in 1961.

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Madanpur-Rampur	1	4	50,190	19,889	39·63	17,941	35·70	Ganatantra Parishad
Bhawanipatna ..	1	2	59,463	17,275	29·05	15,472	26·01	Ditto
Kasipur ..	1	2	40,555	11,856	29.23	10,460	25·50	Ditto
Koksara ..	1	3	71,099	24,425	34·35	21,226	29·81	Ditto
Junagarh ..	1	4	42,785	17,500	40·90	14,976	35·00	Ditto
Dharamgarh ..	1	2	47,142	18,702	39·67	15,756	33·42	Ditto
Khariar ..	1	3	53,770	18,120	30·44	16,367	30·43	Congress
Nawapara ..	1	2	50,121	12,104	21·18	10,617	21·19	Independent
Total	..	8	415,125	139,871	33·69	122,815	29.58	

The strength of the electorate was 4,15,125 of whom 1,39,871 voters exercised their franchise. The voting was less than the 1957 elections.

The district had one single-member Parliamentary constituency in the Lok Sabha Elections of 1962. The seat was meant for general candidates. Two political parties contested the elections. The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the political parties was as follows :

Lok Sabha
Elections
of 1962

Name of the parties	Total number of votes polled
(1)	(2)
Congress ..	25,141
Ganatantra Parishad ..	65,974

The Parliamentary seat was retained by the Ganatantra Parishad. The party captured 65,974 votes, i.e., 72·41 per cent of the total valid votes polled in the Parliamentary constituency.

The total number of electors was 3,73,402 and the total number of valid votes polled was 91,115 which was 24·40 per cent of the total number of the electorate. The percentage of voting was much lower than the 1952 and 1957 elections.

**General
Elections of
1967**

In the General Elections of 1967, the poll was completed in one day, i.e., on the 21st February, 1967.

**Vidhan
Sabha
(Legislative
Assembly)**

For the purpose of the General Elections held in 1967, Kalahandi district was divided into eight Assembly constituencies, i.e., Nawapara, Khariar, Dharamgarh, Koksara, Junagarh, Bhawanipatna, Narla, and Kesinga. Of these, Nawapara and Narla were reserved constituencies for the Scheduled Tribes. Dharamgarh and Bhawanipatna were reserved for the Scheduled Caste candidates. The remaining four were general constituencies.

In the General Elections of 1967, as many as four political parties contested the elections besides the five Independent candidates. The parties were the Congress, the Swatantra, the Praja Socialist Party and the Bharatiya Jana Sangh.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties in the district were as follows :

Name of parties	No. of candidate set up	No. of seats won	No. of valid votes polled
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Congress	..	8	50,081
Swatantra	..	6	111,527
Praja Socialist Party	..	1	1,082
Jana Sangha	..	3	2,478
Independents	..	5	12,029
Total	..	25 -	177,197

In all, 25 candidates contested for eight Assembly seats. In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured six seats and two seats went in favour of the Congress Party. Out of 1,77,197 valid votes polled the Swatantra Party secured 1,11,527 votes indicating a considerable hold of this party in the district.

The following table gives further information concerning the General Elections held in 1967.*

Name of Constituency (1)	No. of seats (2)	No. of persons contested (3)	No. of electors (4)	Total votes polled (5)	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4 (6)	Total valid votes polled (7)	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4 (8)	Party won (9)
Nawapara	..	1	2	60,832	22,567 37·09	20,335	33·42	Congress
Khariar	..	1	3	60,766	24,320 40·02	21,524	35·42	Ditto
Dharamgarh	..	1	3	58,791	26,876 45·71	23,471	39·92	Swatantra Party
Koksara	..	1	3	60,836	27,729 45·57	24,352	40·02	Ditto
Junagarh	..	1	3	64,000	23,356 45·85	26,196	40·93	Ditto
Bhawanipatna	..	1	3	56,168	25,502 45·40	22,817	40·62	Ditto
Narla	..	1	3	54,220	19,666 36·27	17,414	32·09	Ditto
Kesinga	..	1	5	58,603	23,763 48·54	21,068	35·95	Ditto
Total	..	8	25	4,74,216	1,99,779 42·12	1,77,197	37·36	

The total strength of the electorate was 4,74,216 of whom 1,77,197 voters exercised their franchise, the percentage of voting being 37·36 appreciably higher than the previous two elections.

In the General Elections of 1967 there was one Parliamentary constituency in Kalahandi district, i.e., Kalahandi Parliamentary constituency. The constituency was for general candidates. The parties which contested for the seat were the Congress and the Swatantra.

The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by the parties was as follows :

Name of parties (1)	Total number of votes polled (2)
Congress	49,657
Swatantra	1,08,336

* One-day poll in Orissa, 1967

KALAHANDI

In the contest, the Swatantra party won the election by capturing 108,336 votes, i.e., 61·91 per cent of the total valid votes polled in Kalahandi Parliamentary constituency.

The number of electors for the election was 415,613 and the number of valid votes polled was 157,993 which works out to be 38·01 per cent of the total electorate of the Constituency. This percentage shows a definite improvement over the corresponding percentage relating to 1962 Lok Sabha election.

**Mid-term
Elections of
1971**

For the second time, the State of Orissa faced Mid-term Elections on the 5th March, 1971. The Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha elections were held on that day.

Like the General Elections of 1967, the district was divided into eight Assembly constituencies which included Nawapara, Narla, Dharamgarh, Bhawanipatna, Kharai, Koksara, Junagarh and Kesinga. Of these, the last four were general seats.

In 1971 five political parties contested the elections with non-party or Independent candidates. The political parties which participated in the elections were the Indian National Congress, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Swatantra Party, the Praja Socialist Party and the Utkal Congress.

The number of candidates set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different parties in the district were as follows :

Name of parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Indian National Congress ..	7	1..	24,791
Indian National Congress (Organisation) ..	2	1	17,674
Swatantra Party ..	8	7	87,480
Praja Socialist Party ..	5	..	8,750
Utkal Congress ..	7	..	17,374
Independents ..	15	..	19,329
Total ..	44	8	175,398

In all, 44 candidates contested for the eight Assembly seats. In the multicornered contest the Swatantra Party achieved a major triumph by capturing seven seats and one seat went in favour of Congress (Organisation). The growing number of contesting candidates and political parties will be evident from the above statistics.

The following table gives a detailed account in respect of the Mid-term Elections held in 1971.

Name of Constituency	No. of seats	No. of persons contested	No. of electors	Total votes polled	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4	Total valid votes polled	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4	Party won
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Nawapara	1	7	67,305	23,934	35·56	21,944	32·60	Swatantra Party
Khariar	1	4	64,352	29,316	45·55	26,723	41·52	Congress(O)
Dharamgarh	1	6	59,471	23,024	38·72	21,066	35·42	Swatantra Party
Koksara	1	5	63,826	24,815	38·88	22,329	34·98	Ditto
Junagarh	1	7	67,383	27,960	41·49	25,395	37·68	Ditto
Bhawanipatna	1	4	57,882	23,337	40·31	21,249	36·71	Ditto
Narla	1	4	56,533	16,688	29·52	15,335	27·12	Ditto
Kesinga	1	7	65,997	23,094	34·99	21,357	32·36	Ditto
Total	8	44	5,02,749	1,92,168	38·22	1,75,398	34·88	

The strength of voters was 5,02,749 of whom 1,75,398 or 34·88 per cent of the voters went to the polls. This time the voting was less than the 1967 General Elections.

In 1971, there was one single-member Parliamentary Constituency in the district. This Parliamentary constituency was for the general candidates. Lok Sabha

In this elections four political parties, viz., the Indian National Congress, the Praja Socialist Party, the Swatantra Party and the Utkal Congress entered the field and contested the election.

The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties for Parliamentary seat was as follows :

Name of Parties (1)	Total number of votes polled (2)
Indian National Congress ..	23,224
Utkal Congress ..	15,520
Swatantra Party ..	89,098
Praja Socialist Party ..	14,324
Independents (two candidates) ..	14,478

In the multi-cornered contest, Swatantra Party won the election by securing 89·098 votes or 56·87 per cent of the total valid votes polled in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency. The total electorate in the constituency was 4,36,752. The total number of valid votes polled was 1,56,644. The percentage of voting for the parliamentary seat was 38·71.

By-Elections
of 1971

In the Mid-term Elections of 1971 the candidate of the Swantantra Party was declared elected to the Assembly from the Koksara Assembly Constituency. Later on the candidate resigned his Koksara Assembly seat. As a result of his resignation the Assembly seat fell vacant. In order to fill up the seat By-Election was held on September 22, 1971.

In this election candidates belonging to the Indian National Congress, the Swantantra Party and the non-Party or Independent candidates took part. In a triangular contest the Swantantra Party won the election by capturing 16,958 votes, i.e., 61·77 per cent of the total valid votes polled in this constituency. By winning the election the Swantantra Party retained the Koksara Assembly seat. The nearest rival was Congress party candidate who was defeated by a margin of 9,211 votes.

The strength of the electorate was 69,798. The number of persons who voted at the By-Election was 29,503 which was 42·27 per cent of the total number of votes in the constituency.

Sixth Gene-
ral Elections
of 1974
Vidhan
Sabha

The Sixth General Elections to the State Legislature was held on the 22nd, 24th and 26th of February, 1974. In this elections the district was divided into eight single-member Assembly constituencies which included Bhawanipatna and Dharamgarh constituencies for the Scheduled Castes, and Narla Constituency for the Scheduled Tribes. The other constituencies were for general candidates.

Seven political parties and non-party or Independent candidates took part in the elections of 1974. The political parties which participated were the Indian National Congress, the Indian National Congress (Organisation), the Swatantra Party, the Bharatiya Jana Sangha, the Socialist Party of India, the Utkal Congress and the Jana Congress. Except the last two, all other political parties had their affiliations with the All-India bodies.

The number of members set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows:

Name of parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Indian National Congress ..	18	1	73,503
Indian National Congress (Organisation). ..	2	Nil	1,623
Swatantra Party ..	17	6	1,12,447
Utkal Congress ..	1	1	18,262
Jana Congress ..	1	Nil	3,258
Socialist Party of India ..	1	Nil	1,473
Bharatiya Jana Sangha ..	1	Nil	851
Independents ..	17	Nil	25,733
 Total ..	38	8	2,37,150

In all, 38 candidates contested for eight Assembly seats. In the contest, the Swatantra Party captured six seats. One seat went to the Indian National Congress and the other to the Utkal Congress. Out of 2,37,150 valid votes polled in the district the Swatantra party secured 1,12,447 or 47.39 per cent of the total valid votes indicating a considerable hold of this party in the district.

The following table gives further information concerning the Sixth General Elections held in 1974.*

Name of Constituencies (1)	No. of seats (2)	No. of persons contested (3)	No. of electors (4)	Total votes polled (5)	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4 (6)	Total valid votes polled (7)	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4 (8)	Party won (9)
Nawapara ..	1	7	72,062	33,034	45.84	29,598	41.07	Congress
Khariar ..	1	5	72,673	34,793	47.88	31,476	43.31	Utkal Congress Swatantra
Dharamgarh	1	5	75,517	34,323	45.45	30,264	40.07	
Koksara ..	1	5	75,456	33,596	44.53	30,303	40.15	Ditto
Junagarh ..	1	3	74,918	35,097	46.85	32,145	42.91	Ditto
Bhawanipatna	1	3	78,191	33,630	43.01	30,296	38.74	Ditto
Narla ..	1	3	65,137	22,085	33.91	20,065	30.80	Ditto
Kesinga ..	1	6	76,316	35,712	46.79	33,003	43.24	Ditto
Total ..	8		5,90,270	2,62,270	44.43	2,37,150	40.17	..

A comparatively larger number of electors exercised their franchise in these elections as compared to the previous ones. Of the total electorate of 5,90,270 about 40.17 per cent exercised their franchise in the Assembly constituencies.

Seventh General Elections, 1977

The Sixth General Elections to the State Legislative Assembly were held in February, 1974. Normally, the seventh General Elections would have been held in 1979. But after the Lok Sabha Elections of March, 1977 the situation took a different turn. The will of the people on a massive scale was expressed against the prevailing regime. The Assembly was dissolved by the President under Article 356 of the Constitution of India with effect from the 30th April, 1977. The Election Commissioner of India decided to hold poll of the Assembly Constituencies of the State of Orissa in one day, i.e., on the 10th June, 1977. Accordingly, all preparatory arrangements were made to hold elections in Kalahandi district on the date mentioned earlier.

Vidhan Sabha

Like the 1974 elections, the name, number, reserved and general constituencies remained the same in this election as well. The Indian National Congress, the Janata party and the non-party or Independent candidates took part in the election.

* Report on the General Elections to the Legislative Assemblies of Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, U. P. and Pandicherry, Statistical, Election Commission of India, 1974.

The number of members set up, number of seats won and number of valid votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties were as follows:

Name of parties (1)	No. of candidates set up (2)	No. of seats won (3)	No. of valid votes polled (4)
Indian National Congress ..	8	5	87,520
Janata Party ..	8	2	30,207
Independents ..	19	1	71,254
	35	5	1,88,981

Altogether 35 candidates contested for eight Assembly seats in which the Indian National Congress captured five seats, two went in favour of the Janata party, and one went to the Independent candidate. In the election, the Indian National Congress secured 46·31 per cent of the total valid votes polled. This shows the popularity of the party for the first time in Kalahandi district.

The following table presents a vivid picture of the seventh General Elections, 1977.*

Name of Constituencies (1)	No. of seats contested (2)	No. of persons contested (3)	No. of electors (4)	Total votes polled (5)	Percentage of Col. 5 to Col. 4 (6)	Total valid votes polled (7)	Percentage of Col. 7 to Col. 4 (8)	Party won (9)
Nawapara ..	1	3	76,648	32,062	41·83	30,822	40·21	Janata Independent
Khariar ..	1	3	76,193	29,607	38·86	28,520	37·43	
Dharamgarh ..	1	4	79,240	26,777	33·79	25,735	32·48	Indian National Congress
Koksara ..	1	7	78,293	33,700	43·04	32,027	40·91	
Junagarh ..	1	5	78,328	35,042	44·74	33,576	42·87	
Bhawanipatna ..	1	3	83,002	26,213	31·58	25,137	30·28	
Narla ..	1	4	68,728	18,941	27·56	18,236	26·53	
Kesinga ..	1	6	78,398	36,361	46·38	35,135	44·82	Janata
Total ..	8	35	6,18,830	2,38,703	38·57	1,88,981	30·53	

The strength of voters was 6,18,830 in the district of which 1,88,981 or 30·53 per cent voters exercised their franchise in the Assembly Elections. This percentage is less than that of the Assembly Elections, 1974.

* Report on the Seventh General Elections to State Assembly 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978 pp. 147—167.

KALAHANDI**Lok Sabha**

In 1977† there was one single member Parliamentary constituency in Kalahandi district. The seat for this election was for general candidates. In all, two candidates contested the election of which one belonged to the Bharatiya Lok Dal and other an Independent candidate.

The number of votes polled by the candidates set up by different political parties was as follows:

Name of parties (1)	Total number of votes polled (2)
Bharatiya Lok Dal ..	64,555
Independent ..	1,17,816

In the contest, the Independent candidate won the election by a margin of 53,261 votes. The total electorate in the constituency was 542,033 and the total number of votes polled was 1,93,163. The percentage of votes polled for the Parliamentary seat was 35·64.

Polling Stations

There were 334 polling stations in the district during the second General Elections held in 1957. The number of polling stations was increased in subsequent elections with a view to afford more facilities to the voters to cast their votes.

The following table indicates the number of polling stations located in each of the Assembly constituencies in the district for the election of 1952, 1957, 1961, 1967, 1971 and 1974.

Name of Assembly Constituencies (1)	Number of Polling Stations					
	1952* General Elections (2)	1957* General Elections (3)	1961* Mid-term Elections (4)	1967** General Elections (5)	1971** Mid-term Elections (6)	1974** General Elections (7)
Nawapara .. N. A.	84	56	54	83	83	
Khariar ..	..	64	56	79	84	
Dharamgarh ..	73	49	53	69	94	
Koksara ..	..	71	55	75	91	
Junagarh ..	..	45	57	84	90	
Bhawanipatna ..	86	63	50	66	96	
Narla ..	..	..	49	70	79	
Kasipur ..	..	..	54	78	93	
Madanpur-Rampur ..	..	..	52	..	..
Kesinga ..	91	43	..	..	..
Jayapatna-Kasipur ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Polling Stations.	334	443	428	604	710	

†Report on the Sixth General Elections to Lok Sabha, 1977—Government of Orissa, 1978, pp. 78-82.

* District Elections Office, Kalahandi

** Home (Elections) Department, Government of Orissa, Bhubaneshwar
N. A. —Not available

No daily newspaper is being published from Kalahandi district. The well-known Cuttack and Bhubaneshwar dailies in Oriya like the *Samaja*, the *Prajatantra*, the *Matrubhumi*, the *Dharitri* and the *Swarajya* are in circulation in the district. The other Oriya dailies like the *Kosala* from Sambalpur and the *Yugabartta* from Balangir are also read by the people. Of the English newspapers circulating in this district, the *Statesman*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindusthan Standard* of Calcutta, and the *News of the World* of Cuttack are popular among the English knowing readers. Among the papers in Hindi the *Nav Bharat Times*, the *Biswamitra* and the *Sanmarg* published outside the State are widely read by the Hindi speaking people. The well-known Bengali, Urdu and South Indian Language daily papers are also seen in this district. Besides daily newspapers, a good number of periodicals published outside the State in different languages are in circulation in the district and influence public opinion.

The periodicals published in the district are very few in number. Their circulation is also mainly within the district. The *Biplabi*, a weekly in Oriya, started publication from Kisinga on December 12, 1974. It mainly published articles on news and views. The publication was continuing up to June 10, 1976. For promoting literary activity among the young writers an Oriya fortnightly called the *Pancha Pakhura* is published from Bhawanipatna since 1st January, 1977. One monthly magazine called the *Dabanal* started publication from Bhawanipatna in 1957, but it could not survive for long. The *Sagar*, a literary magazine in Oriya, made its debut in 1965 from Bhawanipatna. It ceased publication in 1969. Another Oriya monthly, the *Arya Bhumi*, is published since January, 1975, under the auspices of the Gurukul Ashram, Amsena, Khariar Road. It publishes articles mostly on religion and social reforms. The *Cirijhara*, a literary and cultural quarterly, made its appearance in 1972 from the district headquarters and is continuing. It has a circulation of about 1,000 copies. Another literary quarterly entitled the *Kalpalok* first appeared in 1972 from Junagarh. It stopped publication after its fourth issue. An Oriya quarterly, named *Sabuj*, is being published from Bhawanipatna since April, 1977. The periodical claims to have a circulation of 300 copies in the district. The *Kalyani*, another cultural and literary quarterly in Oriya, is being published from Khariar. This periodical is coming out regularly from March 1977 and is popular in the district.

Besides the above newspapers and periodicals most of the educational institutions in the district bring out their own magazines to promote creative thinking among the students and the staff.

News papers
and
periodicals

VOLUNTARY
SOCIAL
SERVICE
ORGANISATION

Utkal
Bandhu
Anatha-
shram,
Khariar

Gurukul
Ashram,
Amsena

Mahila
Samiti,
Khariar
Road

There are a few voluntary social service organisations in Kalahandi district. A brief account of these organisations is given below.

The Utkal Bandhu Anathashram was established in 1966 at Khariar with a view to save the lives of helpless children by providing them with proper food, clothing, medical aid and education. It is managed by a Committee consisting of 11 members. The Anathashram gets financial aid from the Social Welfare Advisory Board, Orissa, Bhubaneshwar, and collects donations from the public. During the unprecedented drought and famine in the area in 1966, a total number of 21 children, which included 14 boys and 7 girls, were admitted to the Anathashram. The inmates are allowed to leave the orphanage when they are able to earn their livelihood.

Amsena, a place about two kilometres from Khariar Road, is the seat of Gurukul Ashram. It was established in 1968. It is managed by a committee known as Prachina Bharatiya Bidya Sava Gurukul Ashram Parichalan Samiti.

The Ashram has a Mahavidyalaya which imparts scriptural and vocational training to fifty boys belonging mostly to the Adivasi and other weaker sections of the community from Primary to college standard in Gurukul pattern. The institution runs a gosala, a printing press and a publication unit called 'Utkal Sahitya Samsthan'. It publishes a monthly magazine named *Arya Bhumi*, both in Oriya and Hindi languages. Swami Dharmananda Saraswati, a veteran scholar and dedicated social worker from Haryana, is the founder of the Gurukul Ashram. This institution gets grants-in-aid from the Government and donations from the public.

The Mahila Samiti was established in 1961 to promote economic, social and educational activities among the womenfolk and children. For this purpose it started a Middle English school in 1962 which was taken over by the Government in 1964. It was upgraded to High school standard in 1968. The Mahila Samiti also runs a Balwadi called the Lal Bahadur Sastri Shishumandira where about forty children under five years of age are getting education. The Mahila Samiti conducts classes to train women in tailoring, handicrafts and child care.

This institution meets its expenditure from private donations and Government grants. The members of the Samiti also collect money by selling *papad*, *badi* and *semai* for the welfare of the poor women.

Neela Chakra is a Socio-Cultural Organisation of the State. It has two branches in the district one at Bhawanipatna and the other at Nawapara. The former started functioning on March 25, 1971 and has a membership of 370.

The later started functioning on October 27, 1972 and has a membership of 210. These branches are being managed by the local members under the guidance of the Central Office located at Cuttack.

The main objectives of this organisation are the promotion and expansion of the "Jagannath culture" in different parts, particularly in the Adivasi and the outlying Oriya tracts ; to look after the social welfare of the State and present the legitimate demands of the public before the Union and the State Governments ; to render all possible help to the poor and suffering people, and to work for a social and cultural renaissance of the people of Orissa. For this purpose these organisations arrange functions in honour of national leaders, poets and writers. The members also work for the economic uplift of the Adivasis and the weaker sections and conduct relief measures at the time of natural calamities.

The expenditure is met by donations received from the general public as well as Government grants.

The District Council for Child Welfare was established in Kalahandi from the first day of April, 1961. It has five centres. These are located at Kelsinga, Utkela, Pastikudi, Medinipur and Uditnarayanpur. Each centre is managed by a Gram Sevika and a Dhai. The child welfare centres run (a) Balwadi (b) home craft training for women, (c) domiciliary maternity services (d) general medical aid and periodical activities like recreational programme for children, sanitation drive in child welfare centres, village cultural programme and celebration of festivals, kitchen gardening, inter-village competitions, etc. and also nutrition programme for children.

District
Council for
Child
Welfare

The State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Bhubaneshwar, is meeting 75 per cent of the approved budget of these centres.

The Kalahandi District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society which has been constituted under the provisions of the Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920, is functioning with effect from the date of merger of the ex-State, i. e., 1st January, 1948.

Indian Red
Cross Society

Prevention of disease, improvement of health, and mitigation of human sufferings caused by flood, famine, cyclone, fire, etc., are the aims and objects of the society.

The District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society is managed by two committees—the General Body and the Executive Committee. All the members of the Indian Red Cross Society who have been duly enrolled on payment of membership fees constitute the General Body. The General Body elects members to the Executive committee which manages the affairs of the district branch.

For financial resources, the District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society mainly depends on :

- (a) Membership subscription,
- (b) Public donations,
- (c) Grants-in-aid received from the State Branch.

Funds raised by the Society are spent for :

- (a) Maternity and Child Welfare Services,
- (b) Management of Blood Banks,
- (c) Promoting the activities of Junior Red Cross,
- (d) Nursing and ambulance association work,
- (e) Relief in natural calamities, and
- (f) Such other cognate objects as approved by the Executive Committee of the District Branch.

The District Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society has constructed a Blood Bank building out of its own resources. It also provided relief by opening three feeding centres in drought areas during the year 1974-75. The Society has also donated funds for adult literacy and for the entertainment of T. B. patients of Uditnarayanapur T. B. Hospital. It also collects blood for the Blood Bank and maintains the Blood Bank building.

Bharat
Scouts and
Guides

The Kalahandi District Bharat Scouts and Guides was formed in the year 1965-66 at Bhawanipatna. The aims and objects of the association are to inculcate and promote reverence to God and selfless service to motherland and humanity. In 1975-76, there were 200 registered scouts in the district. The Association arranges Scouts Rally and Camp every year. The Scouts and Guides rendered social services by extinguishing fire at the time of house burning, supplying drinking water to people at the time of fairs and festivals, attending to the helpless sick persons at the time of need, and by supplying food and water to the flood and drought affected people. During Gandhi centenary year the Scouts of Raja A. T. High School, Khariar, constructed a well. The District Association is maintained by membership fees, donations, and with the share of the Group registration and individual registration fees which the District Association receives from the institutions having Scout Guide Units.

The District Association is managed by the District Council which is formed by elections in every three years. This District Council elects office bearers of the Association and members to the District Executive Committee to look after the management of the District Association.

in consonance with the rules of the Bharat Scouts and Guides and instructions of the Orissa State Bharat Scouts and Guides issued from time to time.

The World Food Programme's (W. F. P.) assistance to Kalahandi district is being provided through the two World Food Programme assisted projects. One is water Resources Development and Rural Road Construction, and the other is Feeding of children in selected districts of Orissa. In Kalahandi district World Food Programme assistance under the first project is being used for the construction of 300 drinking water wells, 56 rural roads (77 km. in length) and 62 minor irrigation works. These works will generate, 8,53,000 man days of employment. The world Food Programme inputs of wheat for the district is 1,706 metric tonnes. The project commenced in early January, 1976, and is expected to be completed by the end of January, 1977. Under the second project 22,500 beneficiaries are receiving World Food Programme ration in Kalahandi district. Each beneficiary gets a ration of 90 grams of wheat, 7.5 grams of milk powder and 7.5 grms. of butter oil. The World Food Programme commodities together with jaggery/molasses provided by the State Government is used for the preparation of *Sukhadi*, which is distributed to the children. This *Sukhadi* distribution in the district commenced in early February, 1976.

CARITAS is an international organisation. It started feeding of the poor in the month of September, 1975 at Bhawanipatna. More than one hundred poor people were fed for nearly six months with the help of CRS food stuff.

UNICEF assistance to a Special Child Relief Operation which was being conducted in Koraput and Phulbani, was extended to Kalahandi in June 1975, initially for 10,000 beneficiaries in five blocks in Nawapara subdivision.

The beneficiary coverage was increased in August 1975 in the same subdivision to 25,000 while the operation was extended to additional 25,000 beneficiaries in Golamunda, Bhawanipatna and Narla.

Thus, 50,000 beneficiaries (41,129 children between the age-group of 0 to 6; 4,539 pregnant women and 4,332 lactating mothers) benefited from the package service, consisting of supplementary feeding, clothing and drugs provided by UNICEF. During the operation which ended in March 1976, UNICEF supplied 14,000 metric tonnes of Balahar, 395 MT of special weaning Food, 16 MT of K Mix-2 (special food for severe malnutrition cases), 44 MT of refined edible oil, 20,000 blankets, 19,000 sarees and 42,000 pieces of children's garments, besides large

World Food
Programme

CARITAS

UNICEF

quantities of essential life-saving drugs imported from Europe,. The supplementary feeding to the target group, as indicated above, was conducted by local government authorities through 448 feeding centres in Kalahandi.

UNICEF maintained two warehouses in the district, one at Khariar and the other at Kelsinga, and also supplied feeding manuals and arranged training to the concerned Government staff in the preparation and distribution of food.

The emergency programme was implemented by the State Government with UNICEF assistance. Hence UNICEF officials located in the district were only for the period of emergency operations and they have no regular staff posted in the district.

The UNICEF has been assisting the following projects in the district.

1. PHC 10 and sub-centres attached to them
2. ANP 8 blocks
3. Drilling for drinking water
4. Paediatric Government Hospitals.

CARE

In 1965, CARE started functioning in Kalahandi district under the various nutrition feeding programmes. In the district it covered 63,878 beneficiaries in 1971-73, and at present 50,450 beneficiaries are covered under all programmes in Kalahandi district. The number of beneficiaries are adjusted from year to year depending upon the State funding sources as well as the food availability with CARE. Apart from food, CARE has provided 300 sets of cooking utensils for feeding centres in the district. The beneficiaries covered under the programme receive food preparations composed of 80 grms. cereals and 7 grms. of salad oil. The beneficiaries covered are school children of 6 to 11 years of age and pre-school children of 0 to 6 years. The feeding day for school children and pre-school children are 180 days and 240 days per year respectively.

CHAPTER XIX

PLACES OF INTEREST

Amathagad is a fort, situated in $83^{\circ}19' E$ and $20^{\circ}18' N$, on the right bank of the river Tel close to the place where the road leading towards Balangir crosses the river. It is now in complete ruins. Nothing is definitely known about this fort as its remains have not yet been investigated. The fort, presumably, was of considerable strategic importance in view of the fact that it stood close to the point where the river was forded since ancient times. The road which spanned the river by a low bridge ran almost on the old route. Another bridge was constructed about a few metres away from the old ruined bridge. Portions of this new bridge have been washed away by the high floods in river Tel that occurred in 1977.

AMATHA-GAD

Ampani is situated at a distance of 77 km. from Bhawanipatna on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. The place is famous for the deity Budharaja installed in a small temple at the foot of a hill. During the Durga Puja a festival is held here which is attended by a large number of people.

AMPANI

At Ampani there is a Post Office, police out-post, dispensary, Seva-shram, Middle English school, Service Co-operative Society and Inspection Bungalow. Population of the village was 1,194 in 1971.

Asurgarh is a small village situated in $83^{\circ}83' E$ and $20^{\circ}34' N$ in Narla police station and is known for the remains of an old fort. It is 5 km. from Narla and 3 km. from Rupra Road railway station. But as the river Sandul intervenes it is not easy to approach the village from Rupra Road railway station during the rainy season.

ASURGARH

Not far from the village is an oval shaped tank nearly 200 acres (80.9374 hectares) in area. Now a minor irrigation project is being worked out here. Between the tank and the river Sandul lie the ruins of a fort called Asurgarh. The fort in its original shape was rectangular covering a wide extent of land encircled by a moat. It has four entrances one each on the East, West, South and North where the deities Ganga Devi, Kalapahad, Vaishanavi and Budharaja are respectively being worshipped. Inside the fort, there is a small hamlet where goddess Dokari (literally means 'Old Lady'), the presiding deity of the fort, is worshipped. The central part of the fort has a higher elevation with a mound on it, which is supposed to be the ruins of a palace.

Local people believe that the fort was the seat of a demon king called Gosinhadaitya. For details about Asurgarh, chapter-II may be seen.

Population of the village in 1917 was 655 persons.

BELKHANDI

Belkhandi or Rajpadar, situated at the confluence of the Tel and the Utei in Kelsinga police station, is an important archaeological site in the district. It is 32 km. from Kelsinga and is connected by bus service.

The site was visited by J. D. Beglar in 1874-75 and 1875-76 who gave a detailed note on its ruins. In 1946, the Durbar administration undertook excavation at the site which brought to light the lower part of a temple consecrated to goddess Chandi and the beautiful images of *saptamatrika* (seven mother-goddesses). For details about the archaeological ruins at Belkhandi chapter II may be referred to.

The Dhabaleswar temple at Belkhandi, consisting of a Vimana and a Jagamohana, was built on the site of an old dilapidated temple during the last part of the 19th century. The annual Sivaratri festival of Lord Dhabaleswar attracts a large number of pilgrims. There is a museum at Belkhandi to preserve the old monuments.

There are four schools, including one High English school; Post Office, and Revenue Inspection Bungalow. The population of the place in 1971 was 664.

BHAWANI-PATNA

Bhawanipatna, situated in 19°54' N and 83°10' E, is the headquarters of the district. Formerly, it was the headquarters of the Kalahandi ex-State. The nearest railway station is Kelsinga which is 35 km. from Bhawanipatna. The town has been nomenclatured after its presiding deity Bhawanishankar.

The town contains a number of small and big temples, dedicated to Manikeswari (inside the Raja's palace), Kalithakurani, Balaji Mahaprabhu, Rasikaraj, Ramaswamy, Bhawanishankar, Bhandeswar, Jagannath, Madanmohan, Gopinath (inside the Raja's palace), Jaleswara, Tara Tarini, and Radhakrushna.

The annual car festival of Jagannath and the Ramanabami festival of the deity Ramaswamy attract large crowds. Manikeswari is the family deity of the Naga Rulers of Kalahandi. The annual Dussera festival of the deity with its accompanying Lakhbindha (target shooting) ceremony used to be celebrated with great pomp and show during the days of Durbar administration. The ex-ruler's palace has an imposing look with a spacious park to its front. The Collectorate is a fine building around a spacious quadrangle. Excepting some later additions and improvements, the building was constructed during the Durbar administration in 1942-43.

Bhawanipatna is a trading mart of some importance. A few establishments deal with wholesale trading in cloth and timber. It has a Degree college which is the only college of the district. There are High English schools, Inspection Bungalows, hotels, lodging houses, hospital, Post and Telegraph Office, Circuit House, Telephone Exchange, Banks, printing press, libraries, police station, etc.

The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Municipality, Bhawanipatna. The population of Bhawanipatna Urban Agglomeration in 1971 was 23,264 and that of Bhawanipatna town 22,808.

Dharamgarh, situated in $82^{\circ}47'E$ and $19^{\circ}52'N$, is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name. It is connected with the district headquarters (45 km.) with an all-weather motorable road. It is an important trading centre of paddy. There is a temple here dedicated to Brajamohan.

DHARAM-GARH

The place has a High English school, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office, police station, Panchayat Samiti Office and Community Development Block and a few Banks.

Near Dharamgarh is a place called Bhimakhoja. There is a mark on the stone resembling footprint which is called Bhimakhoja or the footprint of Bhima of the Mahabharata fame. A *mela* is held here annually on the day of Siva Ratri.

Population of Dharamgarh in 1971 was 3,421 persons.

The Gudahandi hills are situated in the vicinity of Khaligarh ($82^{\circ}35'E$ and $19^{\circ}39'N$), a tiny village close to the Koraput district border, about 17·6 km. North-West of Ampani. Ampani is 77 km. from Bhawanipatna on the road towards Nowrangpur. In the Gudahandi hills are some ancient caves bearing pictographic paintings of remote antiquity. Khaligarh is a very out of the way place, the 17·6 km. from Ampani being a cart tract parts of which pass through dense jungles infested by wild beasts.

GUDAHANDI

Three small hills, all of a curved length, are together known by the name Gudahandi hills. The North and the South hills join each other in the east leaving a courtyard like valley in between which is open only towards the West. This valley is paved by a huge block of stone sloping down to the west. Just at the foot of these hills facing the valley are rows of caves. Excepting one in the northern row all the caves are small in size. Although at places hewed to shape by human hand they generally appear to have been formed by nature itself in red slate stone. Pictographic paintings in red and black colours appear at the entrances of some of the caves in the southern row. These have not

yet been thoroughly studied but it is generally surmised that they bear proximity to the picture-scripts of the Indus Valley civilisation. Besides Gudahandi in Kalahandi district, Bikramkhol and Ulapgarh in Sambalpur district and Naraj in Cuttack district also possess some writings resembling pictographic paintings, a fact indicative of pre-historic man's habitation in Orissa.

The third hill extending North to South stands like a wall to the immediate west of the valley. But as this hill does not join with the other two the valley is approachable from the North as well as from the South by a narrow pass. All the three hills taken together have the appearance of a pot with a lid on. The name Gudahandi, meaning a pot for molasses, may have its origin in the impression its shape apparently conveys.

A rivulet named Behera flows past the village. There are remains of a very old dam across this rivulet. Local people call it the work of Bhima, the second of the Pandavas.

JAYAPATNA

Jayapatna ($82^{\circ}49' E$ and $19^{\circ}28' N$) is a big village with a police station. It is 113 km. from Kesinga railway station and is connected with it by an all weather road via Bhawanipatna. A branch road leads to this village from Moter on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. The village was the seat of a Zamindari called Mahulpatna. There is a beautiful waterfall in the vicinity close to the village Chandpur. There are two temples at Jayapatna dedicated to Jagannath and Mahadev respectively. Toki Parab (a tribal festival) is an important festival in the area. The place is famous for the export of lac and paddy. There is a rice mill, named Indravati Rice Mill, located at Jayapatna.

At Jayapatna there is one High English school, hotels, Dharmasalas, Revenue Inspection Bungalow, Post Office, Primary Health Centre, police station, Bank, Tahsil office, Community Development Block, Sub-Registrar's Office, and other Government offices. Population of the place in 1971 was 4,204.

Talguda, situated at a distance of 10 km. from Jayapatna, was a fort of the Naga rulers. The annual Dussera festival is celebrated here at the shrine of Dokari Thakurani, the important goddess of the locality. On the Mahastami day a buffalo is sacrificed before the deity at midnight.

JUNAGARH

Junagarh ($82^{\circ}56' E$ and $19^{\circ}51'30'' N$), the old-time capital of Kalahandi ex-State, is situated on the river Hati. It lies 25·6 km. to the west of the district headquarters, on the Bhawanipatna-Jeypore road. A branch road from here leads to Dharamgarh.

Junagarh (literally meaning old fort or old capital) was the seat of the Naga rulers of Kalahandi up to about 1850 A. D. when, because of the visitation of cholera in an epidemic form which took a heavy toll of life, the then ruler shifted his residence to Bhawanipatna. In an Oriya inscription of 1718 A. D. found here the place is called Kala-handinagar.

Evidence of Junagarh's past glory consists of the remnants of an encircling moat, about a dozen of temples and a few festivities. What was once a deep moat is now either completely silted beyond recognition or a shallow place breeding mosquitoes. The temples, none of them exceeding 50 ft. in height, are devoid of ornamentalations and sculptures. They are, presumably, the works of the Naga rulers. Important of the local temples belong to the following deities: Lankeswari (the family deity of the Naga rulers), Jagannath, Ramaswami, Balaji, Gopinath, Kanakadurga, Dadhibaman and Budharaja. Besides, there are a number of Siva shrines. There is no trace of the old palace which, it is said, occupied an extensive area.

A large concourse is held here on Mahastami day in the month of Aswin (September-October) every year. A large number of people from the surrounding country collect here to pay their devotion to goddess Lankeswari. The occasion is called 'Khandabasa'.

Junagarh is a trading centre of local importance. Rice, pulses, vegetables, etc., are the main agricultural commodities transacted here. Besides, there are grocery, cloth shops and rice mills.

There is a police station, High English school, Kanyashram, hospital, Post Office, Veterinary dispensary, Community Development Block and other Government offices. The civic affairs of the place is managed by the Notified Area Council, Junagarh. Population of the place was 7,876 persons in the Census of 1971.

Karlapat, situated in $82^{\circ}9'$ E and $19^{\circ}41'$ N, is a small village in Thuamul-Rampur police station. Near-by there is a waterfall called Khanduala fall at the foot of a hill the top of which is the abode of a female deity called Khanduala. The fall was formerly utilised in some indigenous manner for operating a crushing mill. At Karlapat there is a temple dedicated to Manikeswari. The locality is famous for manganese mines.

KARLAPAT

In 1971, the population of the place was 384.

Kesinga ($83^{\circ}13'$ E and $20^{\circ}11'30''$ N), situated on the right bank of the river Tel, is an important railway station of the district. It is 35 km. to the North of Bhawanipatna on Bhawanipatna-Balangir road. The river Tel, about 366 metres wide here, is spanned by a railway bridge.

KESINGA

Formerly an obscure village, Kelsinga grew as a prominent business centre of the district with the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway line in the early thirties. Marwaris and the people from Ganjam district are the dominant businessmen of the place. Kendu leaf, rice and timber are the important items of export. There are rice mills and saw mills. The Jagannath temple and the Siva temple are the two well-known temples of the locality.

There is a police station, Community Development Block, hospital, High English schools, Post and Telegraph Office, Telephone Exchange, co-operative societies, lodging and boarding houses, Inspection Bungalow and petrol filling stations. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Kelsinga.

Population of the place in 1971 was 8,536 persons.

KHARIAR

Khariar ($82^{\circ}46' E$ and $20^{\circ}17' N$) is a town in Nawapara subdivision situated midway between Nawapara and Bhawanipatna. The only all-weather motorable road connecting this town is from Khariar Road which is 78 km. from here. Fair-weather routes lead hence to Bhawanipatna (73 km.) and Kantabanji (37 km.). During the rainy season it is a real difficulty to reach the place from the district headquarters. One will have to cover a circuitous route via Kelsinga and Khariar Road, a total distance of 224 km. (113·6 km. by bus and 110·4 km. by train).

The entire Nawapara subdivision constituted the ex-Khariar estate of which the town was the headquarters for well over 150 years. During the last part of the 18th century when Ratan Singh was ruling over the tract its headquarters was shifted from Komna to Khariar for the reasons that Khariar was more centrally located and Komna had an unhealthy climate. Even before its choice as the administrative centre Khariar was a village of some consequence. The temple of Dadhibaman (locally called Badagudi), which stands in the heart of the town, is believed to be more than 500 years old. The well-known Oriya poet, Chaitan Das, who was a resident of this town during the 16th century A. D. has mentioned the name of the town as 'Nagrakhadiyala' in his work 'Nirguna Mahatmya' which signified that the place was already a 'Nagara' or city.

Since the early part of this century, Khariar has been the seat of activities of the American Evangelical Mission. A church building and a hospital established in 1927 and 1930 respectively are located here.

Apart from Dadhibaman, other deities of the place include Jagannath, Hanuman, Lakshmi, and Raktambari. Dussera used to be celebrated before Raktambari by the ex-Zamindars with great pomp

accompanied by the sacrifice of a large number of animals. Chandan Yatra, held on the sixth day of the bright fortnight of Baisakh (April—May), is another local festival which attracts thousands of people from the surrounding country.

Besides the ex-Zamindar's palace, there are a few other good private buildings that adorn the town. It has a small but fairly busy market. On every Friday a weekly market (*hat*) is held. There is a heavy export trade in grain and forest produce from this place. The principal items of export are paddy, oilseeds, gram, teak, lac, etc. The imported articles come mainly through Kantabanji and Khariar Road.

Post and Telegraph Office, hotels, hospitals, two High English schools, Inspection Bungalow, church, club, Dharmasala, museum, Community Development Block Office, police station, State Bank of India, rice mills and saw mills are located here. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Khariar. Population of the town in the Census of 1971 was 7,651 persons.

KHARIAR ROAD

Khariar Road is situated in 82°31' E and 20°54' N on the river Jonk which at this point forms the boundary between Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The town is also known as Jonk after the name of the river. Khariar Road is connected with Khariar by 78 km. long all-weather road.

After the opening of the Raipur-Vizianagram railway line the town steadily rose as a centre of trade and commerce. Rice mills, soap factory, tannery and other small industrial units are located here. Rice and flattened rice (*chuda*) are the important items of export from this place. Timber is also exported in a considerable quantity.

It has a fairly busy market. The weekly market (*hat*), held every Tuesday, is the largest in the whole of the subdivision. The local trading community consists mostly of the Marwaris, the Gujaratis and the Muslims. About half a dozen rice mills located here husk almost the whole of the exportable paddy of Nawapara subdivision.

There is a Post and Telegraph Office, hospital, Inspection Bungalow, police station, High English schools, hotels and Dharmasalas. The civic affairs of the town is managed by the Notified Area Council, Khariar Road. Population of the town in 1971 was 9,226 persons.

Komna, situated in 82°40' E and 20°30' N, is a large village on the river Sundar about 40 km. south of Nawapara on the road towards Khariar. Komna was the headquarters of the Chauhan rulers of Khariar estate till Ratan Singh shifted his headquarters to Khariar

KOMNA

towards the last part of the 18th century as it was more centrally located. Besides, the unhealthy climate of Komna is said to be a reason for its abandonment. The remains of an old fort, several buildings and temples speak of the former glory of the place.

The Pataleswara Siva temple of village Budhikomna, about 13 km. from Komna, is a very old temple. It is a brick temple of Tri-Ratha style in dilapidated condition.

There is a High English school, Primary Health Centre, Post and Telegraph Office, Inspection Bungalow, Community Development Block Office and other Government Offices. Population of the village in 1971 was 2,501 persons.

KOTGAON

Kotgaon is situated in Khariar police station in $82^{\circ}32' E$ and $20^{\circ}15' N$. It is about 6 km. from Boden and 41 km. from Khariar by a jeepable road during the fair-weather. The place is known for the hot spring called Patalganga which is considered sacred by the local people. It is believed that Lord Ramachandra brought out this spring from underground by piercing his arrow into the earth in order to quench the thirst of his wife Sita. On the days of Solar Eclipse and Lunar Eclipse people gather here in large numbers to take their bath in the holy water. Melas take place during the festival days of Ratha Yatra, Baisakha Purnima and Sivaratri. There are temples of Lord Jagannath and Lord Siva quite close to the spring. The place is surrounded by hills and forests. Population of the village in 1971 was 155 persons.

LANJIGARH

Lanjigarh, situated in $83^{\circ}22' E$ and $19^{\circ}42' 30'' N$, is a village situated to the south-east of Bhawanipatna near Kalahandi-Koraput border. It is 64 km. from Bhawanipatna by road. The 4,284ft. high summit of the Niamgiri hills situated just on the district border overlooks a narrow valley to its north of which Lanjigarh forms the apex.

Lanjigarh was the headquarters of the Lanjigarh Zamindari under Kalahandi ex-State. The village has some fortifications with a large moat around. It contains the temples of Gopinath and a female deity, called Dokari, greatly revered in the area. The local Jhami Yatra or Jhamu Yatra in the month of Chaitra (March-April) is an occasion when thousands of people gather and witness the walking on burning charcoal by a number of devotees. Lanjigarh exports black gram (Biri), Ragi (Mandia), sesamum (Tila), mustard seeds and pulses (Kandula). Guava, orange and sugarcane are grown in plenty near Lanjigarh. River Bansadhara originates from this hilly area.

At Lanjigarh there is a police station, Post Office, dispensary, High English school, Ashram school, and Community Development Block Office. A weekly market sits here on Saturday.

Population of the place in 1971 was 1,398.

Madanpur-Rampur is situated in $83^{\circ}31' E$ and $20^{\circ}12' N$ on the river Utei. It is 58 km. from Bhawanipatna and is connected with it by an all-weather road. The village name is only Rampur but to distinguish it from a village of the same name it is called Madanpur-Rampur as it lies within the limits of Madanpur ex-Zamindari. The surrounding area is covered by dense forests. Wild animals and birds used to be the treasures of this area. There is a Siva temple with a large sized phallus of Siva which is called Swayambhu Linga.

MADANPUR-RAMPUR

It is a trading centre of the locality. Forest produces, chiefly timber, are exported from here. There is a saw mill at the place.

There are Inspection Bungalows, one High English school, a branch office of the State Bank of India, Primary Health Centre, Veterinary dispensary, police station, Tahsil office, Sub-Registrar's office and other Government offices.

Population of the place in 1971 was 3,060 persons.

Maraguda ($82^{\circ}28' E$ and $20^{\circ}43' N$) is a village in Nawapara police station situated on the river Jonk at the foot of a hill. It is about 16 km. south-west of Nawapara by a foot path. The village has around it some broken images and other ancient relics. Close to the village is an extensive old tank.

MARAGUDA

A few kilometres to the south-west of Maraguda are the ruins of an ancient fortification. The place is called Manikgarh. Manikgarh is an old hill fort in ruins at the almost inaccessible top of a hill. On the hill top are the ruins of a small reservoir to store water during the rains, foundations of some buildings and a few other relics. Near Manikgarh are also seen ruins of brick buildings and disfigured Buddhist images. The fort is believed to have been designed to offer strongest defence. At the foot of the hill is a shallow but large tank, one of the largest in the subdivision. Its bed is now partly utilised as paddy fields but the northern portion is still deep. The past history of this fort is still shrouded in mystery. Some kilometres removed from Manikgarh there is another ruined fort called Jumlagarh.

The relics of Maraguda, Manikgarh and Jumlagarh deserve detailed investigation. The area abounds in wild beauty of forest-clad mountains and valleys with springs and cascades.

Population of the village in 1971 was 527.

Mohangiri ($83^{\circ}40'E$ and $20^{\circ}20'N$) is a village in Madanpur-Rampur police station close to Boudh-Khondmals district border in the north-east corner of the district. It is 35 km. from Madanpur-Rampur. The village is near a hill stream called Kali Ganga. A

MOHANGIRI

dilapidated Siva temple stands on the bank of the stream. There are a few short epigraphic records on its walls and pillars. For details about the archaeological remains of the place chapter-II (History) may be seen.

Population of the place in 1971 was 771.

NAWAPARA

Nawapara ($82^{\circ}32'E$ and $20^{\circ}49'N$) is the headquarters of the subdivision named after it. From 1936, when Khariar ex-estate area was added to Orissa from Central Provinces, it formed a subdivision of Sambalpur district till 1949. Instead of Khariar, the seat of the ex-Zamindar, a village called Jayant Nawapara was selected in 1936 as the headquarters. It was named Nawapara. The selection of Nawapara as the headquarters of the Nawapara subdivision comprising the ex-Zamindari of Khariar was made according to the recommendation of the Orissa Administration Committee (1933) under the Chairmanship of J. A. Hubback, of which among others, Utkalgorab Madhusudan Das and Shri Nilamani Senapati, I. C. S. (Retd) were members. According to the report, "Assuming that Khariar is made a subdivision of Sambalpur district, the choice of headquarters lies between Khariar and Nawapara. Khariar is at present the headquarters of the Zenindari. The Inspector of Police lives there. There is a Middle English school, a dispensary and a Women's hospital. But Khariar is over 20 miles as the crow flies from the railway line. The Zemindar's own view is that if the Subdivisional headquarters is located at Khariar his prestige will suffer. From the point of view of Government the objection may perhaps be restated by saying that the relations between the Zemindar and the Subdivisional Officer will tend to be either too greatly strained or too cordial. This argument together with that of isolation from the railway, contraindicates the selection of Khariar as headquarters. There remains Nawapara. It is situated near the railway line, and is only 6 miles by road from Jonk Railway Station. We understand it is proposed to locate a new Railway Station at Nawapara. There is at present a police station, an excise warehouse and the office of a Public Works Department Sub-Overseer at Nawapara, and it is accessible by road from Khariar. The road is motorable and a bus service runs throughout the year. We propose that Nawapara should be the headquarters of the subdivision"¹. It is 11·2 km. south of Khariar Road on the road towards Khariar. Another road from here leads to Sambalpur via Paikmal. About 3·2 km. from here is Nawapara Road Railway Station. There are swampy depressions of two hill streams in between Nawapara and Nawapara Road.

1. Report of the Orissa Administration Committee (1933), pp. 29-30

The Subdivisional office, a sub-jail, Post and Telegraph office, State Bank of India, an Inspection Bungalow, one High English school and a hospital are located here. There are temples dedicated to Jagannath, Siva and Rama. There is a small market. A bi-weekly market (*hat*) sits here on every Sunday and Wednesday.

Population of the place in 1971 was 972.

Phurli Jharan is situated in Kalahandi Tahsil about 13 km. from Bhawanipatna by road. It is a waterfall of about 60 feet high surrounded by evergreen forests. People usually come here for picnic and for enjoying the beautiful sight of the waterfall. Regular bus service is available to this place from Bhawanipatna. There is an Inspection Bungalow at Sagada which is 2 km. from Phurli Jharan.

PHURLI
JHARAN

Rabandarh is a place of great scenic beauty lying about 12.8 km. from Bhawanipatna and approachable by a dusty road. It is named after a small waterfall inside a mountain gorge. The panorama around provides some delightful contrasts of scenery, in mountains and over looking dales, in bare rocks and thick forests and in the eternal calmness of the surroundings broken by the music of the fall. Despite bad communications picnickers sometimes visit the place from Bhawanipatna. Food etc., have to be carried from Bhawanipatna as there is no market nearby. The stream which creates the fall almost dries up during the hot season. Down stream, a Minor Irrigation project utilises its water for agricultural purposes.

RABANDARH

Tanwant (82°33'E and 20°45'N) is a village about 7 km. to the south of Nawapara situated at the foot of a hill. The river Silda which takes its origin in the hills creates a waterfall at Bogthola which is about one kilometre to the west of Tanwant. The village has a temple dedicated to goddess 'Konabhoinra'. Near the temple the relics of a ruined fort can be seen. There is a large water-reservoir close to it.

TANWANT

There is a Post Office at Tanwant. Population of the place in 1971 was 1,201.

Thuamul-Rampur (82°56' E and 19°33'N) is a village with a police station in sadar subdivision. It is connected with the district headquarters by a fair-weather road. The village was the seat of the Zamindar of Thuamul. To distinguish it from Rampur in Madanpur ex-Zamindari, it is called Thuamul-Rampur.

THUAMUL-
RAMPUR

Champak, sandal and Kadam trees grow in abundance in the vicinity. The river Indravati takes its rise a few kilometres to the north of the village. On its bank are some old *ghats* (flights of steps for bathing purposes) called Ranighat and Rajaghat.

The village has a Post Office, an Inspection Bungalow and Community Development Block. Population of the place in 1971 was 920 persons.

UDITNARAYANPUR

Uditnarayanpur (83°8'E and 19°59'N) is a place 8 km. northwest of Bhawanipatna on the road towards Khariar. It has a sanatorium for tuberculosis patients managed by the State Government.

UTKELA

Utkela (83°10'30"E and 20°6'N) is a village in Kesinga police station situated 24 km. north of Bhawanipatna on the Balangir road. A busy weekly market is held here every Thursday. An air-strip has been constructed over a plain expanse of land about 2 km. away from the village. The air-strip serves as the nearest landing ground for the district headquarters.

Population of the village in 1971 was 2,368 persons.

SUPPLEMENT

Elliot's Report on Kalahandi State

The 28th July 1856

No. 73.

FROM

**LIEUTENANT, C. ELLIOT,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF RAIPORE**

To

**GEORGE PLOWDEN, Esq.,
COMMISSIONER, NAGPORE.**

SIR,

I have the honour to forward my proceedings in the affairs of the Kharonde Dependency, together with such well authenticated information regarding the country and its inhabitants, as I have been able to gather.

2. This dependency is known only on the Nagpore side as Kharonde, the Oriya name being Kalahundy, and as there is no village or place corresponding to the former name it would appear to be a corruption of the latter, though it has been originally entered in the accounts. It is situated to the East and rather to the South of Raipore, and may be said to be comprised between the 19° and $20^{\circ} 30'$ of North Latitude and the $82^{\circ} 40'$ and $83^{\circ} 50'$ of the East Longitude. It is bounded on the North by Patna¹ (of Chota Nagpur) and Boud² (of Cuttack Mehals), on the East by Chinna Kimidy³ (Vizagapatam) and Jeypore (Independent) on the South by Jeypore and on the West by Jeypore, Bhendra Nowagurh⁴ and Karel⁵ both attached to Chota Nagpore. The dependency is, therefore, wholly detached from any other part of the district, the inconveniences of which will hereafter be noticed when making a few observations on the arrangements regarding its jurisdiction. Its extreme length from north to south is about 30 coss (Gondee) or 105 miles and its extreme breadth from East to West about 24 coss or 84 miles; its form being compact and irregularly rectangular.

1. Erstwhile Patna State

2. Barbill in Boud State

3. Sana Khemundi in Ganjam district

4. Bindra Nowagarh

5. Khariar

3. Subdivisions—Some considerable changes have taken place in the divisions of the dependency since it was first acquired by the present family. It originally consisted of fourteen Ghurs detailed in the margin to which four more, those of Kassipoor, Mahalpatna,

1. Joonagurh²

2. Bundeysir³

3. Asoorgurh

4. Dohgaon

5. Kooksurah⁴

6. Thooamul

7. Deypore

8. Mandabissu⁵

9. Dadpoor

10. Lanjeegurh

11. Moonda

12. Bhoortee

13. Karlapat

14. Mudanpoor⁶

4. The Zamindary of Thooamool, now composed of the seven Gurhs noted in the margin is the largest, being in length about 13 coss or $45 \frac{1}{2}$ miles, and in breadth about 10 coss or 35 miles, and is situated on the south of Kharonde. It originally consisted of only two Gurhs, those of Thooamool and Deypore and was last granted in the year⁷ 1092-F, by Rai Sing Deo to his son Pudmun Singh, the takolee being fixed at Rs.300; the Mandabissee

1. 1712 A. D.

2. Junagarh

3. Bhandasan, old name of Bhawanipatna before the capital of the erstwhile Kalahandi State was shifted from Junagarh to Bhawanipatna in 1849 A. D.

4. Koksara

5. Mandibisi

6. Madanpur

7. 1682 A. D.

Chendrugiri and Bissungiri were subsequently added, having been ceded (in lieu of Military Services rendered by Joogsai Deo Rajah of Kharonde) in the year¹ 1122 Fusly by Boodha Visembhur Deo Rajah of Jeypore. These four Gurhs were added to Thooamool by the Kharonde Rajah in the same year, making the number of Gurhs included in the Kharonde dependency amount to eighteen. Of these, thirteen Gurhs have, at different times, been bestowed as appanages on members of the family, forming five Zamindaries the particulars of which are shown² below.



5. Mahalpatna³
6. Chendrugerree⁴
7. Bissungiree⁵

Subdivisions

1. Mohalpatna

2. Lagla Bissee

3. Chutwa Chabar

4. Likhur Bissee⁶

5. Bhapala Bissee⁷

6. Irlre Patee⁸

7. Hatidund Bissee⁹

8. Kookree¹⁰

Gurh was afterwards transferred to it from Korlapat, and lastly the four Gurhs of Kassipore, Mahalpatna, Chedurgiri and Bissungiri when ceded, as before stated, by the Jeypore Rajah in 1122^{1F}, were added to Thooamool and the takoli raised to Rs.700. In the year² 1184-F, Kesai (Keshri) the 2nd Zamindar, son of Pudmun Sing, made over the Mahalpatna Gurh

No. of villages to his grandson Fukeer Singh (son of his younger son Jai Singh and it is now held by Juggunat Singh the 3rd incumbent). Mahalpatna is subdivided into Talooks named in the margin. Six Gurhs therefore remain under the immediate management of the Zamindar of Thooamool and their subdivisions are as under Thooamool as well as all other Zamindaries have at various times, lapsed from failure of issue and been regranted. These changes are

18 as follows:—

Gurhs (1)	Subdivisions (2)	No. of villages (3)
1.	Tulcherkeah	4
2.	Oopercherkeah	10
3.	Sindoorghatia	10
4.	Kalingeah	7
5.	Kajmoolah	12
6.	Ghogiahgi	7
7.	Dooroonce	17
8.	Singariah	5
9.	Junliah	3
10.	Toomiliah	4
11.	Bufidesh	15
12.	Tiji Bissia	7
13.	Tulterah	13
14.	Oopertirah	5
15.	Liligoomah	7

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1. 1712 A. D.
2. 1774 A. D.
3. Mahulpatna.
4. Chandragiri
5. Bisamgiri
6. Lakad Bisi
7. Bephela Bisi
8. Iripalt
9. Hatidunda Bisi
10. Jagannath Singh

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(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Depore	1. Deypore .. 2. Madungee .. 3. Rumnal .. 4. Irleepatee ..	15 14 13 13
		<u>55</u>
3. Mandabissi	1. .. 2. Tulpati 26
4. Kashipore	1. Ooperpatee ..	13
		<u>39</u>
5. Chendragire	1. Kurkaputhe .. 2. Pengputhe ..	<u>128</u>
6. Bessengiri	1. Kookragad Bissec .. 2. Moons Bissee ..	11 10
		<u>21</u>
Bessungire Jhulbiati	}	23
Total subdivisions	..	28
Total No. of villages	..	392
No of grant	By whom	To whom
1.	1st Rajah of Kharonde Rughnath Sai Deo ..	Hurri Singh
2.	5th Rajah of Oodeya Narrain Deo ..	Dinbundho Singh
3.	14th Rajah of Pratap Narrain Deo ..	Anunut Singh
4.	20th Rajah of Rai Singh Deo ..	Pudmun Singh

The affairs of this Zemindary have, for the last three years been in a state of complete mismanagement and confusion, there being no recognised head to take charge of the State or carry out orders of the Government, and the country having, in consequence, been given up

for the most part, apparently to the rapacity of numerous persons, having as usual but little interest or concern in its fate. A separate report has, therefore, been made on the circumstances connected with its present condition and the arrangements entered into to secure its future prosperity.

2. The Zemindary of Dadpore on the North-East of Kharonde, comprised in the Gurb of that name whose size and subdivisions are noted in the margin was formerly granted by Poorooshotum Deo, the 25th Rajah to his younger son Soondur Singh, but he having died without issue it again lapsed to the dependency and was bestowed by the late (26th) Rajah. Tutteh Narrain Deo on his younger son Gopinath Deo, on the condition of his paying a Takoli of Rs.700 It has been granted at various times as under.

		Coss	Miles
Length		10	35
Breadth		8	28
Containing Subdivisions			No. of villages
1. Koikoh ¹		..	13
2. Pingwerkah		..	4
3. Gondwan		..	2
4. Gobereah		..	23
5. Gonjah		..	12
6. Tanjor		..	15
7. Gohooka		..	13
8. Amat or Majee		..	10
Total villages		..	109
No. of grant	By whom	To whom	
1. 1st Rajah of Kharonde, Rughnath Sai Deo	..	Ram Chender Sing	
2. 6th Rajah of Hurechundur Deo	..	Jai Sing	
3. 31st Rajah of Dusmut Deo	..	Prutaprai Sing	
4. 25th Rajah of Poorooshotum Deo	..	Soondur Sing	
5. 27th Raja of Futhy Narrain Deo,	..	Gopinath Deo	
1. Kotku			
2. Fateh Narayan Deo			

Lanjigurh
Moonda
Bhoortee

3. The Zamindary of Lanjigurh composed of the three Gurhs noted in the margin is situated on the south-east of Kharonde and is about 10 coss or 14 miles broad, it was granted by Poorooshotum Deo, the 25th Raja to his second son Biswanath Singh connected with which the following circumstances appear deserving of record. Poorooshotum Deo had three sons, Joogsai Deo, who succeeded him, Biswanath Singh and Soondur Sing. To the 2nd and 3rd he granted respectively the Zamindaries of Lanjigurh and Dadpore. After the death of Poorooshotum Deo the three brothers lived together, the 2nd Biswanath Singh having been entrusted with the management of the affairs of the whole dependency. After some years on account of mismanagement Joogsai Deo deprived Biswanath Singh of this charge of the Dependency; he, therefore, proceeded to Raipur and complained to Captain Sands, the then Superintendent in 1239¹ F. Captain Sands summoned Joogsai Deo, who attended at Raipur in 1240² F, when Krishna Rao Appa was Soobah, taking his son Futty Narrain Deo (the late Rajah) along with him. Some days after his arrival at Raipur, without informing the authorities he sent his son back, on which occasion it is said, the Officer-in-charge of Judicial affairs at Raipur, despatched sowars to bring him back and made use of some harsh expression towards Joogsai Deo, which so affected him that he went to his tent and committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol in the year³ 1241 F. The sowars having returned to Raipore, unsuccessful, Biswanath Sing after performing the funeral rites of his brother proceeded to Nagpore. On his return to Kharonde, Futty Narrain Deo, destroyed many of the works in which Biswanath Singh had been engaged during his time of the management of the Estate, avenues of trees, gardens and tanks were demolished and on one or two occasions when Biswanath Singh returned to Lanjigurh disturbances took place on account of the enmity between them. Biswanath Singh, therefore, having preferred a complaint to Amret Rao Soobah of Raipore in 1243⁴ F, a Karkoon and Infantry guard were sent to Joonagarh to restore order and remained there until 1254⁵ F. In that year Biswanath Singh having contrary to the expostulation of the Rajah Futty Narrain Deo and the guard, plundered a brinjarry named Ram Naik, the Rajah drove him out of the country, he then fled to Nagpore where he died in 1252⁶ F, his son Chutterput Sing being present there with him. His Highness the late Rajah⁷ summoned

1. 1829 A. D.

2. 1830 A. D.

3. 1831 A. D.

4. 1833 A. D.

5. 1844 A. D.

6. 1842 A. D.

7. His Highness the Bhonsle of Nagpur.

Futty Narrain Deo to Nagpore where he condoled with Chutterput Singh on the death of his father and having entered into renewed arrangements with him regarding the holding of Lanjigurh they returned together to their country. Chutterput Sing and his brother Rughraj Singh now hold the Zemindary of Lanjigurh and the terms settled on them by Futty Narrain Deo were to the following effect. That Chutterput Sing is to confine himself to his own Zamindary, to pay no takoli but in lieu a Nuzzur at the Dussarah of Rs.60, to render military aid when required, and to report any disturbance that may take place on his frontier, as well as matters of a criminal nature within his Zamindary; that in the event of proof being received of his having caused any movement of a rebellious nature, he will render himself liable to imprisonment and his Zamindary to attachment; and that the expense incurred in the marriage of his sisters shall be borne by the Rajah of Kharonde their marriages to be negotiated in the families of pure Rajpoots. The three talooks are subdivided as follows:—

Gurhs	Subdivisions	No. of villages
Lanjigurh	1. Lanjigurh	29
	2. Kunides	6
	3. Cherkia	5
	4. Kutturha	41
	5. Tulkuniah	8 89
Moonda	1. Moonda	16
Bhoortee	1. Bhoortee	34
Total villages		139

The various grants that have been made of the Lanjigurh Zamindary are:—

No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1.	4th Raja of Kharonde Joogsai Deo	.. Mookoond Sing
2.	12th Raja Joograj Deo	.. Peetuimber Sing
3.	22nd Raja Joogsai Deo	.. Bheemusrai Deo
4.	Poorooshotum Deo	.. Biswanath Sing

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Length Breadth	10 Coss 1 Coss	35 miles 5 miles
Containing		
1 Tulkoorsiah	..	13
2 Koormung Deo	..	16
3 Maihiah	..	12
4 Phoosungee	..	6
5 Tekerbissi	..	6
6 Kookur Koorsiah	..	10
7 Kiapodur	..	8
8 Toomreah	..	6
9 Timuk	..	5
10 Kuturka	..	7
11 Tolut	..	17

The Zamindary of Korlapat originally 12 Korlapat consisted of two Gurhs Korlapat and Mandivissi but the latter having been as before stated transferred to Thooamool, the former alone remains and is situated to the south of Kharonde adjoining Thooamool. Its size and subdivisions are noted in the margin. The Zamindary was last granted by Rai Singh the 11th Rajah of Kharonde to his youngest son Pudmun Sing on a tukolee of Rs. 500 and is now held by his descendant Poorooshotam Sing. The former grants are as follows :—

Name of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1. 1st Rajah of Kharonde Rughnath Sai	..	Dhunoorjai Sing
2. 11th Rajah of Kharonde Rai Singh Deo	..	Pudmun Sing
13 Mudunpur Length 10 Coss 35 miles Breadth 8 Coss 28 miles	5. The Zamindary of Mudunpoor comprising the Gurb of that name, is situated to the north-east of Kharonde adjoining Patna Road, and Chinna Kimidy. ¹ It originally consisted of five talooks, namely, Mudunpoor, Mohungiri, Taprang, Oorladhoney and Buska, but on account of the inability of the then Zamindar to manage this last, he was deprived of it by the late Rajah Fatty Narrain Deo and it was incorporated in the dependency and a reduction of Rs. 100 was made from	

1. Sana Khemundi in Ganjam district

the tukolee of Rs. 300 formerly paid. The Zamindary was last granted to Hatay Sing¹ by the 19th Rajah of Kharonde Visvembur Deo², whose descendant Hurihur Sing now holds it the former grants being as follows:—

No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom
1.	2nd Member Ooditprutap Narrien Deo ..	Biswanath Singh
2.	14th Prutap Narrain Deo ..	Jai Sing
3.	19th Bisunbhur Sing Deo ..	Hatay Sing

The four remaining talooks are divided as follows :

Divisions	Subdivisions		No. of villages
Muddunpoor	1. Muddunpoor ..	7	
	2. Sangu ..	18	
	3. Rampore ..	14	
	4. Pradhani ..	25	
	5. Betka ..	9	
			73
Mohungiri	1. Mohungiri ..	9	
	2. Koornika ..	15	
			24
Taprang	1. Taprang ..	6	
	2. Roobarikai ..	7	
	3. Gurhalika ..	13	
	4. Deodanaranuja ..	12	
			38
Ooladhyony	1. Ooladhyony ..	11	
	2. Bokrikiah ..	17	
	3. Cherika ..	10	
			38
Total villages		..	173

The arrangements regarding the management of this Zamindary have already been reported in my letter No. 67, dated the 12th July 1856.

1 Hati Singh

2 Biswambhar Deo

5. There remain, therefore, in the hands of the Rajah of Kharonde five Gurhs, namely :—

		No. of villages
1.	Joonagurh	.. 326
2.	Bhundaysir	.. 137
3.	Asoorgurh	.. 85
4.	Dahgaon	.. 43
5.	Kooksurah	.. 47
 Gurhs	 Subdivisions	 No. of villages
J 1. 0 2.	Joonagurh Pahlipar	49 112
0 3.	Kinra	18
N 4.	Budnudi	13
A 5. G 6. U 7. R 8. H. 9. 10. 11. 12.	Gunja Chowka Ambatola Gandwang Samnuddy Barboorka Loha Milkee	3 5 12 38 21 12 6 37
Total :—		<hr/> 326
B 1.	Bhunbaysir	28
H 2.	Gobareah	10
U 3.	Tulwerka	9
N 4.	Golamoondu	7
 D 5. A 6. Y 7. S 8. I 9. R 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.	 Toorka Poosgana Bondleka Kutterka Ooperwerka Bejypor Pengsuree Jainigee Sieke Puhariah Perka Toorka	 11 7 16 10 21 17 11 5 11 11 3 10
Total ..		<hr/> 187

Together with the talook of Buska, containing 29 villages which, as mentioned in the last para, had been removed on account of mismanagement from the Zamindary of Muddunpoor. The two first are subdivided respectively into twelve and sixteen talooks whose names and villages are given in the margin. The portion of Kharonde now under Khalsa management contain 727 villages of which 627 are under cultivation and 100 waste; of these 568 are USLEE or principal villages and the remainder Dakhlee or dependant. The Dohgaon and Kooksurah Gurhs had also been under Zamindary management having been granted as follows :—

Gurhs	No. of grant	By whom granted	To whom granted
Dohgaon	1	18th Rajah of Kharonde Rughnath Deo.	Gadadhur Sing
	1	8th Rajah of Kharonde Gopunath Deo.	Soondur Sing
Kooksurah	2	17th Rajah of Kharonde Pratap Deo.	Dalia Sing
	3	22nd Rajah of Kharonde Joogsai Deo.	Mohun Sing

They reverted on failure of issue, and have not since been granted. Another talook named Deobhog is also said to have formerly belonged to the Gurh of Joonagurh and to have been ceded to Bhendry—Nowagurh by the 24th Rajah Rai Sing Deo on condition of that Zamindar rendering military aid to the Rajah of Kharonde when required. Until some few years past the Nowagurh Zamindar is said to have annually presented to the Rajah of Kharonde at the Dusserah festival a present (Nuzzur) of the white earth called "Chovay" used by native to whitewash their houses.

6. *General Description*—The general appearance of the Kharonde country answers more nearly to the character given of it in Sir Richard Jenkins Report than what has there been said regarding Buster, though there is a greater extent of plain than might be supposed on reading his remarks. The country is high lying near the foot of the main line of the Eastern Ghats and partaking of the watersheds both of the Mahanuddy¹ and Indrawitti², which last, with several tributaries and sub-tributaries of the first, rise within its limits, it is well supplied with water and in some parts (as Thooamool, &c) the soil is enabled to yield two crops of rice with the year. The hills are chiefly volcanic, and independently of 2 or 3 considerable ranges (hereafter to be noticed) detached hills of greater or less size are interspersed throughout the dependency, the light alluvial soil washed from their slope is rich, fertile and easily worked yielding heavy crops of almost every description. Further in the open country the soil approaches more to the character of black cotton soil mixed with lime nodules and occasionally alternating with red gravel, but all appear capable of cultivation and likely to give good returns for labour well expended. The population is thinly distributed, however, and the tracts of waste land are extensive as are also those of land once cultivated but now abandoned. At the same time the villages are numerous and small and the people appear to be well cared for though

1 Mahanadi

2 Indravati

as in Bustar and partly for the same reasons, there is no stimulus for the people to excel themselves. Their case, however, is better than in Bustar ; they are evidently more contended and numerous and less apprehensive of intercourse. The drawbacks here appear to be in addition to the universal fault of the cultivator being unable to reap the fruits of his labour or rest his claims on any stated share of the common property, that although there are several large villages and many small ones—their communication one with another is exceedingly limited and unfrequent ; there are no periodical bazars and the produce of one village finds its way with difficulty to the next and this want is aggravated by the total want of any current medium of exchange. No money passes in the country not even cowries and during my tour it has been found necessary to pay the coolies in grain. These causes are the source of stagnation and much retard the development of the resources of this rich tract ; the disposition of the people however and the good intentions of the Rajah give every hope that these hindrances will be gradually and effectively removed and the country be made to assume that increased appearance of prosperity which it is naturally from many advantages so capable of maintaining. The hills are well wooded where the process called Dahee¹ here also practiced and explained in my letters on Kakeri² and Bustar has not cleared the way for cultivation. In some parts as Thooamool clearing has taken to some considerable extent principally by the hill Khonds whose fields occupy the slopes and tops of the hills but which latterly and gradually then appear to be leaving for the plains. The disposition will doubtless increase as they gain confidence in the dwellers in the low country and be much fostered and encouraged by the establishment of bazars in the various large villages in their neighbourhood which the Rajah has at my suggestion promised to give immediate attention to. The trees most commonly met with the dependency are in the Southern parts. The Serai³ so common in Bustar yielding large quantities a very useful dammer or resin and the wood of which possesses the property of not rotting when immersed in water or inserted in the ground the pillar commonly seen in the middle of tanks in this country being generally of Serai wood ; and several kinds of hard woods useful for building purposes but of no great size. The orange though not indigenous is here cultivated in considerable quantity and produces very fine fruit, I cannot learn from whence it has been introduced, those whom I have asked say, from Jeypore and Nowrangpore but I am not aware that the tree is originally a nature of those parts or that the vegetation there differs materially from that of this dependency.

1 Shifting cultivation on the hill slopes

2 Kanker

3 Sal

7. Hills—The principal range of hills in the Kharonde dependency, which is considerable is contributed by the Eastern Ghats and though in some places disconnected runs from North to South and rather West through Mudunpoor Kharonde and Lanjigurh in the South of which last Zamindary the range divides the main branch proceeding South through Jeypore to Goonapoor and the other, broad and mountainous winds towards the West through Korlapat and Thooamool again dividing the branch running West into Nowrangurh Bhendry¹, and other South to join the original range. It receives names at different points from the villages near its base, the highest part being perhaps that called Nyamgiri near Lanjigurh, small hills are also interspersed throughout the dependency.

8. Rivers—The rivers in this dependency are for the most part small and all tributaries of large rivers. Those most deserving of notice are Indrawatty², a tributary of the Godavery; the Tale,³ tributary of the Muhanuddy⁴ and the Hatti⁵ which falls into the Tale.

1st—The Indrawatty has its origin about a mile and a half above the village of Thooamool and flowing South-West enters the Buster dependency where becoming a considerable river it joins the Godavary after a course of about 300 miles as mentioned in the report * upon that dependency. I may add that the water is, if not precisely of the same

*Letter No. 51, dated the 27th of May 1856. quality at its source as formerly noticed with regard to it at Jugdulpore yet so tainted as to affect the colour of metal vessels in which it is boiled and kept.

2nd—The Tale river is the principal and receives, most of the other streams, in other words describes the chief watershed of the dependency. It rises about 14 miles to the South-East of Joonagarh, and pursuing a northerly and rather easterly direction receiving several tributaries, it joins the Mahanuddy near Sohnpoor⁶ after a course of 150 miles. The bed of this river is generally sandy, it is more observable from breadth than depth and its water though they decrease very much during the hot season do not entirely dry up.

3rd—The Hatti river is a large tributary of the Tale and rises in the Mahulpatna Gurh (Zamindary) of the Thooamool Zamindary about 60 miles South-West of Joonagurh. It flows North-East joining the Tale

1 Bindra—Nawagarh (Raipur district)

2 Indravati

3 Tel

4 Mahanadi

5 Hati

6 Sonepur

KALAHANDI

at the village of Bundgaon about 7 miles to the North of Joonagurh, its bed is deep rather than broad and its waters are not constant throughout the year. The Bunsodhar¹, Rahoolan², Oodunt³ and Suggora⁴ are also tributaries of the two former rivers flowing in the same direction but of no great size.

9. *Towns*—The villages of Kharonde are more numerous and very much exceed in size and condition than those of Buster. The principal town of the dependency, Joonagurh, is situated on the banks of the Hatti river distance from Raipur 210 miles South-East. It contains nearly 500 houses, principally of thatch and bamboos; the streets are irregular, each house being separate with a small enclosure or piece of ground attached; the prevailing system of arrangement, tending both to insecurity and the accumulation of dirt. The Rajah's house is built of brick and chunam and in one part consists of two stories with a terraced roof. The town of Bhundaysir—the temporary residence of the Rajah in consequence of the Cholera having carried off his younger brother about seven years since is situated about 20 miles to the North-East of Joonagurh and contains about 200 houses. Next in size and importance to Joonagurh, however, is the town of Dadpore⁵ about 30 miles to the North-East of it. It contains upwards of 400 houses of the same construction the walls being found of wattled bamboo plastered on both sides with mud and the roof thatched with grass. The houses are generally broad and of convenient size and the material forms a comfortable and substantial habitation. Asoorgurh on a tributary of the Tale river about 50 miles North-East of Joonagurh contains about 100 houses. Lanjigurh about 42 miles South-East of Joonagurh at the foot of the Nyamgiri hills is the principal town of the Zamindary of that name and contains about 150 houses.

Name of Towns		Name of houses about	
Khyrpodur	..	200	Kassipore one of the principal towns of the Thooamool Zamindary situated 60 miles to the
Mahalpatna	..	100	South and rather East of Joonagurh contains about 100 houses.
Duspore	..	100	Besides these the towns named in
Chichiah	..	100	the margin are not unworthy of mention.
Sosiah	..	80	
Kunnut	..	80	
Kooksurah	..	60	
Meidinpore	..	60	
Chichila	..	60	
Dohgaon	..	50	

- 1 Bansadhara
- 2 Raul
- 3 Udanti
- 4 Sagada
- 5 Dadpur

10. *Population, Castes and Languages*—The value of statistical information appears to be imperfectly understood by native rulers, little or no attention being paid to it and the collecting of the requisite data being much impeded by prejudices of caste and custom. Of the numbers of population, therefore, of this dependency it has been found impossible to obtain any accurate statement or idea.

Villages	No. of villages	Average No. of houses in each village	Average No. of persons per house	Population
Khalsa	727	20	4	85,000
Zamindary	1,026	5	4	20,520
Total	..	1,753	..	1,05,520

The bulk of the population belong to the hill tribe called Khonds whose restless disposition seldom allows them to remain long on the same spot and the greater part of whom pay nothing to Government, and have but little intercourse with its officers. From the stated number of villages as obtained from the accounts produced by the Rajah, taken together with their average size and the number of their inmates per house as estimated from information collected during actual residence and obtained from intelligent inhabitants, the population of Kharonde may be approximately on the rough calculation at about 80,000. About two-thirds of this number are Khonds, the remaining castes found in the dependency being distributed as under.

Number of Castes	Number of houses about
1 Brahmins	300
2 Rajpoots	30
3 Bunneahs	300
4 Kostas	50
5 Bhuliahs	100
6 Ghyras	500

	Number of Castes	Number of houses about
7	Talees	200
8	Bhutras	70
9	Gouds	100
10	Morars	100
11	Malees	150
12	Dosees	10
13	Bagtees	25
14	Kumbars	100
15	Gudwas	25
16	Kohdras	30
17	Dhobees	150
18	Koltias	200
19	Sopars	20
20	Dooras	50
21	Bankas	500
22	Navoos	40
23	Kurmees	100
24	Lohras	50
25	Sowars	400
26	Kummars	60
27	Sundees	50
28	Bargees	10
29	Sumpwas	20
30	Domes	1,000
31	Maheahs	100
32	Chumbars	50
33	Bhooees	5
34	Kaests	10
35	Hulwas	60
36	Gandas	..
37	Goodujas	2
38	Ghassiehs	250

The greater number of these are generally known and require no particular notice. The language of the country is Oriya, written in the character peculiar to it and the Khond, spoken by the hill people of that name, but the use of paper is almost unknown all record and correspondence being written with a style on the leaf of the palmyra. As in Buster and Jeypore, the practice has here also prevailed until lately of giving Brahminical threads to members of the lower caste as a gift from the Rajah to any one whom he might consider deserving of it, or to pacify in cases where a large fine has been exacted. The castes to whom this privilege was limited were Rajpoots, Gonds, Dooras, Sowriahs, Bhuttras, Malees, Bonkas and Kulwas; and once bestowed the custom continues hereditary. Khond inhabitants of this district are of two classes or tribes, one living in the open country and forming the largest portion (probably about three-fifths of the whole) called "Kotchriah" Khonds are the most civilized; the other confined to the hills are called "Pahariah" or "Dongriah" Khonds. They differ slightly in custom, depending chiefly on their relative positions and though this may be supposed to have determined their division, yet they do not intermarry or hold much intercourse one with another. The former are described as peaceable, loyal and industrious generally being cultivators. They have no distinction of caste, each house providing for its own domestic arrangements. Their clothing generally consists of a single cloth and in some rare exceptions a turban. They worship the same Gods as the Hill Kondhs ; marry one wife and their ceremonies are conducted by the Majee of the village, or one of the elders of the tribe. There appears to be nothing specially observable regarding them except that they seem to be a race in disposition and under circumstances highly favourable to efforts for their improvement. The Hill Khonds and their peculiarities have already been carefully and minutely described in connection with the Meria Agency, so as to render any particular notice from my limited experience of them unnecessary. They appear to possess the characteristics and qualities of all savage hill tribes, quick of observation, suspicious, sensitive, exceedingly trustworthy, fond of ornaments and primitive in their habits. Their villages consist generally of one long wide street of double bamboo and thatched houses, having each a door of access in front and a door of escape in rear; their cultivation is entirely in the hills and they have only lately begun to evince a desire to locate themselves in the more healthy plains, attaching themselves in most cases to some larger village ; at a distance from which they construct their own quarter, as near to the foot of the hills as possible. They pay no tax whatever, their only contribution being a sheep or some small present at the Dusserah. It is probable that the establishment of periodical bazars, as yet unknown here will tend beneficially in attracting them to the open country and inspiring them with confidence.

sufficient to induce them to mix with the other inhabitants of the country. The Gods worshipped by both tribes of Khonds are represented by two sticks of unequal length inserted in the ground without any tenement or temple. The names locally given are "Dhurmee"¹ or Earth and "Dhurma"² (the Judge of departed souls) and the offerings, which usually consist of arrack and live animals, as fowls, sheep, buffaloes, & c. (and until very lately there is no doubt human beings) are simply placed in front of the idol upon the ground. In their food they are wholly indiscriminate and cook in old earthen vessels which they prefer to new ones and which they obtain from the villagers of the open country when they bring the produce of theirs, as turmeric, chillies, tobacco, oilseeds, candol (a large variety of pulse) and edible roots of which there are several kinds, resembling the yam and very palatable, to exchange for salt, clothes & c. The "Bhoulas" and "Kostas" are both weavers, of the former of cotton and the latter of "Kosa" or "Tussa"³ silk. Their language is Oriya but they do not intermarry. The Bhoolias are said to have migrated from the Dhumteery⁴ and Dhumda Parghanas of Chutteesgurh. The caste of Malees or Gardeners is here divided into two, both distinct, their members not intermarrying with each other, the one called "Pundras" earn their livelihood by the sale of "Choorwa" or beaten rice and the other called "Koslus" cultivate vegetable gardens. The "Dosees" or Astrologers, are few and illiterate, but satisfy the superstitions of an ignorant and credulous population. They wear brahminical threads, though not Brahmins, and speak Oriya. Their mode of proceedings in practising their vocation is simple. When any person comes to consult him, the astrologer takes a small quantity of rice in his hand and having counted out the grain in parcels of eight or any smaller number, the remaining grains under that number, are referred to the pages of a book counted from the end according to the number of grain and the words written on the page being the answer to the question proposed.

On examination of the book written in Oriya on Palmyra leaf, of one of these functionaries (which I did in the investigation of the case of the new deity) I found the very convenient arrangement had been adopted of having a favourable and an adverse sentiment on each page, which were used at discretion or as prompted by the liberality or otherwise of the applicant. The "Bagtees" are only found in Joonagarh and their employment is confined to catching fish, they also cultivate. The "Kondras" are basket makers working in bamboo, which is split and

-
1. Dharitri
 2. Duma
 3. Tusser
 4. Dhantari of Raipur district.

woven into mats and baskets. The "Koltias" are a race of cultivators nearly allied to "Malees" but of distinct caste. They cultivate generally, but their special province is the cultivation of the sugarcane and preparation of sugar. The "Doorahs" are cultivators, serving also as soldiers and their language is Telgoo, differing in this respect from the common language of the country and indicating their origin as from the south-east. The "Bonkas" are soldiers or Paiks, but use the Oriya language. The "Sowriahs" are an ignorant, rude, uncivilized race, in progress much on a level with the Khonds. They are cultivators and speak Oriya, having the privilege, as before stated, of wearing the Brahminical thread. The "Kummars" are basket makers and "Shicarees" their number is small. The Sampwahs are mendicants who travel about the country exhibiting snakes as their name implies. They speak Oriya and are few in number. "Domes" are found throughout the length and breadth of the dependency, their numbers being considerable. Their language is a corruption of Oriya and they weave clothes in addition to other employments of a meaner denomination connected with the village. Their duties are the same and the race appears to be identical with the Domes of Hindoostan; they correspond in every particular to the "Dhets" or outcastes of the village, though not aborigines. The "Bhoees" or bearers found here speak Telgoo, they are few in number and confined to Joonagarh.

11. *Production*—The production of the Kharonde dependency, though various, are none of them of a very superior quality, or produced in such quantities as to admit of exportation, the greater part of them being consumed within the limits of the estate. They may be thus enumerated.

1. Rice
2. Kootkee
3. Mundish
4. Kedoo
5. Goorjee .. Cereals
6. Moong .. } Pulses
7. Orid .. }
8. Candol .. }
9. Koolthee
10. Sursun .. Mustard
11. Til .. Oil-seed
12. Erundee .. Oil-seed
13. Sugarcane
14. Cotton
15. Tobacco

Wheat and several kinds of pulse, common in other parts, are not cultivated here though the soil is admirably adapted for them, and Channa is produced to a very limited extent. There appears to be no obstacle to their introduction further than that they do not form articles of consumption by the inhabitants. Turmeric, Fenugree (Maythee) and most of the vegetables used by the natives are cultivated in abundance. The imports from the west consists of wheat, Channa & c, from the east tobacco, salt, clothes and condiments as pepper, ginger, assafotida etc. Trade is principally carried on by barter. The rupee being the only current coin.

12. *Revenues and Charges*—The revenues of the dependency as detailed in the annexed statement No. 1 are stated as 29,878-9-0 consisting of —

	Rs. A. P.
Land Revenue	.. 19,180-13-0
Zemindaree	.. 2,310-0-0
Sayer	.. 7,867-12-0
Sewai	.. 520-0-0
Total	29,878-9-0

Expenses of management, tukolee, alienations and the private expenses of the Rajah as detailed in the annexed statement No. 2 amount to Rs. 29,195-8-0 as under.

	Rs. A. P.
Tukolee	.. 4,500-0-0
Alienations	.. 7,491-13-0
Charges of management	.. 6,169-11-0
Private expenses	.. 11,034-0-0
Total	29,195-8-0

Leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 683-1-0. Of the alienations which form a large item in the charges, one-fourth are enjoyed by the members of the family in lieu of maintenance and two-fifths are held by persons in service, whose pay being small, is eked out by the rental of lands, a mistaken system of economy, so that not more than one-third of the whole amount is devoted to the ordinary purposes of supporting pensioners, temples and charitable grants. The amount of private expenses is not large considering the size of the Rajah's establishment the pay of the servants does on an average exceed Rs. 2 per mensum and the number of animals is moderate. The average sum spent monthly in actual provisions will be seen to amount to Rs. 560.

		Rs. A.P.
Pay of 51 domestic servants	..	1,080-0-0
5 elephants feeding Rs. 432-0-0		
12 servants Rs. 432-0-0	..	864-0-0
12 Horses feeding Rs. 384-0-0		
14 servants Rs. 330-0-0	..	714-0-0
		<hr/>
Total	..	2,658-0-0
		<hr/>
		Rs. A. P.
Provisions	..	6,720-0-0
Cloths	..	1,200-0-0
Charity	..	360-0-0
Sundries	..	96-0-0
		<hr/>
Total	..	11,034-0-0
		<hr/>

13. *Management*—The Raja pays personal attention to the management of his estate and during my residence of nearly two months in different parts of the dependency, I have received no complaint indicating any want on his part of the application of humane, sensible, well intended principles, or neglect in hearing and adjusting the differences of his people. There is however much room for improvement. The Suddur Cutchery consists of 13 Karkoons (receiving small pay and holding lands) including one Persian and one Nagre writer (each receiving the highest rate of salary Rs. 12 and holding no lands) and the Khalsa portion of the dependency being divided into 23 Talooks, each is supervised by a Kamdar receiving on an average Rs. 4 per month and also holding lands. This officer makes settlement with the Potails annually, collects the rents, and prepares and forwards to the Suddur the accounts of his charge. He is assisted by the Majees or Potails of villages, the Dhungra Majee a village officer subordinate to the Majee whose duty consists in collecting the villagers when required, and the Gandas or village watchers; as also by the "Paiks" or soldiers holding lands and distributed in every village. The assessment is not here made on the plough, as is universally the case in Chhutteesgurh and the other dependencies attached but on the extent of land for which a certain amount of seed grain is required, thus; in the open country Rs. 8 is levied on a piece of land for which seed grain to the amount of one "Khooree" is required—a Khooree being a measure equal to 12 Candies of 20 "Katas," each "Kata" being equal to 3 seers of Nagpore Rupees 80 each in weight. The settlement is made with the Majee or Potail, who is responsible for the village collection, and enjoys as remuneration one or more Khoorees of land according to the size of his village, and the extent of land under cultivation. In the hill country the tax levied

is more arbitrary and irregular, the Kamdar settling with the Majec of each village for such amount as may appear to him proportionate to the profits of the cultivation. The Sayer is managed by a separate establishment consisting of 7 Kamdars and 10 Peons, whose united salaries amount to Rs.42-8-0 per month or 510 annually, the average pay of each Kamdar being under Rs. 5 and of each peon 1 rupee per month. Sayer is collected at Joonagurh, Bhundaysir, Dadpore, and Ampanee on imports and goods in transit principally consisting of salt on which the rate levied is from Rs.18 to Rs.26 per 100 bullocks loads, with a small allowance of 5 to 10 Gonees (half a bullock-load) for every hundred. The variations in rate is dependent on the caste of the importer. The Sayer of the Zemindars is not interferred with but remains in their own hands.

Under Sewai, is included only fines and the amount is not comparatively large.

The Zemindars pay a fixed amount of Tukoles and manage their own estates.

14. *History*—The dependency of Kharonde is said to have formerly belonged to a family of Gunga Bunsee Rajpoots—the last member of which named Juggernet Deo having no male issue to succeed him sent in the year¹ 415 F, for one Rugnath Sai Deo, the younger brother of the then Rajah of Shatrunjigurh² in Chota Nagpore and gave him his daughter in marriage together with the right of succession to the dependency. This Rugnath Sai Deo, a Naga Bansi Rajpoot was the first number of the present family who have ever since uninterruptedly held possession of the dependency. The present Rajah Oodit Prutap Deo, the 28th in succession from him, succeeded his father in the year 1263 ³F, now about 21 years of age. He is manly, straightforward and of an excellent manner and disposition, converses freely without being forward, appears to study to understand the management of his estate and pays every attention to the orders issued to him from my Cutchery, which are carefully and regularly executed and answered. His conduct hitherto has been most satisfactory and there is every reason to expect considerable progress during the period, over which from his youth, there is every probability his rule may extend. His younger brother Gopeenath Deo, nominally the Zemindar of Dadpoor is about 20 years of age—and partakes of the good qualities of his elder brother. They both live together and the proceeds of the Zemindary are thrown into the general purse, its affairs being managed with the Khalsa portion of the dependency. The ceremony observed

1. 1005 A. D.

2. Satrunjaygarh

3. 1853 A. D.

on the coronation of a new Rajah is curious and appears worthy of mention. There is a place called Joogsai Patna, about 24 miles east of Joonagarh, where it is said a large village formerly stood probably at one time the principal town of the dependency but now covered with jungle. Near this, lives a Khond family the eldest member of which is called the "Patmajee". When the Rajah dies, his funeral rites are performed and his corpse disposed of by the orders of his successor after the due completion of which officers, the Zemindars and principal persons in the dependency are assembled at Joogsai Patna for the purpose of crowning the young Rajah which ceremony is conducted in the following manner. The "Patmajee" or Khond above mentioned having seated himself on a large rock at Joogsaipatna, dressed in rich clothes given him for the occasion, a rich cloth is thrown over his lap on which the young Rajah sits while his turban is tied by the Baghe Pater¹ or Dewan—all the Zemindars and principal persons present holding the turban cloth. The Zemindars and others then present their Nuzzurs in token of obedience to their Ruler. The origin of the custom of celebrating their ceremony in the lap of a Khond is attributed to a covenant said to have been entered into between some former Rajah (name unknown) and the Khonds of the country, but unfortunately the legend has been lost: nor does it appear that this particular Khond exercises any authority over his tribe.

15. *Tukolee*—No accurate and satisfactory history of the amount paid as Tukolee, has been received nor do the records at Raipore throw much light on the subject. It is said that the dependency was formerly an independent state, paying no tribute to any power and that in the days of Rughojee (year and cause unknown) a tukolee of Rs.5,330 was fixed and regularly paid until the province of Nagpore came under European superintendence when in 1227 F² at the instance of Colonel Agnew Rs. 830 were remitted to be paid to Government. I shall not omit to note and furnish a report of any further information on this point that may hereafter come to my knowledge. It seems not probable that Kharonde was one of those States which together with Patna, Sumbulpore and others were restored to Nagpore in 1806 after the

* Of this realised
in June 100-0-0
in deposit 69-7-6
Total Rs. 169-7-6

Treaty of Deogaon in 1803 had deprived Rughojee of his eastern possessions, but of this, I can at present find nothing corroborative. The Rajah of Kharonde annually received from the Government a "Khilut" of Rs.490 in value deducting

from the Tukolee, which in like manner with the other Zeminda rs

has not been issued for the last two years. The arrears of balance due to the Government to the end of 1263 F¹ amount to C. Rs.1,520-0-7 *which is promised at an early date.

16. *Debts*—The only debt standing against the Rajah, is a sum of Rs. 3, 950 due to a Sohookar in Raipore but of which no complaint has been received—and when it is added that there are no arrears of pay due to servants either in or out of employ—the Rajah's liabilities may be stated not to exceed one-sixth of his income.

17. *Jurisdiction*—From the detached position of the Kharonde dependency as has been described in para. 2, and which I have endeavoured to elucidate by a diagram and its distance from Raipore the position of its Civil and Criminal jurisdiction is a consideration of some difficulty and importance. On the north and west frontiers are Karea² and Nowagurh Bhendry³, under Chota Nagpore, in communication with the Commissioner of which nearly a month usually elapses before intelligence can be received even by post; on the east the dependency of Chinna Kemidy under the Superintendent of the Cuttack Mahals, intercourse with whom also, is very far removed, and much impeded—on part of the east, the whole of the south and part of the west the frontier is embraced by the large and independent State of Jeypore regarding which I beg to sub-join the following extract from a letter No.79 to my address from Mr. P. B. Smollett, the Government Agent in Vizagapatam, dated the 28th May last.

"The Zemindary of Jeypore is only nominally attached to this Agency. There are no establishments maintained by Government within its limits and I have no control within the Zemindary." The facilities of escape thus afforded to offenders, within this part of my charge, are more than can be counteracted by the most active management, independent of the risk of embroiling the authorities at such a distance from supervision in constant difference with the uncivilized rulers, of rule states situated as those bordering on this dependency upon every side; it must moreover be matter of regret, that the efforts of a well intentioned active young proprietor, from whom so much may be expected, should be exposed to such untoward and manifest hinderances.

I have already had complaints from the Rajah of the depredations committed in some parts of his territory by the Khonds of Patna, which his remonstrances have failed to control, while here I have had three cases of theft by persons belonging to that dependency—and I have now before me two cases—one of murder and robbery and another of highway

1. 1853 A. D.

2. Kheriar (then in Raipur district)

3. Bindra Nawagarh (Raipur district)

robbery in both of which the Jeypore Zemindary has formed an asylum for the offenders—my repeated applications having proved unsuccessful in securing the assistance and co-operation of the Ruler of that State, nor indeed has any notice whatever of my communication, been taken. The distance to which the Kharonde dependency is removed from the Suddur Station of Raipore (upwards of 200 miles) without any regular communication, redoubles the inconvenience and I am unable without some new revision and rearrangement of jurisdiction, how the serious evils here complained of, can be remedied, or the impediments to progress removed. The question is a larger one than it becomes me to discuss, especially as it concerns the affairs of more than one neighbouring jurisdiction, but I can not refrain from stating it as my opinion that much permanent benefit would be derived from uniting several of the dependencies on the eastern boundary of the Nagpore Province, whose inaccessibility and the wild and intractable character of whose population render them at present charge of so much anxiety into a separate jurisdiction with a station at some principal town in their centre. Previous to the introduction of our rule into Nagpore, the jurisdiction of the Kharonde Rajah, was not in any way interfered with, and punishing all heinous offences himself, he left in the hands of his Zemindars, the jurisdiction, Criminal Civil of their own estate. The orders given on this subject, however, have been strictly complied with, the Rajah showing a desire to conform to them in forwarding to my court cases of a nature even more trifling than appears to me to be necessary; and should such a system be carried out the business of my court would be very much increased. Should no project similar to what I have above described, therefore, be in contemplation, I would recommend as a measure of expedience that the Rajah be provided with a copy of the rules furnished to Tehsildars for guidance in Criminal and Civil matters modified to suit the comprehension and the powers advisable to be delegated in such cases, from which sufficient procedure and principle could be gathered to enable him to dispose of minor cases; power once granted, however would be difficult to resume and their exercise would require more careful watching than could easily be bestowed.

18. *Climate*—The climate of Kharonde is, in general, good and presents no peculiarities. Being near the Ghauts¹ the rains are regular and abundant, during which season fever prevails, particularly amongst new arrivals and those unaccustomed to climate and food of the country. The water, however is good, at least that of the rivers and wells, for a custom obtains here which pollutes the water of the tank and

1. Ghat (Eastern Ghats)

KALAHANDI

renders it unfit for drinking purposes. Universally throughout the dependency, the people are in the habit of anointing their bodies with oil and turmeric as a prophylactic against cold and fever and from washing in the tanks the water becomes so much defiled that persons making use of it for any length of time are very liable to fall sick, as was exemplified in the cases of some of my men. Though Cholera is not unknown, its visits are not frequent nor its ravages great. *

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Chutteesgurh,

Your most obedient servant

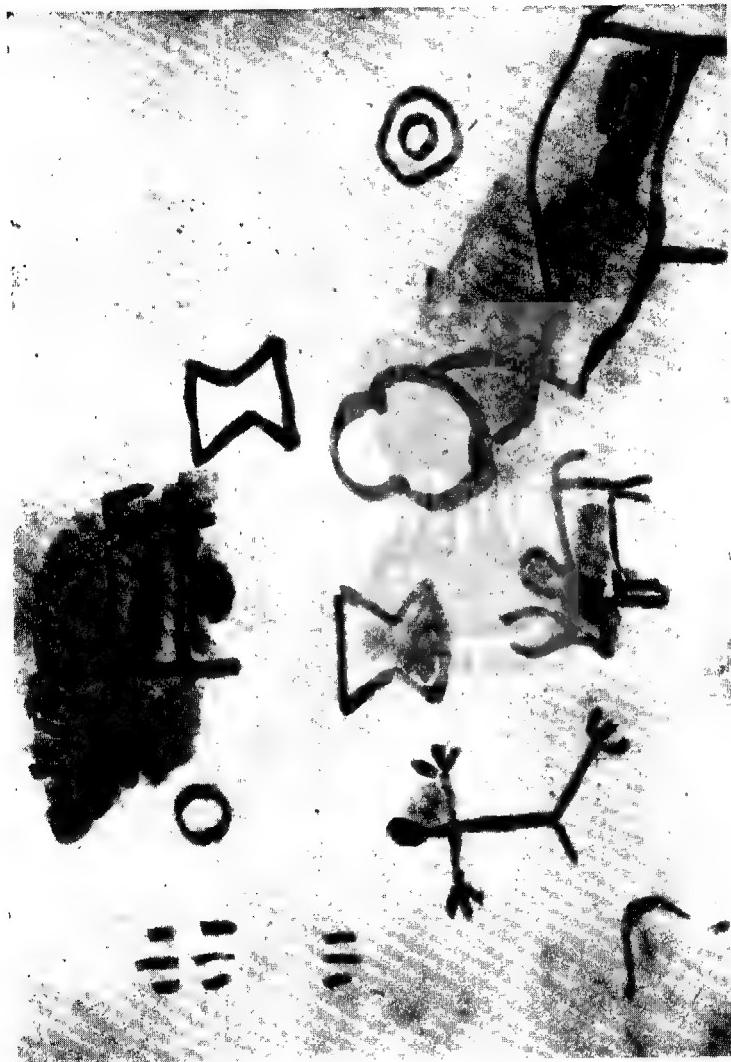
Deputy Commissioner's Office
Camp at Thooamool.

L. C. ELLIOT

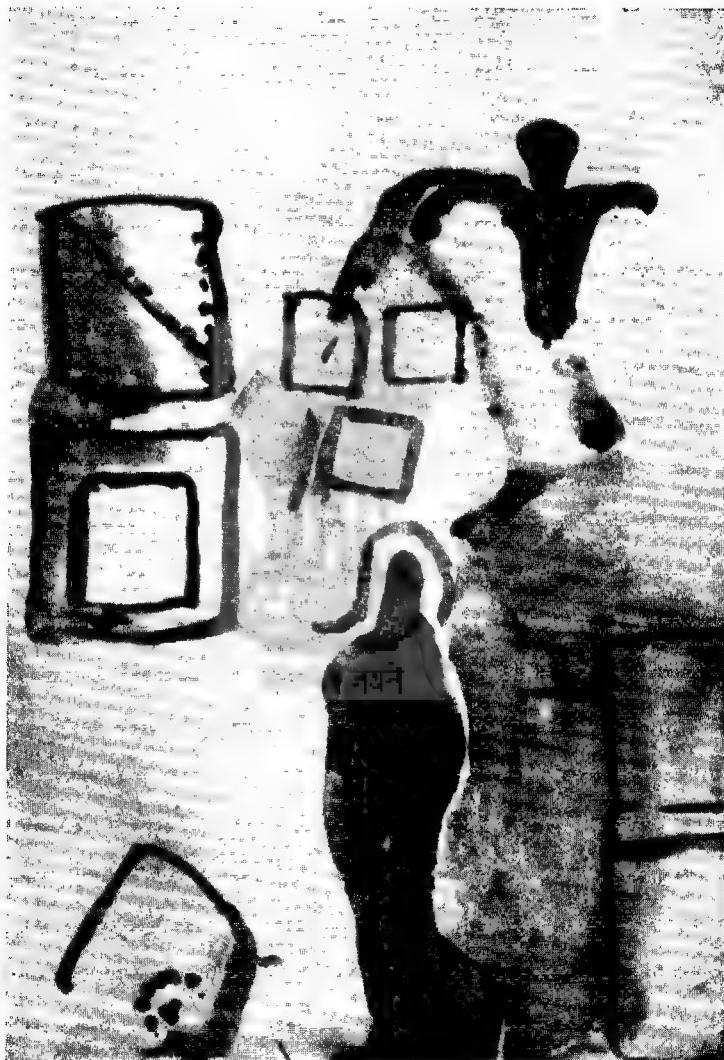
The 28th July 1856.



* Reprinted from the "Elliot's Report on Kalahandi State" Published in the Orissa Historical Research Journal, Vol. XIV, No. 2, 1966, & Edited by Shri P. K. Deo



Facsimile of the rock-painting at
Jogimath
Courtesy—Shri Dinanath Pathi



Facsimile of the rock-painting at Gudahandi

Courtesy—Shri Dinanath Pathi



Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo,
the last Ruling Chief of Kalahandi ex-State



The Maharaja's Palace at Bhawanipatna



Kandha house type and pigeon shed, Sundijuba

Courtesy—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau



Kandha women of Sundijuba

Courtesy—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau



Ghumura dance of Kalahandi

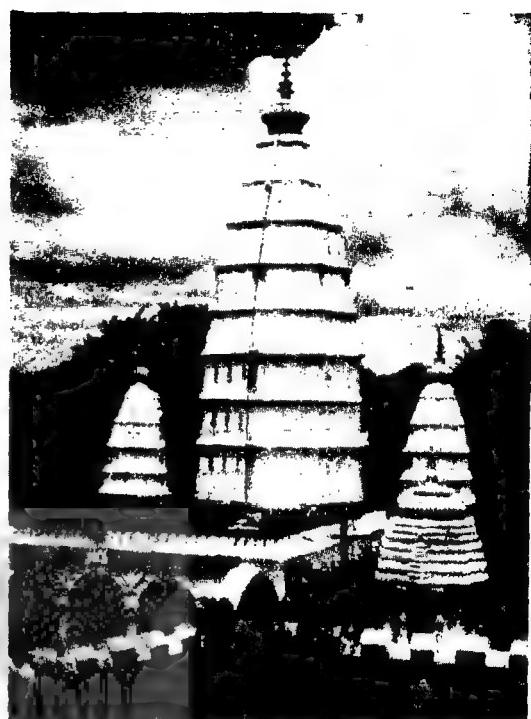
Courtesy—Home (P. R.) Department



Swidden under cultivation
(Podu cultivation)

Courtesy—Harijan and Tribal Research Bureau

The Manikeswari temple,
Bhawanipatna
Courtesy—Shri P. K. Deo



Phurli-Jharan,
a beautiful picnic spot
near Bhawanipatna
Courtesy—Shri P. K. Deo

(Diacritical notations: આ-ા; ઈ-િ; ઓ-ા; ઔ-ા; એ-એ; એ-એ; એ-એ)

Ālpana (Jhōṭī)-આલપના	..	Paintings or decorative designs made on the wall or on the floor on festive occasions.
Āshram School-આશ્રમ વિદ્યાલય	..	A type of Secondary school meant for tribal areas.
Āṭ-land		Highlying land.
Begār-બેગાર	..	Impressment of persons into compulsory service without remuneration; forced labour.
Bēṭhi-બેઠો	..	Labour which is not paid for.
Bhāng-ભાંગ	..	Leaves of the intoxicating Indian hashish (<i>Cannabis indica</i>)
Bhōgrā Land-ભોગ્રા	..	The land cultivated by a landlord or the Gountia himself.
Brahmōttar-બ્રહ્મોત્તર	..	Land given free of rent to a Brahmin.
Chāṭaśālī-છટશાલી	..	An old type of village school.
Chaurā-ચૌરા	..	A raised mound or structure near the house in which the Tulsi plant (<i>holy basil</i>) is planted and worshipped.

Chowkidār -ଗୋକିଦାର	..	A watchman; village police.
Cowry -କରଣ୍ଡି	..	A sea-shell formerly used as medium of exchange.
Debōttar land -ଦେବୋତ୍ତର ଜମି	..	Land given free of rent for the worship of a deity.
Dewān -ଦେଉନ୍ତି	..	The chief executive officer next to the ruler in an ex-Feudatory State.
Dharmaśālā -ଧର୍ମଶାଳା	..	A rest-house for pilgrims.
Durbār -ଦରବାର	..	A royal court; Government of an ex-ruling chief.
Ekādaśī -ଏଦାଦଶୀ	..	The eleventh day of the bright or the dark fortnight.
Gādi -ଗାଢି	..	Throne.
Gāmchhā -ଗାମ୍ଚା	..	A towel, a piece of cloth used for bathing, etc.
Ganjā -ଗଞ୍ଜେ	..	The intoxicating Indian hemp (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>).
Ganjū -ଗନ୍ଜୁ	..	The headman of a village.
Gountīā -ଗୋଟିଆ	..	The revenue collector of a village; the village headman.
Grāmadān -ଗ୍ରାମଦାନ	..	Gift of a village; refers to the Gramadan Movement started by Binova Bhave, the Sarvodaya leader.

Grāma Panchāyat-ଗ୍ରାମପଞ୍ଚାୟତ ..	An elected body of Local Self-Government at village level.
Grāmarakhi-ଗ୍ରାମରକ୍ଷୀ ..	Village police.
Haliā-ହଳିଆ ..	A labourer who does the ploughing.
Jägir-ବାରାଇ ..	Land or village given on service tenure.
Jhānkar-ଖାନକ ..	A village functionary in Western Orissa belonging to the non-Aryan caste who assisted the village watchman and acted as the priest of the village deity. Now he only performs the latter function.
Jyotiṣa-ଜ୍ୟୋତିଷ ..	Astrologer.
Kabūliyat-କବୁଲିୟତ ..	A counter lease on agreement to pay rent executed by the tenant in return for the lease granted to him by the landlord.
Kanyāshram-କନ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମ ..	A type of girls' school meant for tribal areas.
Kavīrāja-କବିରାଜ ..	A physician practising the Hindu system of medicine; an Ayurvedic practitioner.
Khālsā-ଖାଲସା ..	Land or village directly administered by the ruler.

Khamār-ଖମାର	..	Grain store; the personal lands of the ruler and the members of his family held free of rent and cesses.
Khānāpūri-ଖାନାପୁରି	..	Literally means filling in columns; the stage of preparation of preliminary records of rights in Settlement operations.
Kharif-ଖରିଫ	..	A crop season (Summer-Autumn).
Kharpotsh-ଖରପୋଷ, ଶୋଇକ ଘୋଷାଳ	..	Maintenance grant.
Khasrā (form)-ଖସରା	..	A field index.
Khatiān-ଖତିଆନ	..	A register in which the rights of tenants are recorded.
Khewāt-ଖେଁତ୍ତ	..	A paper prepared during a revenue settlement showing the interest and shares of the various classes of proprietors in an estate.
Kistiwār-କିଷିତ୍ତାର	..	The first stage of preparation of record of rights in Settlement operations.
Mahājan-ମହାଜନ	..	A money-lender.
Māhāl-ମାହାଲ	..	An estate.
Maktab-ମକ୍ଟବ	..	Literally a writing place; a Muslim school.

Mālgūzārī-ମାଲ୍ଗୁଜାରି	..	The rent realised by the ex-Gountia or ex-Zamindar in order to pay to the Government.
Māl land-ମାଳ	..	Upland.
Mānī-ମାନୀ	..	A unit of measurement; also a measure of grain.
Māufī ମାଉଁ	..	Land brought for a consideration from an ex-ruler or ex-Zamindar free of assessment.
Mañzā-ମୌଜା	..	Village.
Nazarānā-ନଜରଣା	..	A tribute paid to the ex-ruler or ex-Zamindar.
Nuākhāī (Nuākhīā)-ନୂଆଖାଇ	..	The ceremony of eating new rice of the year.
Paik-ପାଇକ	..	The landed militia of Orissa.
Paṭhaśālā-ପାଠ୍ସାଳା	..	A village school.
Paṭṭā ପଟ୍ଟା	..	A lease given to a raiyat showing his lands and his rents and the period for which it was fixed.
Paṭwārī-ପଟ୍ଟୁରୀ	..	A village revenue officer who collects land revenue and maintains village records.
Pūṭī	..	A unit of measurement.
Rabi'-ରବି	..	A crop season (Autumn-Spring).

Sāhūkār-ସାହୁକାର	..	A money-lender.
Salāmī-ସଲମୀ	..	Present given to a landlord or a ruler.
Sanad-ସନଦ	..	Firman, a grant, a written order signed and sealed by a king or government.
Sarpanch-ସରପଞ୍ଚ	..	Elected president of a village Panchayat.
Stitibān-ସିତିବାନ	..	Occupancy tenant.
Sūāṅga-ସୁଆଙ୍ଗ	..	An early type of dramatic performance akin to farce.
Taccāvī-ଡକାବି	..	A loan given as a relief measure for carrying on agricultural operations.
Tahsīl-ତହସିଲ	..	A unit of land revenue administration.
Tākṣli	..	A tribute.
Vrata-ବ୍ରତ	..	A religious observance ; the carrying out of a religious vow or fast.
Vīmān-ବିମାନ	..	The towered sanctuary in which the image of the deity is enshrined.
Wāzīb-ଉର୍ଜ	..	A revenue administration record.

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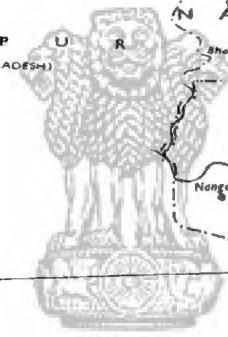
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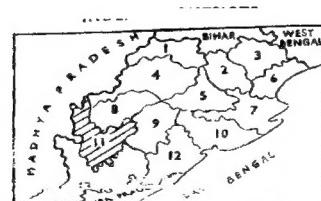
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R A I B
(MADHYA PRADESH)



संयोग ज्यौति



- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. SUNDARGARH | 7. CUTTACK |
| 2. KEGNINAR | 8. BALANGIR |
| 3. MAYURBHANI | 9. JODHUGH-KHONDHAL |
| 4. SAMALAPUR | 10. PURI |
| 5. JHENDEKAL | 11. KALAHANDI |
| 6. SALASIVE | 12. GANJAM |
| | 13. JHARAPUTA |

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7. C. Greenwich

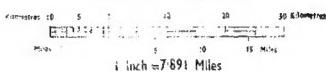
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KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Scale 1 : 500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres



1 inch = 7.891 Miles

KALAHANDI DISTRICT

Scale 1 : 500,000

1 Centimetre = 5 Kilometres
1 Inch = 7.691 Miles

REFERENCE

Name of Headquarter of District	of sub-division & Taluk
" "	of thana
Headquarter of District	of subdivision & taluk
" "	of thana
" "	of important villages
Boundary state	District

REFERENCE